1852. Vol. XXX.

SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 June 1851;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the Number of HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS who have been Employed in *South Africa*, in each Year since 1843:"

"And, of the General Abstract of the EXPENDITURE by *Great Britain* on account of *South Africa*, for each Year since 1843 (similar to part of Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 224 and 239, of Session 1849)."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 20 February 1852.

FREDERICK PEEL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 20 *February* 1852.

RETURN of the Number of the ROYAL ARTILLERY stationed in *South Africa* (*Cape of Good Hope*), in each Year since 1843.

YEARS.	OFFICERS.				MEN.				TOTAL.
	Lieut.-Colonels.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Medical Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Gunners and Drivers.	Artificers.	Trumpeters.	
1843 - -	1	3	5	-	15	125	4	3	156
1844 - -	1	5	4	1	18	138	4	3	174
1845 - -	1	5	5	1	17	137	4	2	172
1846 - -	1	3	6	1	18	138	4	2	173
1847 - -	1	3	5	1	20	167	4	2	203
1848 - -	1	3	4	1	19	175	4	2	209
1849 - -	1	3	3	1	20	150	4	1	183
1850 - -	1	3	4	1	20	169	4	2	204

By Order of the Board of Ordnance

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 19 February 1852.

G. Butler, Secretary.

RETURN of the Number of the Corps of ROYAL ENGINEERS and ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS employed in *South Africa*, in each Year since 1843; as required by the Board's Order of the 19th instant, $\frac{O}{43.}$

YEARS.	Officers of Royal Engineers.	Men of Royal Sappers and Miners.
1843 - - - - - -	7	93
1844 - - - - - -	8	90
1845 - - - - - -	9	197
1846 - - - - - -	11	168
1847 - - - - - -	7	197
1848 - - - - - -	10	187
1849 - - - - - -	10	171
1850 - - - - - -	10	202

By Order of the Board of Ordnance,

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 19 February 1852.

G. Butler, Secretary.

30 p125

SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER RETURNS of the Number of HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS who have been Employed in *South Africa*, in each Year since 1843:—And, of the General Abstract of the EXPENDITURE by *Great Britain* on account of *South Africa*, for each Year since 1843 (similar to part of Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 224 and 239, of Session 1849).

(*Sir William Molesworth.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *February* 1852.

Also in Reform Club Set.

KAFIR WAR.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 June 1852;—*for*,

COPIES "of a TREASURY MINUTE, dated the 22d day of June 1852, by which the Commissioners of Audit were directed to prepare and transmit to the Treasury an Account, made up the 31st day of January 1852, showing the disposal of the Sum of £. 1,100,000, voted by Parliament in the Year 1848 for the EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES of the KAFIR WAR; together with the ACCOUNT in Question, and the REPORT of the BOARD of AUDIT, dated the 28th day of June 1852, forwarding the same to the Treasury:"

"And, of the TREASURY MINUTE thereon."

No. 1.—TREASURY MINUTE, of 22d June 1852, desiring the Commissioners of Audit to prepare a Statement of Expenditure incurred on account of the Kafir War - p. 1

No. 2.—Letter of the Commissioners of Audit, dated 28th June 1852, transmitting such an Account, made up to the 31st January 1852 - - - - - - p. 1

No. 3.—An Account of the disposal of the Sum of 1,100,000 *l.*, voted by Parliament for Expenses occasioned by the Kafir War, from 1st April 1846 to 31st January 1852 p. 3

No. 4.—Treasury Minute, dated 29th June 1852, on the foregoing - - - - - p. 4

—No. 1.—

TREASURY MINUTE, of 22d June 1852, desiring the Commissioners of Audit to prepare a Statement of Expenditure, incurred on account of the Kafir War.

WRITE to the Commissioners of Audit, desiring that they will prepare and transmit to this Board, for the purpose of being submitted to Parliament, a statement of the expenditure which has taken place out of the grant of 1,100,000 *l.* made in the year 1848, for the extraordinary expenses of the Kafir war.

—No. 2.—

LETTER of the Commissioners of Audit, dated 28th June 1852, transmitting such an Account, made up to the 31st January 1852.

My Lords, Audit Office, 28 June 1852.

IN pursuance of your Lordships' directions, communicated to us by Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of the 25th instant, we have the honour to transmit the enclosed account of the disposal of the sum voted by Parliament for expenses occasioned by the Kafir war, made up to 31st January 1852.

12,941.

The first item on the credit side of this account, viz.: 213,745 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.* consists, as your Lordships will perceive, of advances on imprests made by the Commissariat to the Treasurer-general at the Cape of Good Hope. With regard

30p127

to this item, we beg to refer your Lordships to our Report of the 7th April 1852, submitting the state of Commissary-general Palmer's account for 1846–7, in which we called your Lordships' attention to the correspondence that had taken place upon the subject of the advances for this service between this office, Commissary-general Miller, and the Colonial authorities at the Cape of Good Hope, and expressed our opinion that the Commissariat Department could not be held responsible for the expenditure, but that the monies advanced to the Colonial Treasurer should be considered as imprests, for the disposal of which that officer should be held accountable. We also informed your Lordships, that in accordance with this opinion we had charged the Colonial Treasurer, and had called upon him to render attested accounts.

,592. By Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of the 3d instant, we received your Lordships' approval of the course we had taken.

Mr. Rivers, the Colonial Treasurer, in reply to our communication to him above mentioned, has referred us by a letter, dated 5th November last, to the statement and vouchers transmitted to this office by the Military Secretary, to which we adverted in our Report of 7th April, trusting that they would be sufficient to relieve him from further responsibility. We have, however, represented to him the insufficiency of those documents, and renewed our request that he will furnish an account in the proper form, supported by such further vouchers as he may be able to procure, to be verified by a declaration in the usual terms; and to this latter communication, dated 22d March last, we have not yet received a reply.

In laying before your Lordships this account, we think it desirable again to call your attention to that part of our Report, dated 2d May 1850, sending up the account of Commissariat Receipt and Expenditure for the year 1848–9, wherein, referring to the extra expenditure occasioned by the Kafir War, and defrayed under your Lordships' authority out of the balance of the vote of 1,100,000 *l.*, granted by Parliament "to defray the expenses beyond the ordinary grants, for the years 1846–7, and 1847–8," we took the opportunity of observing, that the terms of the Appropriation Act limited the application of this grant to those years.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. L. Herries.*
Henry Arbuthnot.
Edwd. Romilly.

— No. 3. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Disposal of the Sum of £.1,100,000 voted by Parliament for Expenses occasioned by the Kafir War, from 1st April 1846 to 31st January 1852.

DEBTOR.

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount voted in the Session of 1848, for Sum that would probably be required towards defraying the Expenses beyond the Ordinary Grants, for the years 1846-7 and 1847-8, for Army and Ordnance Services, occasioned by the Kafir War. (*See* Parliamentary Paper, No. 54, Session 1848)	1,100,000	–	–

CREDITOR.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Advances to the Treasurer-General, at the Cape of Good Hope:						
For Imprests, for which accounts of the final expenditure by the Civil Commissioners have been called for	230,218	7	4			
Abate—Amount received into the Commissariat Chest on his account, for which, in like manner, detailed accounts are required, and have been called for	16,472	10	11			
				213,745	16	5
By Payments through the Commissariat Department:						
For pay of local corps	73,127	14	11			
Abate—Amount refunded on account of over-issues, &c.	1,221	2	1			
	71,906	12	10			
For purchase of arms, clothing, and accoutrements	29,444	2	11			
Abate—Amount received on account of sales, &c.	310	16	1			
	29,133	6	10			
For purchase of horses, and expenses of farriery	1,464	4	10			
For purchase of articles for persons become destitute in consequence of the Kafir war	1,051	14	10			
For miscellaneous disbursements	3,818	4	7			
Abate—Amount refunded on account thereof	2,135	2	7			
	1,683	2	–			
For Commando Claims:						
Compensation for loss of wagons, horses, oxen, &c. during the war	69,497	19	8			
	174,737	1	–			
Deduct, Amount originally classed under Commissariat expenditure, and charged against votes for that service, which obtained reimbursement of the excess of the expenditure from the Kafir War Vote, but which amount has been directed by the Treasury to be charged against the colony, and is consequently passed to the credit of this account	12,379	19	1			
				162,357	1	11
By Payments by the Paymaster-general for Commissariat Services:						
Excess of expenditure for Commissariat Services, beyond the amount estimated for the year 1846-47, occasioned by the Kafir war. (*See* Parliamentary Paper, No. 385, Session 1848) £.315,372 19 10						
Ditto - ditto, for the year 1847-8. (*See* Parliamentary Paper, No. 627, Session 1849) 317,726 – 3						
Ditto - ditto, for the year 1848-9. (*See* Parliamentary Paper, No. 408, Session 1850) 15,362 19 11						
	648,462	–	–			
For Navy Services:						
Amount of extra charges incurred for the local passages of troops and stores, occasioned by the Kafir war	20,000	–	–			
For Ordnance Services:						
Extra Expense incurred by the Ordnance Department, on account of services performed during the Kafir war £. 17,086 – 9						
Ditto - ditto 11,779 1 11						
	28,865	2	8			
For Amount paid to J. Cawood, being compensation for loss sustained by him in the execution of his contract for provisions	5,000	–	–			
For compensation for property plundered by the Boers in 1844-45	278	3	11			
				702,605	6	7
By Balance remaining in the Commissariat Chest				21,291	15	1
			£.	1,100,000	–	–

By Order of the Board,

Audit Office, 28 June 1852. *R. M. Bromley*, Secretary.

— No. 4. —

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 29th June 1852, on the foregoing.

13,177. MY Lords have before them the account prepared by the Commissioners of Audit, in pursuance of the Treasury Minute of the 22d instant, showing the disposal of the sum of 1,100,000*l.* voted by Parliament in the year 1848, for the extra expenditure occasioned by the Kafir war, which terminated in that year.

Although it appears by that account that considerable advances on imprest to the Treasurer-general at the Cape still remain to be accounted for, as explained in the accompanying letter of the Commissioners of Audit, dated the 28th instant, and that other sums chargeable against the colony remain to be repaid to the credit of the vote, my Lords are of opinion that it is not desirable to delay any longer the presentation of an account to Parliament showing the state of the vote up to the latest date to which accounts and vouchers have been received from the Cape of Good Hope. Independently of the balance which may arise upon the final settlement of the transactions above referred to, it appears that there is a balance of the vote of 1,100,000*l.* granted in 1848, amounting to 21,291*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, remaining unappropriated in the Commissariat Chest; and as all arrears of expenditure on account of that Kafir war may now be considered as settled, my Lords are of opinion that this balance should be repaid to the Exchequer.

The Commissioners of Audit, in their letter before referred to, direct the attention of this Board to the following extract from their Report of the 2d May 1850 on the Account of Commissariat Receipt and Expenditure for the year 1848–9:

"This extra expenditure (for commissariat services) which is charged in the account as a separate item, is, as explained on the debit side of the account, the difference between 134,133 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.*, the actual expenditure at the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1848–9, and 106,251 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.*, the sum included in the Estimates for the service at that station, less 12,518 *l.* 12 *s.*, the savings on the amount estimated for other stations, and is defrayed under the authority of your Lordships (conveyed to the Paymaster-general in Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of the 28th March 1850), out of the balance of the vote of 1,100,000 *l.* granted by Parliament, to defray the expenses beyond the ordinary grants for the years 1846–7, and 1847–8, for Army and Ordnance services, occasioned by the Kafir war; but we beg to observe to your Lordships, that the terms of the Appropriation Act limit the application of this grant to the years 1846–7 and 1847–8."

Upon this subject my Lords have to remark, that as in an extraordinary service of uncertain duration, like that for which the vote of credit of 1,100,000*l.* was taken, it was obviously impossible to estimate with accuracy the proportionate sums which would be required for particular periods and for separate departments, a vote of credit for the service of the military departments in common, in aid of the votes of the two years 1846–7 and 1847–8, the accounts of which were then open, was submitted to Parliament, and was included in the supplies of the year 1848–9. It appears, however, that on closing the accounts of the military departments for the two years 1846–7 and 1847–8, there still remained outstanding charges on account of the Kafir war, partly owing to the expenditure for the war not having wholly ceased before the 31st March 1848, and partly owing to the non-payment of expenditure incurred prior to that date, which charges were necessarily paid in the year 1848–9, and were included in the accounts of that year. The sum so charged in the Commissariat Account of 1848–9, amounted to 15,362*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; and as a sufficient unappropriated balance remained in hand of a sum which had been granted especially for the service of the war, my Lords are of opinion that it was consistent with the intention of Parliament to charge that sum against the balance of the vote.

The application of the grants for the ordinary service of the Naval and Military Departments is limited to payments made within the financial year, and any balances of those grants which may remain after finally closing the audited accounts of the year is repaid to the Exchequer, because the ordinary votes of the following year are a continuation of the same services, and all unpaid arrears can be defrayed out of the subsequent grants; but a vote for defraying extraordinary expenditure, the extent and duration of which cannot be anticipated, has always been considered to be of the nature of a vote of credit, which should be exhausted before

before a renewed provision is asked for, it being understood that full information is afforded to Parliament of the manner in which the grant has been applied.

Transmit a copy of this Minute to the Paymaster-general, and authorise him to transfer from the Commissariat Chest Account to the Exchequer Account, at the Bank of England, the sum of 21,291*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, being the balance remaining unappropriated of the sum of 1,100,000*l.* granted by Parliament, in the year 1848, to meet the extraordinary expenses of the Kafir War, then being carried on at the Cape of Good Hope.

Acquaint the Comptroller-general of the Exchequer with the above direction, and desire that his Lordship will carry the amount to the Consolidated Fund.

Transmit a copy of the foregoing Minute to the Commissioners of Audit, for their information, with reference to their Report, dated 28th ultimo.

KAFIR WAR.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 22 June 1852, directing the Commissioners of Audit to prepare an Account, made up to 31 January 1852, showing the Disposal of the Sum of £. 1,100,000, voted in the Year 1848 for the EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES of the KAFIR WAR; with the ACCOUNT in Question; and REPORT of the BOARD of AUDIT, dated 28 June 1852; and TREASURY MINUTE thereon.

(Mr. George Alexander Hamilton.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *June* 1852.

Under 1 [illegible]

1852. Vol. XXX.

KAFFIR WAR.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 June 1852;—*for*,

COPY "of the TREASURY MINUTE, dated 24th day of February 1852, directing that the SURPLUS of the ORDINARY GRANTS of PARLIAMENT for ARMY, NAVY, ORDNANCE, and COMMISSARIAT SERVICES, is to be applied in defraying the Expenses attendant upon the KAFFIR WAR, previously to the Appropriation of the 'Special Votes' for that Service."

COPY OF TREASURY MINUTE, dated 24th February 1852.

READ letter from the Commissioners of Audit, dated the 18th February 1852, in which they bring under the notice of this Board the mode adopted by the Ordnance, Army, and Navy respectively in dealing with the increased expenditure occasioned by the Kafir war, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the years 1850-51, and 1851-52, and in which they suggest that a uniform and correct principle should be laid down for the guidance of the naval and military departments in charging against the grants of Parliament the sums expended for that service.

My Lords refer to the following extracts from their Minute of the 27th November 1840:—

"Cases, however, may be expected to occur from time to time in which, owing to the sudden breaking out of hostilities, to hurricanes, or other unforeseen causes, it may be necessary to incur expenses for military purposes, which it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy beforehand. The sums required for this purpose are advanced in the first instance from the military chests; and although the expenditure may not differ much in regard to its details from that which ordinarily comes under the control of the military departments, yet, as it is not provided for in their estimates, it is considered to belong to the special department of the Lords of the Treasury."

"But when cases occur like the Kafir war, the state of military preparation consequent on the insurrection in Canada or the China expedition, in which, although it may be certainly known beforehand that it will be necessary to incur a considerable expense, yet it is impossible to form anything like an accurate estimate of the probable amount of that expense, my Lords are of opinion that the constitutional course is for the Treasury to lay before Parliament the best estimate that can be made, and to apply for a vote of credit to meet the probable demands."

"It appears to my Lords that the estimate should be made, and the vote should be taken in such cases by the Treasury as the organ of the Government. The propriety of applying to Parliament for such a vote, and the amount to be asked for, may depend upon information of a confidential nature, which each separate department cannot be supposed to possess. It may also be impossible to determine beforehand in what proportion the fund ought to be divided between the different military departments."

My Lords have also before them their Minute of the 27th March 1849, in which it is stated, "It appears to my Lords that the practice hitherto pursued, of this Board submitting to Parliament an estimate of the total sum required for the special purposes adverted to, is on the whole the most satisfactory. That estimate will be founded upon the advances already made from the Commissariat chest at the station, and upon such information as may be furnished by the Commissariat officer in charge in regard to the future expected expenditure. The accounts will be examined and audited upon the responsibility of the Govern-

30 p133

ment department charged with the examination and audit of expenditure of an analogous description, and the portion of the sum voted for this service, applicable to each department, will be transferred to the proper account in the books of the Paymaster-general."

My Lords refer also to the vote of 300,000*l.* taken in the last Session of Parliament "towards defraying the expenses of the Kafir war, beyond the ordinary grants for Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Commissariat services for the years 1850–51 and 1851–52."

The doubt which appears to have arisen is, whether my Lords intended by their Minutes of the 27th November 1840 and 27th March 1849, that the total expenditure caused by the Kafir war should be charged to the special vote, or such portion only as is not covered by the ordinary departmental grants.

The object of the special vote, as the words of the grant clearly imply, is to place in the hands of Government the means of defraying a larger expenditure for services, not novel in their kind, but merely increased in their amount, such as expenditure by the Ordnance for military defences, clothing and arms; by the War-office, for pay, allowances, purchase of horses, recruiting, &c.; by the Navy, for the conveyance of troops and stores; and by the Commissariat, for provisions, forage, transport, &c. The grant of Parliament is restricted to the liquidation of expenses incurred "beyond the ordinary grants." My Lords are therefore of opinion that those grants must first be exhausted before the special vote can be applied to the expenses incurred in each department on account of the Kafir war. The several departments should consequently include the whole of the extraordinary expenditure, whether for regular forces, or for provisional levies, with the ordinary expenditure under the several votes, adding to their annual accounts for Parliament a supplementary statement, showing the increased expenditure included under each vote, which may have arisen in consequence of the Kafir war. Any sums which may be issued to the departments out of the special vote for the Kafir war should be charged in their annual accounts as receipts out of that vote in aid of their ordinary grants.

Under this arrangement it will be necessary that the several departments should, in conformity with the established practice, apply to this Board for authority to appropriate the surpluses which may have arisen on any of their votes to meet the increased expenditure beyond other votes; and if the aggregate expenditure of any department should exceed the total of the ordinary grants, and it can be clearly shown to this Board that such excess of expense has arisen in consequence of the increased expenditure on account of the Kafir war, my Lords will authorize the deficiency to be made good out of the special vote of credit placed at their disposal by Parliament for that purpose.

Transmit copies of this Minute to the Secretary-at-War, the Lords of the Admiralty, the Master-general and Board of Ordnance, and to the Paymaster-general, for their information and guidance.

Transmit copy also to the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, with reference to their letter of the 18th instant.

KAFFIR WAR.

COPY of the TREASURY MINUTE, dated 24 February 1852, directing the SURPLUS of the ORDINARY GRANTS of PARLIAMENT for ARMY, NAVY, ORDNANCE, and COMMISSARIAT SERVICES, to be applied in defraying the Expenses attendant upon the KAFFIR WAR, previously to the Appropriation of the Special Votes for that Service.

(*Mr. George Alexander Hamilton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *June* 1852.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 February 1852;—*for*,

"COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 17 May 1852.

DESART.

(Sir Robert Harry Inglis.)

PART III.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *May* 1852.

SCHEDULE.

Part III.

New South Wales.

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1846:		
1	Governor Sir George Gipps.	9 Jan. (3)	DIVISION OF DIOCESE OF AUSTRALIA, and proposed erection of a new Bishopric for the district of Port Phillip - - - - - - - - - - - -	1
2	Mr. Secretary Gladstone.	17 Jan. (19)	APPROPRIATIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP, relative to the Distribution of the Sum of 30,000 *l.* per annum, which the Statute 5 & 6 Vict., c. 76, has appropriated to the purposes of Public Worship -	2
3	Mr. Secretary Gladstone.	30 Mar. (13)	DIVISION OF THE SEE OF AUSTRALIA into Three Sees. Instructions respecting this measure, and on the necessary appropriations for their Endowment - -	4
4	Mr. Secretary Gladstone.	4 June (32)	In continuation of the foregoing, and in acknowledgment of Sir G. Gipps's despatch, No. 3, 9 January 1846 - -	5
5	Governor Sir C. FitzRoy.	29 Sept. (24)	APPROPRIATIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP, with further reference to the Distribution of the Ecclesiastical Fund, and the Division of the See of Australia - - - - - - - - - - -	6
		1847:		
6	Governor Sir C. FitzRoy.	27 Feb. (51)	MEMORIAL FROM MEMBERS OF THE WESLEYAN CHURCH, praying for a revision of the system of Distribution of the Funds appropriated for Religious Purposes - - - - - - - - - - -	13
7	Earl Grey - -	8 Oct. (233)	In reply - - - - - - - - - - - -	19
8	Earl Grey - -	27 Aug. (210)	ERECTION OF AUSTRALIAN BISHOPRICS, forwarding HER MAJESTY'S LETTERS PATENT CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL SEES of Sydney, Newcastle, Adelaide, and Melbourne - - - - - -	19
		1848:		
9	Governor Sir C. FitzRoy.	28 Mar. (72)	Acknowledging the Receipt of the Above-named Letters Patent, and reporting THE INSTALLATION OF THE SEVERAL AUSTRALIAN BISHOPS - -	19
10	Governor Sir C. FitzRoy.	31 Mar. (79)	SALARIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN BISHOPS, and provision for Building EPISCOPAL RESIDENCES; Report on the subject - - - - - - - -	20
11	Earl Grey - -	30 Sept. (172)	Sanctioning the Recommendations respecting Salaries, &c., contained in the preceding Despatch - - - - -	22
		1849:		
12	Governor Sir C. FitzRoy.	21 Feb. (31)	BISHOPS' SALARIES AND RESIDENCES, with further reference to the Questions of Appropriation for this purpose - - - - - - - - - - -	23
13	Earl Grey - -	18 July (123)	In reply - - - - - - - - - - - -	24

(*continued*)

Number in Series.	From Whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1847:		
14	B. Hawes, Esq. M.P. to the Rev. C. Perry and the Rev. W. Tyrrell.	6 May - -	Containing a Recapitulation of the several steps which had preceded and led to the arrangements respecting the Proposed Bishoprics, with reference to the extent of Funds available for the purpose of Endowment - - -	24
		1846:		
15	Rev. E. Hawkins to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.	26 Feb. - -	Stating the proposed Appropriation by the Bishop of Australia, of a portion of his Episcopal Income towards the endowment of a Bishopric at Port Phillip, and the proposed Contributions from other sources for the same purpose - - - - - - - - - -	26
16	Rev. E. Hawkins to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.	20 March -	Guaranteeing a proportion of the Expenditure on account of the new Bishoprics - - - - - - - -	27
17	The Archbishop of Canterbury to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.	28 March -	Approving of the Plan for erecting the new Bishoprics -	27
		1847:		
18	Sir Geo. Gipps to B. Hawes, Esq. M.P.	31 Jan. - -	Recommending a compliance with the Application of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the Appointment of additional Chaplains - - - - - -	28
19	Bishop of Newcastle to Earl Grey.	6 Aug. -	Applying for Grant for Passages of newly appointed Chaplains, and for Assistance towards erection of Episcopal Residence; and also for an extended Appropriation towards Religious Purposes - - - - - - - -	28
20	Bishop of Newcastle	26 Aug. -	In continuation of the foregoing subject - - - -	30
21	Earl Grey to Bishop of Newcastle.	9 Sept -	In reply - - - - - - - - - - -	31
		1850:		
22	Rev. R. Ashton to Earl Grey.	16 May - -	Forwarding Resolutions passed at the Annual Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, on the 10th May 1850, in which (adverting to the new Bill for the Government of the Australian Colonies) they refer to the power of the Crown over Grants for Religious Purposes - - - - - - - - - -	31
23	B. Hawes, Esq. M.P.	31 May -	In reply - - - - - - - - - - -	32
24	Rev. J. Edmondston to Earl Grey.	24 June -	Pointing out the necessity of restricting the power of Colonial Bishop - - - - - - - - - -	32
25	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. -	3 July -	In reply - - - - - - - - - - -	33

Note.—The House of Commons Papers, Nos. 174 and 175, Parts I. and II., of 25th March 1850, will be found to contain the Correspondence on the subject of the Precedence of the Bishop of Australia; Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in the Australian Colonies; the Erection of New Bishoprics, &c. &c.

COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845.

PART III.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

— No. 1. —

(No. 3.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Gipps* to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Sydney, 9 January 1846.
(Received, 21 May 1846.)

My Lord, (Answered, 4 June 1846, No. 32, page 5.)

No. 1.
Governor Sir G. Gipps to Lord Stanley.
9 January 1846.

I HAD the honour on the 4th instant, to receive your Lordship's despatch No. 94, of the 29th August 1845, enclosing a copy of a letter which had, on the 21st of the preceding July, been addressed to your Lordship by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in respect to a projected division of the diocese of Australia, and the erection of a new bishopric for the district of Port Phillip.

On this subject, I had the honour of reporting my opinions to your Lordship in my despatch No. 126, of the 7th August 1845, but having on the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 94, furnished a copy of it to the Bishop of Australia, I received in reply a communication from his Lordship, of which I enclose a copy.

Your Lordship will perceive, that the Bishop of Australia desires in this letter, to point out to your Lordship, that he has withdrawn so much of his original proposal, as related to the payment of a sum of money (1,500 *l.*) to himself from the surplus of Schedule (C.)

8 Jan. 1846.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Gipps.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

My Dear Sir George, Darlinghurst, 8 January 1846.

I BEG to thank you for allowing me to see the papers herewith returned. It is not evident to me what are the "difficulties" alluded to by Lord Stanley, in providing for the maintenance of this bishopric in the manner proposed by me. Probably, if you purpose making any reply to Lord Stanley's despatch, you will be so good as to draw his attention to the fact, that in the proposal which I officially forwarded through your Excellency, the condition of receiving any amount from the surplus of Schedule (C.) was omitted and withdrawn. If the apprehended difficulty turned upon that point, it exists no longer. As to the other parts of the proposal, namely, the retention of half the income, and surrendering the other half, and taking in lieu of it any rents or profits arising from land, which the Crown has power to dispose of at its own pleasure, I do not perceive how they can create any obstacle. I know well how much you are occupied; but if you could find time to send even three lines explanatory of the change made in my proposal since the date of my letter to the Archbishop in January 1845, I should be under an obligation to you, as your despatch

 might

III. NEW SOUTH WALES.

might probaly reach England in time to solve a difficulty, if any should have occurred upon the point of compensation required, and should be retarding the whole measure. I have no advices from my friends upon the subject so late as 29th August, the date of the despatch to you.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Australia.*

His Excellency Sir George Gipps,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Mr. Secretary Gladstone to Governor Sir George Gipps.
17 January 1846.

(No. 19.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Gladstone* to Governor Sir *George Gipps*.

Sir, Downing-street, 17 January 1846.

I HAVE received your despatches dated on the 7th August 1845, and numbered respectively 125 and 126.

In the first of those despatches, you have explained the views which, in concurrence with the Executive Council of New South Wales, you had adopted respecting the distribution of the sum of 30,000 *l.* per annum, which the Statute 5 & 6 Vict., c. 76, has appropriated to the purposes of public worship. In the second you enclose, and comment on the proposals of the Bishop of Australia, for increasing the efficiency of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for modifying in certain respects, the application of the funds devoted to the maintenance of that Church within his diocese.

Although I propose to address you hereafter on the last of these subjects in a separate despatch, and although I cannot execute that intention until I shall have communicated with the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the subject, yet there is so much connexion between your two despatches, that I have thought it most convenient to acknowledge and refer to them together.

Reverting however, to the more immediate question, how the annual fund of 30,000 *l.*, ought to be distributed; I would premise, that of the various paths which it might be competent to Her Majesty's Government to pursue respecting it, there is none in which some great difficulties do not present themselves. In the selection of the course to be actually taken, the Queen's confidential servants must therefore confine themselves to the pursuit of the greatest attainable good, with the least possible alloy of countervailing inconveniences; and in attempting to solve so nice a problem, affecting interests at once so momentous and so permanent, they have of course entered with the most respectful attention on a review of the advice offered to Her Majesty by the Governor and Council, and of the reasons by which that advice is either expressly or presumptively supported.

Her Majesty's Government concur in, and adopt your general principle, that the distribution of this fund amongst the members of the different religious societies in New South Wales, should, for the present at least, be governed by the principle of the Church Extension Act; a conclusion, in support of which, many reasons have been advanced, but none perhaps more weighty than the consideration, that in assigning this fund for the support of public worship, there can be no reason to doubt that Parliament acted on a tacit, though intelligible reference to the local law and practice.

To a considerable extent, Her Majesty's Government are also disposed to sanction the opinion that it would be desirable that the settlement now to be made, should be considered as final, and should not be made the subject of re-adjustment and debate in future; but I fear that this is rather to be desired than anticipated.

It is impossible to reflect at all upon the subject without perceiving various contingencies more or less probable, or more or less remote, in any of which, a revision of this settlement, whether in part, or in the whole, might become a matter not of choice, but of unavoidable necessity. As it is impossible to exclude this conviction, so it would be unwise and dangerous to affirm, in any peremptory terms, that in no supposable case, shall the rule of distribution, when once fixed, be abrogated or modified. Her Majesty, however, will not be advised to authorize the proposed settlement for any precise or limited period. It will be sanctioned generally, and for a time purposely left indefinite.

In

In taking this course with a view to secure the utmost attainable stability for the measure itself, I must record, however, for future reference, the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that after the lapse of a comparatively short interval (seven years perhaps, or ten), the altered state of affairs in a country of such rapid increase in wealth and population, will probably demand a reconsideration of the settlement now to be made.

It is my earnest hope that any such renewed inquiry would not be undertaken in any wanton spirit of innovation; that experience and habit will by that period have recommended the arrangement to the general acceptance of the colonial society at large, and that no change will be contemplated but such as that experience may have shown to be required for giving more complete effect to the general principle on which the Church Extension Act, and the consequent distribution of the fund have proceeded.

I am the rather disposed to enter this kind of general protest against being understood as designing to close at once and for ever the discussion of this subject, because I would not reconcile such a proposal with what appeared to me the reasonable claims of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. As a mere question of law, indeed, I am aware of no reason to doubt that this fund is placed at the disposal of the Queen for the maintenance of public worship, in such manner as Her Majesty shall see fit to direct, on the advice of Her responsible Ministers. Nor do I think that we are entitled to decline the responsibility by invoking the aid of the local Legislature on the question immediately under discussion. But neither am I satisfied that the Queen could be properly advised to adopt, as avowedly final and conclusive, any plan for the appropriation of this money, without ascertaining in substance how far the measure coincided with the deliberate opinions of the body to whom has been confided, under your auspices, the Legislative authority in the colony.

Difficulties there might of course be in point of form in directly consulting them upon the subject, as any such reference to them would involve an acknowledgment of an authority which must in strictness be claimed for Her Majesty. But it is superfluous to point out with any minuteness the method by which such formal objections may be obviated by a judicious use of the rules or course of procedure observed in the Legislative Council.

I do not, however, wish to be understood as laying upon you any direct injunction on this part of the subject. The safety and convenience of proposing any such question to the Legislative Council may, I am well aware, be open to serious debate. It is a point which I would refer for your consideration, and on which I should wish to receive your opinion. For the present I advance no further than to decline pledging the Crown to any final and unalterable decisions, until the propriety of consulting the Legislative Council on the subject shall have been maturely weighed.

I propose to advise the Queen to signify by Her instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, which will accompany Her Majesty's Commission to Sir C. FitzRoy, as Governor of New South Wales, her adoption and sanction of the advice of the Governor and Executive Council of the colony respecting the appropriation of this fund.

You will observe, that in that instruction provision is made for any minor deviation from the precise letter of the 4th among the recommendations of the Governor and Council, which may be necessary to provide effectually for the arrangements contemplated respecting the Anglican Church in Australia. That topic however I reserve until it shall be in my power to address to you the separate despatch to which I have already adverted.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Gladstone.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Mr. Secretary Gladstone to Governor Sir C. FitzRoy.
30 March 1846.

(No. 13.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Gladstone* to Governor Sir *C. FitzRoy*.

Sir, Downing-street, 30 March 1846.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th January,* relating to the distribution of the Ecclesiastical Fund for New South Wales, I have now to revert to a portion of the subject which I there reserved for posterior consideration; namely, the arrangement for the discharge of episcopal duties in that colony, which had been proposed by the Bishop of Australia.

* Page 2.

It is my obvious and gratifying duty to request that you will, on the part of Her Majesty's advisers, convey to the Bishop of Australia the very strong sense which they entertain, both of the consistent purity and disinterestedness of motive by which his Lordship's munificent offer has been prompted, and of the wisdom of the plan itself with reference to the interests of the Church over which he presides.

It is unnecessary to enter into any detailed statement of the reasons which render Her Majesty's Government desirous to second, by all such means as are at their command, a plan which recommends itself by the plain and conclusive reasons of religious advantage which are set forth in the letter addressed to Sir George Gipps on the 6th of August 1845.

I proceed therefore to give you the following general directions on the subject, which it will be your care to carry into full execution to the utmost of your power, in the spirit of cordial co-operation with the efforts of the Bishop; a co-operation the more easily to be rendered, because, while tendering a large sacrifice of income, he has stipulated for no like concession on the part of any other person or body. My confidence in your discretion will not indeed allow me to bind your judgment unconditionally as to particulars; but with regard to the general scope of these instructions, you will consider them as expressing the mature intentions of the Government.

Her Majesty has graciously consented to the division of the See of Australia into three Sees; the one having its place at Sydney, and of the two others, one in the northern, and one in the southern district of the Colony of New South Wales, in the terms of the letter of the Bishop to which I have already alluded. This measure it is intended at once to carry into effect.

1. The endowment of the principal and central See, of which Bishop Broughton is the incumbent, will, from a date to be adjusted by you with his Lordship, be regulated as follows:—

The 40 acres of land on the Paramatta-road, to which the Bishop refers, and which have been permanently annexed to this See, are to be valued forthwith with reference to the annual income which they may reasonably be expected to yield during the remaining term of his incumbency.

The income of the See is to be fixed at 1,500*l.* per annum, of which, however, the valued proceeds of the 40 acres estimated in the manner which I have stated are to form a fixed part.

It is not intended that the money payment, which under this arrangement will be made annually to the Bishop, so as to make up the estimated amount, shall be subject to diminution in consequence of a future increase in the annual proceeds of the 40 acres of land. At the same time this reservation would not bind the Government as in the nature of an absolute engagement, if a period shall arrive when there shall have been such an increase in their value as to place the income of the see upon a footing entirely disproportioned to the scale of the ecclesiastical establishments of the colony generally.

That money payment will of course be made out of the portion of the fund for public worship which falls to the share of the Church of England.

2. You will appropriate from the same fund an income of 500*l.* annually to the endowment of the Southern Bishopric, to meet a further contribution of two-thirds of that amount, which will be supplied by the Bishop of Australia from the Colonial Bishopric's Fund now existing in this country, or from other sources other than the Colonial Treasury.

3. You

3. You will make an appropriation of the same amount for the endowment of the comtemplated Northern Bishopric, to be met by a contribution similar in extent and of the like origin.

The entire annual appropriation of episcopal income, which is at present 2,000*l.*, will thus be subject only to a small increase, while the services of three Bishops will be secured to the colony.

4. Out of the surplus remaining over in the year 1844, from the fund of 30,000*l.*, and amounting to 4,269*l.*, you are to propose to the Bishop the application of 2,500*l.*, and out of any surplus available for the year 1845, a portion bearing the same relation to the entire sum, for the purpose of providing episcopal residences for the three sees, subject, however, to the condition that not more than 2,000*l.* shall be so applied in any one case. You will adjust with the Bishop the particulars of this application; and in the choice of situations, and all details, I need hardly remind you of the weight which, on account of his local experience, as well as of other claims, it will be your duty to assign to his judgment. But I do not anticipate that you will experience any difficulty in the consideration of the particulars of an arrangement, of which the principles bear so marked and so honourable a character with the person from whom that arrangement has proceeded.

I propose to avail myself of the earliest opportunity of addressing you further when the remaining steps requisite for the completion of such parts of these arrangements as are to be concluded in this country shall have been taken.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Gladstone.*

P.S.—I have to request, though perhaps it is scarcely necessary, that you will transmit a copy of this despatch to the Bishop of Australia.

I have also to add two remarks; my intention is that the money which may be available from the surpluses of 1844 and 1845, for the purposes of the Church of England, should either be applied in equal portions for the benefit of the three sees, or to the two new sees alone, as you in concert with the Bishop may determine.

It will also be for you, in concert with the Bishop, to judge whether in any of the three cases it may be advisable to lay out that money in land, with a view to the probable increase of its value hereafter. But I conceive that you are not likely to adopt that course in the case of the principal see on account of the annexation of a parcel of land near Sydney which has already taken place.

This despatch has been made known by me to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

— No. 4. —

(No. 32.)

No. 4.
Mr. Secretary Gladstone to Governor Sir C. FitzRoy.
4 June 1846.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Gladstone* to Governor Sir *C. FitzRoy*.

Sir, Downing-street, 4 June 1846.

I HAVE received your predecessor's despatch, No. 3,* of the 9th of January last, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Bishop of Australia, relative to the proposed division of that diocese.

Having already in my despatch, No. 13, of the 30th of March last, communicated fully with you on that subject, it is only now necessary that I should refer you to that despatch. From it you will have learnt that any difficulty with regard to the measure in question is now at an end.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Gladstone.*

* Page 1.

III.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.
Governor Sir C. FitzRoy to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
29 Sept. 1846.

— No. 5. —

(No. 24.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *C. FitzRoy* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone.*

Government House, Sydney, 29 September 1846.

Sir, Received 17 March 1847.

WITH reference to your despatches, No. 19, of the 17th of January, addressed to my predecessor, and No. 13 of the 30th March last, addressed to myself, relative to the distribution of the Ecclesiastical Fund in this colony, I have now the honour to transmit the copy of a letter which I have received from the Bishop of Australia, containing some further suggestions on certain points noticed in your despatch of the 30th March, which his Lordship has requested me to submit for your consideration, before the arrangements respecting the proposed partition of the diocese of Australia into three bishoprics are finally closed.

25 August 1846.

I have also the honour to transmit copies of the several documents to which the Bishop refers; viz.—

Encl. 2.

The grant of forty acres of land in the vicinity of Sydney, "for the maintenance of the Bishop of Australia and his successors, bishops of Australia."

2 Sept. 1846. Encl. No. 3.

The opinion of the Crown law officers as to the power of the Bishop to grant leases of this land.

28 August 1846. Encl. No. 4.

The Deputy Surveyor-general's communication as to the rent that might be derived from the same.

Adverting particularly to the fourth section of the regulations laid down in your despatch of the 30th March, under which the division of the see of Australia into three sees is to be carried into effect, I beg to call your attention to the Bishop's explanation of the circumstances under which it has not been deemed expedient to apply the surplus of the fund remaining over in the years 1844 and 1845 to the purpose specified in that section.

You will observe that his Lordship had already proposed, and that my predecesor had sanctioned, the appropriation of this surplus "towards the erection of additional churches in places now destitute, and in part payment of stipends of clergymen beyond the boundaries of location; and as the Bishop still wished the appropriation to be adhered to, I considered that I should best meet the general tenor of your instructions (which I may be permitted to say entirely coincide with my own wishes), regarding my intercourse with the Bishop on all Church matters, by leaving it undisturbed; and I accordingly confirmed it by a minute of my Privy Council (a copy of which is annexed), on the 12th ultimo.

12 August 1846. Encl. No. 5.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. A. FitzRoy.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

Sir, Sydney, 25 August 1846.

Encl. 1, in No. 5.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 20th instant, transmitting to me a copy of Mr. Secretary Gladstone's despatch on the subject of the partition of the diocese of Australia, and other objects connected therewith. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury having signified to me his approval of the erection of the two additional sees within his province, I am grateful that Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction such a division of the colony for ecclesiastical purposes as is necessary to carry into complete effect the contemplated measures; and that Her Majesty has also been advised to direct suitable arrangements to be made regarding the pecuniary maintenance of the several sees.

It will not be irregular, I trust, to request your Excellency, in your further communications with the Secretary of State upon this subject, to express my deep sense of the zeal and promptitude with which he has acquiesced in my proposal, offered in the hope of improving the condition of the Church of England, and of thereby advancing the cause of religion in this territory. At the same time it is but in accordance with my own feelings to say that, after experiencing from the late Governor, Sir George Gipps, so much encouragement in my design, few circumstances could have afforded me equal satisfaction, or inspired me with such hopes of final success, as the truly kind and confidential spirit which has characterized all your Excellency's communications with me relating to this subject. My assurance is, that I may securely rely on a continuance of the same degree of consideration

sideration throughout the progress of this affair, not only in compliance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State, but even more from your Excellency' disposition to promote a measure so important to the efficiency and general well-being of the Church of England.

I beg permission now to offer some brief suggestions upon certain points noticed in the despatch of the Secretary of State.

1. It is mentioned that the seat of one of the proposed sees will be at Sydney.

If the title of Bishop of Sydney be assumed as a substitute for that of Bishop of Australia, it will be requisite that great care be employed to secure to the Bishop of Sydney a title to all lands which by grant, release or gift, have been made over to the Bishop of Australia. Among these are the sites of many churches, parsonages, burial grounds, colleges, and schools, besides lands of endowment for the use of the Bishop and clergy.

2. The 40 acres on the Parramatta-road are to be valued forthwith with reference to the annual amount which they may be reasonably expected to yield during the remaining incumbency of the present Bishop.

This valuation will depend altogether, or almost entirely, upon the duration of lease which the Bishop may be empowered to grant. The grant to the Bishop and his successors, issued by Sir George Gipps, is altogether silent upon this point. If the 1 Eliz. c. 19, be in force in this colony, the utmost term of such leases cannot exceed 21 years; nor is it certain that the land can be let for any term whatever. According to a legal opinion which has been obtained, there can be no lease, except upon condition that the old accustomed yearly rent, or more, shall be reserved; whereas in the present case no rent has as yet been ever charged for these lands.

It might be deemed advisable to propose to the Legislative Council of this colony a Bill for enabling the Bishop to let for a more extended period, either by adopting 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108, or in any other way that might be deemed more expedient. But it might probably be held that Parliament, by having enacted the payment of a fixed annual sum for "public worship," had taken the control of Church affairs out of the hands of the Council here, which, therefore, might be indisposed to legislate partially upon a matter in which it possessed but a circumscribed jurisdiction. It therefore admits of a question whether an application to Parliament to determine the law on the subject might not be more consistent, since the same authority, which has already charged itself with attending to the affairs of the church, would be but giving further effect to its own measure.

3. The valued proceeds of the 40 acres, estimated in the manner above stated, are to form a fixed part of the income allotted to the Bishop.

If the 40 acres, when they shall be actually let, shall produce a lower rent than that which had been estimated, a question will arise whether the Bishop is to be the loser of the difference. I may be pardoned for observing that this would be scarcely equitable, inasmuch as the Bishop cannot gain anything in case the land should produce a rent exceeding the value at which it had been estimated. The intention of the Secretary of State may, probably, have been that the Bishop should receive the net amount (whatever that may prove to be) of the rent arising from the 40 acres, and, in addition to this, such a money-payment from the fund for "public worship" as should make up to him his income of 1,500*l.* per annum.

4. It is not intended that the money-payment in question should be reduced below the amount as first fixed in consequence of any increase in the proceeds of the 40 acres.

To future Bishops this may be an important proviso, if it be designed to apply to them: to the present Bishop it cannot apply. No term of lease can be contemplated which will not out-last the present Bishop's life, and therefore the annual proceeds being fixed, in the first instance, by the lease, cannot afterwards increase until the expiration of it, which will be in the time of some future Bishop.

5. Two-thirds of the amount of the income assigned to the possessors of the newly-erected sees will be provided (in addition to the amount so assigned) from funds to be supplied by the Bishop of Australia.

The Bishop of Australia is in possession of written authority from the honorary secretary of the Colonial Bishopric's Committee, under which he may draw and invest the sum of 5,000*l.* for each of the new bishoprics upon terms which shall produce the stated amount (*i. e.* two-thirds of 500 *l.*, or 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*); but it is not certain that the banks here would honour his drafts for so large a sum, without some more formal letter of credit. From communications furnished by well-informed persons in the colony in reply to my inquiries on the subject, it appears very questionable whether it would be possible to invest the funds, even if they were at hand, with such entire satisfaction as to the sufficiency of the security as would make me willing to incur the responsibility of the transaction. The committee authorizes only purchases of land, in which way it seems impossible to obtain a return of 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

6. It is directed by the Secretary of State that the application of 2,500*l.* out of the surplus of Schedule (C.) for 1844, and of a sum bearing the like proportion to the surplus of 1845, be proposed to the Bishop for the purpose of providing episcopal residences for the three sees.

It may not be necessary to apprise your Excellency, who are already aware of the fact, but it will be proper to communicate to the Secretary of State, that the surplus of the fund

III.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

set apart for "public worship," during the years 1844, 1845, had been appropriated towards the erection of additional churches in places now destitute, and in part payment of stipends of clergymen beyond the boundaries of location, on my recommendation and with the advice of the Executive Council, before Sir George Gipps vacated the Government.

I have felt it my duty to submit these points to your Excellency's consideration, and for transmission to the Secretary of State; because a few of the directions in the despatch of which I had the honour to receive a copy, may require a somewhat fuller elucidation to render the intentions of Her Majesty's Government so clear as to prevent the risk of misapprehension. Circumstances also present themselves here which, not having been anticipated by the Secretary of State, may render a renewed consideration of some points necessary, before the whole series of proposed measures can be carried into effect.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir Chas. Augustus FitzRoy, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *W. G. Australia.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 5.

Encl. 2, in No. 5.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting;

KNOW ye, that, in order to provide for the maintenance of the Bishop of Australia and his successors, We, of our special grace, have granted, and for us, our heirs and successors do hereby grant, unto the Bishop of Australia and his successors, Bishops of Australia, subject to the conditions, reservations and provisoes hereinafter contained, all that piece or parcel of land within our territory of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement 40 acres, be the same more or less, situated in the county of Cumberland, within our said territory, parish of Petersham, commencing at the glebe road, at a point 3 chains 55 links south-easterly from the eastern corner of George John Rogers' property, and bounded on the north-west by a line bearing south 47 degrees 45 minutes, west 14 chains 90 links to land originally granted to Catherine King, on the south-west by the land originally granted to Catherine King, being a line bearing south 47 degrees 15 minutes east to the Old Parramatta-road, on the south-east by the old and present Parramatta roads, on the east by a curved line extending from the Parramatta-road to the Glebe-road, the said curved line being the segment of a circle, having a radius of 106 links from a central point, which point bears south 62 degrees 35 minutes west, 2 chains 34 links from the western corner of a building erected by James Pennel, and south 38 degrees 45 minutes, east 5 chains 40 links from the southern corner of a building at the junction of Francis-street with the Glebe-road, and on the north-east by the Glebe-road, to the commencing point (advertised as No. 93 in the Government notice dated 1 June 1846), with all the rights and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging, to hold the same unto the said Bishop of Australia and his successors, Bishops of Australia, for ever, for the maintenance of the Bishop of Australia and his successors, Bishops of Australia, and for no other purpose whatsoever, yielding and paying therefore yearly and every year unto us, our heirs and successors, the quit-rent, or sum of one-farthing, for ever, if demanded: Provided nevertheless, and We do hereby reserve unto us, our heirs and successors, all such parts and so much of the said land as may hereafter be required for a public way, or public ways, in, over and through the same, to be set out by the Governor for the time being of our said territory, or some person by him authorized in that respect; and also all mines of gold, of silver, and of coal, with full and free liberty and power to search for, dig and take away the same; and also the right of full and free ingress, egress and regress into, out of and upon the said land for the several purposes aforesaid; and We do further reserve unto us, our heirs and successors, full power for us or them, or for the Governor for the time being of our said territory, to resume and take possession of all or any part of the said land not hereinbefore reserved, which may be required at any time or times hereafter for any public purpose whatsoever, the value of the said land not hereinbefore reserved, or of so much thereof as shall be so required, and of any building standing on the said required land, being paid by the Government to the party entitled thereto at a valuation fixed by arbitrators chosen as hereinafter mentioned, in which valuation the benefit to accrue to the said party from any such public purpose shall be allowed by way of set-off; and we do also reserve unto us, our heirs and successors, and to the Governor for the time being of our said territory, by such person or persons as shall be by them or him authorized in that behalf, full power to make and conduct through the said land all common or public drains and sewers which may be deemed expedient, three calendar months' notice being previously given to the occupier, owner or trustees thereof, and the damage which any building may sustain thereby being paid for by the Government to the party entitled thereto, at a valuation fixed by arbitrators as aforesaid; and We do hereby declare that, in every case of arbitration which shall arise under and by virtue hereof, one arbitrator shall be chosen by the Governor for the time being of our said territory, and one by the Bishop of Australia for the time being, which two arbitrators (before they proceed to the said arbitration) shall elect an umpire, who shall determine any disagreement between the two said arbitrators; but if the said Bishop shall refuse or neglect to choose an arbitrator on his part within one calendar month after being required so to do by public

public advertisement in the Government Gazette, or otherwise, or if such arbitrator, being chosen, shall refuse or neglect to act, and within one calendar month determine the matter to him referred, then both arbitrators shall be chosen by the Governor for the time being of our said territory, which said last-mentioned arbitrators shall also elect an umpire in the manner and for the purpose above-mentioned, and if any umpire shall refuse or neglect to act, and within one month determine the matter to him referred, the arbitrators for the time being, whether chosen one by each party, or both by the Governor of our said territory, shall in every such case forthwith elect another umpire in the same manner for the same purpose, and subject to the same condition, as the umpire first elected as aforesaid: Provided always, that if the conditions, reservations and provisoes herein contained, or any part thereof, be not duly observed and performed by the said Bishop and his successors, then the said land shall be forfeited, and revert unto us, our heirs and successors, and these presents, and every matter and thing herein contained, shall cease and determine, and become absolutely void to all intents and purposes; and it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, by our Governor for the time being of our said territory, or some person by them or him authorized in that behalf, to re-enter upon and take possession of the said land, or any part thereof, and the said Bishop and his successors, and all occupiers thereof, therefrom wholly to remove. In testimony whereof, We have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said territory.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Gipps, knight, our Captain-general and Governor-in-Chief of our said territory and its dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this 9th day of July, in the 10th year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord 1846.

(signed) *Geo. Gipps.* (L.S.)

Enclosure 3, in No. 5.

Encl. 3, in No. 5.

Sir, Attorney-general's Office, 2 September 1846.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, stating that you are directed by his Excellency the Governor to request our opinion what power the Bishop of Australia possesses under his grant of 40 acres of land on the Parramatta road of leasing the same, and whether the disabling statute, 1 Eliz. c. 19, is in force in this colony.

In reply, we have the honour to report, that we greatly doubt whether the disabling statute 1 Eliz. c. 19, s. 5, is in force in this colony; but that, on the other hand, we think the power of the Bishop of Australia to lease under his grant of 40 acres (except, of course, so as to bind only the individual Bishop by whom the lease may be given) is so very questionable as to be of little practicable value.

1. We are strongly inclined to think the disabling statute not in force within the colony, because, although the language of the particular section which contains the disabling enactment is sufficiently large to be universal, the object of the statute, as stated in the preamble and the enactments in the other clauses, are so obviously local as apparently to confine the operation of the Act to England and Wales; and any doubt that we may have upon the point arises only from the circumstance of the enactment having been regarded as establishing a principle, or "pattern," to be followed in other cases not directly within its scope.

2. But we are of opinion that the Bishop can derive no power to let these lands so as to bind his successor from the statute of 32 Hen. 8, c. 28, which is commonly called the "Enabling" statute, because that Act provides that the power shall not extend to any lease of any manors, lands, &c. which have not most commonly been letten to farm, or occupied by the farmers by the space of 20 years before such lease thereof made," which words have by early decisions been construed with such strictness as would exclude the exercise of the power with reference to newly acquired waste lands, until after a period of at least 20 years, and an habitual, though not necessarily constant, letting to farm during that time. *See* Co. Litt. 44; Barn's Ecclesiastical Law, Title Leases; Bacon's Abridgment, Title Leases (E.), and the decided cases therein referred to.

3. It remains to be considered whether the Bishop has any power to lease so as to bind his successor independently of the "enabling" statute. Ordinarily this question can only be considered with reference to the statute of 1 Eliz. c. 19; but, on the ground already shown, we are disposed to think that in this colony its solution will depend upon the ancient common law alone. By that law corporations sole had power to lease, grant or alien their possessions in the same manner as private proprietors; but in the one case, as in the other, that power was sometimes restrained by the necessity for "confirmation" by reversioners or other parties having some interest in or control over those possessions, and in the case of Bishops, confirmation by the Dean and Chapter was required to make the lease or alienation binding on successors. In this colony we are aware that there is no Dean and Chapter to be invested with any control over the temporalities of the see, and a question would thence arise whether in their absence the Bishop's power in this respect would not be absolute; but this question we have little hesitation in answering in the negative, on various grounds, which it is needless to enumerate, and therefore the clear inclination of our opinion is, that the Bishop of Australia could not make a binding lease of his glebe by force of the common law.

III.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

4. Should, however, the necessary power in fact exist, and be capable of being established at law upon a judicial inquiry, we see clearly that, to say the least, it cannot be asserted with that distinctness and certainty which would be essentially requisite to induce parties to take improvement leases. We are therefore of opinion that recourse to the Legislature will be necessary for the purpose of creating such powers as it may be thought advisable to bestow.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J H. Plunkett*, Attorney-general.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary. *W. M. Manning*, Solicitor-general.

Encl. 4, in No. 5.

Enclosure 4, in No. 5.

Surveyor-general's Office, Sydney,

Sir, 28 August 1846.

Having under consideration the questions submitted for my report, by your letter of the 24th instant, No. 46/271, namely, an estimate of the income derivable from the 40 acres of land granted to the Bishop of Australia, situated on the Parramatta road, under the suppositions—

1. If let from year to year,
2. If let for 21 years,
3. If let for 60 years;

I do myself the honour to observe, with respect to the first query, the only condition as affecting the amount of constant revenue is that of securely inclosing the ground, so as to make it at once available for grazing purposes. In case this were done by the landlord, the annual license of the 40 acres might realise about 40 *l.* per annum, being somewhat less than the upset price of lot 1 and 2 of the Grose-Farm Paddocks, about 37 acres, for 45 *l.*, the advantage of superior grazing on the latter being counterbalanced by the proximity of the former to the town of Sydney.

The second query involves certain speculative considerations, namely, the contiguity of this land to Sydney, and being without the limits of the building Act, which, while it would hold out inducements to a number of persons of limited means to take up leases for 21 years, with a view to erect buildings merely for profit; yet the buildings that would be erected upon land held for so short a term would be of a description calculated to endure only for the term of the lease, and would be chiefly adapted as shops or dwellings for the humbler class of the population at that extremity of the town; for it can hardly be contemplated that any very rigid restrictions would be imposed in a lease of such duration. Under these circumstances, and admitting that the high-road frontages, about 15 acres, be divided into 60 allotments of about one quarter of an acre, having 60 feet for frontage, I estimate their yearly rental at about 3 *l.* each, making 180 *l.* as the rental for the whole of the allotments so situated: the back land being divided into 20 suburban lots, of about one acre each, would probably let at the same rate per allotment, making a total of 240 *l.* per annum, or thereabouts, allowing some diminution for the lots that would not at first meet with a lessee, and taking into consideration at the same time the probability that special allotments suitable for the purposes of brick-making, gardens, manufactories, &c., would realize higher rents than those for the ordinary purposes of building.

The third supposition of a lease for 60 years presents so many advantages, that, sold under reasonable restrictions as to adherence to a plan for the arrangement of the buildings themselves, maintenance of the roads, and such other stipulations as may be introduced into the leases, I estimate one-third of additional rent on what would be derived from leases of 21 years might be obtained; and this I would observe would be the most advantageous condition to the landlord, as it would ensure the erection of buildings of a superior character, and improvements more lasting than in the case of leases for 21 years. In order, however, to ensure the accomplishment of an object so desirable as the erection by private enterprize of villa residences of permanent construction and suitable accommodation for families of the higher classes of society, it would be requisite that the streets and thoroughfares should be cut and formed according to a plan that would afford convenient entrances to those allotments that would front the high road, without disturbing the arrangement that naturally presents itself as an agreeable feature in the distribution of some of the principal allotments, that which, for want of some restriction, would always be looked upon as a deformity. I allude to the high bank left by the cut through the ground on the Parramatta Road. This I would propose should be kept as a terrace, the buildings being sufficiently retired from its brink to admit of small gardens or plantations in front of each house, the carriage-way of access being by the north side, the buildings being somewhat retired, would be in some measure free from the dust arising from the road in the summer season; and I would further suggest that each lot should be sufficiently capacious to admit of such accommodation for stabling and other offices as are usually appended to the residences of the affluent.

As

As a summary of these estimates, I may state the income derivable from the 40 acres of land in question to be as follows; viz.—

	£.
1. If let from year to year - - - - - -	40
2. If let for 21 years - - - - - - -	240
3. If let for 60 years - - - - - - -	380

Irrespective of what would be derived from the sale of the timber now growing thereon as firewood, or for brick-making, but the proceeds of which might be applied toward defraying the expenses of fencing and forming the streets.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. A. Perry,*
Deputy Surveyor-general.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 5, in No. 5.

Encl. 5, in No. 5.

New South Wales.

Proceedings of the Executive Council on the 12th August 1846, respecting the Application of £. 1,888, remaining unexpended out of the Sum apportioned to the Church of England in the year 1845.

5 & 6 Vict. c. 76, Sch. (C.) Queen's Instructions to Governor Sir C. FitzRoy, cl. 37.

Extract from Minute No. 46/18.

Members Present:—His Excellency the Governor; His Excellency the Commander of the Forces; the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Australia; the Honourable the Colonial Secretary; the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer.

With reference to the proceedings on the 25th February last, when the Council advised a grant of 400*l.* towards the completion of St. James' Church at Melbourne, out of the unexpended balance of the sum applicable to the uses of the Church of England in the year 1845, his Excellency the Governor laid before the Council a letter from the Lord Bishop of Australia, submitting a statement of the purposes to which his Lordship desired to appropriate the remainder of the surplus, amounting to 1,888*l.* This letter, his Excellency observed, had been under the consideration of his predecessor, Sir George Gipps, who had stated in a memorandum thereon, that he was prepared to recommend the Lord Bishop's proposal to the Council, had an opportunity offered for his so doing.

Bishop of Australia, 7 July 1846, appended.

Having duly considered the several objects proposed by the Lord Bishop, the Council signified their approval thereof, and advised accordingly that the following grants should be made:—

	£.	£.
Towards the erection of a church at Paterson - -	100	
Ditto - - - - - Allyn River -	60	
Ditto - - - - - Raymond Terrace	60	
Ditto - - - - - Hexham - -	60	
Ditto - - - - - Wollombi - -	60	
Ditto - - - - - Terry's Plains -	60	
Ditto - - - - - King's Plains -	60	
Ditto - - - - - East Creek -	25	
Ditto - - - - - Currajong - -	80	
Ditto - - - - - Maneroo - -	50	
Ditto - - - - - Armidale - -	100	
Ditto - - - - - Ashfield - -	33	
Ditto - - - - - Dural - -	60	
Ditto - - - - - Pennant Hills -	60	
Ditto - - - - - Mangrove - -	60	
Ditto - - - - - Gundaroo - -	60	
Ditto - - - - - Bungandon -	60	
Ditto - - - - - Braidwood - -	60	
Ditto - - - - - Gulong - -	100	
Ditto - - - - - Belfast - -	60	
Ditto - - - - - Alberton - -	60	
For repairs of the parsonage at Castlereagh - -	60	
		1,388
For a stipend to the Rev. J. T. Wilson, Portland Bay	100	
Ditto - - the Rev. E. G. Price, Maneroo -	100	
Ditto - - the Rev. John Gregor, Monton Bay -	100	
Ditto - - the Rev. T. McConnell, Clarence River	100	
Ditto - - the Rev. Thos. Horton, Dural - -	100	
		500
	£.	1,888

(signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether,*
Clerk of the Council.

III.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPENDIX.

Bishop of Australia to Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, 7 July 1846.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 25th June last, requesting that his Excellency would be pleased to authorize the distribution of the unexpended balance of the sum provided under Schedule (C.) for the purposes of public worship, and having ascertained that the amount so appropriated for the service of the Church of England for the year 1845, as approved by the Executive Council, is 2,288*l.*, I have the honour to submit for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor a schedule for the disposal of the sum above mentioned; and should the same receive his Excellency's sanction, I have further the honour to request that vouchers in the usual form may be furnished, to enable me to obtain the required signatures preparatory to the payment of the respective amounts.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Australia.*

The Honourable the
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE (C). Balance for 1845.

Church of England.

Stipend Fund.			Building Fund.			Total.		
£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
14,650	18	8	2,930	3	8	17,581	2	4
12,533	18	9	1,469	14	10	14,003	13	7
						3,577	8	9
Expenditure for allowances, &c. - - - - - - -						1,061	12	6
						2,515	16	3
Deduct share of charge for Wesleyan over expenditure -						227	16	3
Balance for appropriation - - - - - -					£.	2,288	–	–

Distribution Proposed.

In Aid of the Erection of Churches:	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Paterson - - - - - - - - - - - -	100	–	–
Allyn River - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Raymond Terrace - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Hexham - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Wollombi - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Jerry's Plains - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
King's Plains - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
East Creek - - - - - - - - - - - -	25	–	–
Curragong - - - - - - - - - - - -	80	–	–
Maneroo - - - - - - - - - - - -	50	–	–
Armidale - - - - - - - - - - - -	100	–	–
Ashfield - - - - - - - - - - - -	33	–	–
Dooral - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Pennant Hills - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Mangrove - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Gundaroo - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Bungandow - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Braidwood - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Castlereagh (repair of Parsonage) - - - - - - (paid) -	400	–	–
West Melbourne (St. James) - - - - - - - - - - - -	100	–	–
Geelong - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Belfast - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Alberton - - - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Carried forward - - -	1,788	–	–

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	1,788	–	–
Stipends for Clergymen:			
Rev. J. T. Wilson (Portland Bay) - - - - - -	100	–	–
Rev. E. G. Pryce (Maneroo) - - - - - - -	100	–	–
Rev. John Gregor (Moreton Bay) - - - - - -	100	–	–
Rev. J. M'Connell (Clarence River) - - - - -	100	–	–
Rev. Thomas Horton (Duval) - - - - - -	100	–	–
	500	–	–
£.	2,288	–	–

— No. 6. —

(No. 51.)

No. 6.
Governor Sir C. FitzRoy to Earl Grey.
27 February 1847.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *C. FitzRoy to* Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Sydney,
27 February 1847.
(Received, 14 June 1847.)

My Lord, (Answered, 8 October 1847, No. 233, page 19.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a Memorial, addressed to your Lordship by certain Ministers and other members of the Wesleyan Church in this colony, praying, for the reasons therein set forth, that your Lordship will instruct the Governor of New South Wales to revise the Colonial Ecclesiastical arrangements, and to adopt, as the basis of financial distribution among the several religious communions in the colony, from time to time, the returns of the census last taken. 9 January 1847.

I also have the honour to enclose a copy of the letter from the Rev. William B. Boyce, Chairman of the Wesleyan Church in these colonies, forwarding the Memorial for transmission to your Lordship. 15 February 1847.

In order that your Lordship may be made aware of the circumstances out of which this Memorial has arisen, I further enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary of this Government by the Rev. Mr. Boyce, in reply to the communication made to him of Her Majesty's instructions respecting the distribution of the 30,000 *l.* reserved to Her Majesty by Schedule (C.) of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 76, for the purposes of public worship; together with a copy of the answer which, with the advice of my Executive Council, I caused to be returned to Mr. Boyce. 10 October 1846. 12 Nov. 1846.

It is scarcely necessary that I should point out to your Lordship, that, even if it had been considered expedient to have acceded to the principle contended for by Mr. Boyce, it was not of course competent for the local Government, as he assumes to be the case, to set aside Her Majesty's instructions, which adopt, for the present at least, as the basis of financial distribution amongst the different denominations, the proportions shown by the Census Tables of 1841.

In the Memorial now forwarded to your Lordship, it is assumed, apparently because it suits the arguments of the Memorialists, that the Census Tables of 1841 are very incorrect, but that those of 1846 are perfectly accurate. The incorrectness of the former tables is attempted to be accounted for by the allegation, that having been the first census in which the different Protestant denominations were distinguished from each other, a large number returned themselves simply as Protestants, and thus served to swell the number of the Church of England. So far as I can learn, there is not the slightest ground for supposing that the census of 1841 was in any way less correct than that of 1846. Its general correctness received a remarkable corroboration from the fact, that the general total of the number of the population, shown by it, corresponded within one per cent. with that deduced from the annual compilations made in the Colonial Secretary's office, from the census of 1836, and the returns of births, arrivals, deaths and departures from the colony in the intervening period. If, therefore, the census of 1841 was thus satisfactorily proved to be correct in its general results, there can be no reasonable ground for assuming that it was incorrect in its details.

It is fully admitted that the proportion of the Wesleyan denomination has greatly changed in the period between the census of 1841 and that of 1846; but this may be accounted for upon totally different grounds from those assumed by

III.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

by the Memorialists, who seem to have forgotten that, in a new colony to which emigrants are brought, and occasionally in very large numbers, the excess in the arrival of persons belonging to any one denomination, will of course disturb the proportion it previously bore to the others. And this is certainly an argument in favour of the pecuniary distribution among the different denominations being subject to vary according to the proportion shown by the tables of the census last taken. When the sum to be distributed, however, is a fixed one, there can be no doubt that much inconvenience would arise from the frequent changes which would thus become necessary in the extent of the establishment to be maintained by each denomination. It would, of course, be impossible to guarantee to clergymen the receipt of their stipends beyond the period intervening between each census. Congregations would thus be liable to be deprived of the services of a clergyman at the end of every five years. There is also this great objection to a mutable scale of distribution, namely, that it would hold out great inducement to the several denominations to endeavour to swell the lists of their adherents, in order to obtain for them the largest possible contribution. This is, in fact, asserted to have taken place during the recent census, but not on such authority as would enable me to rely implicitly on the truth of the statement.

Having thus pointed out to your Lordship the inconvenience which would probably arise from adopting the rule of distribution contended for by the Wesleyans, I must, nevertheless, freely admit that, upon general principles, I am favourable, in a community composed as this is, of many denominations, of whom no one possesses any very large excess above the others, to an equable distribution amongst them of the pecuniary assistance afforded by the Government for the purposes of public worship. This is a principle to which great importance is attached by the colonists generally; and it is obvious that it cannot be completely carried out, unless the amount of contribution be liable to vary from time to time with the varying proportions of the different denominations; but, as already explained, there are very serious, if not insuperable impediments to the successful working of such a system.

Whilst the sum applicable to the purpose remains stationery, the number belonging to each denomination will rapidly increase. The effect would be, in some instances at least, that just at the time when the increased numbers of a particular denomination required an increased provision for spiritual care and assistance, it would be called upon to surrender a portion of that which was already too slender for the purpose required. I confess that, after much consideration, I see no effectual means of meeting all the difficulties of the case, unless the Legislature will consent from time to time to vote, by way of supplement to Schedule (C.), any addition necessary to cover the excess on applications made to the local Government for pecuniary aid by the different denominations, in conformity with the provisions of the local Church Act, 7 Will. 4, No. 3, beyond the sums appropriated to each under the Royal Instructions.

I have much satisfaction in being able to add, that so far as has come under my observation, the announcement of the distribution sanctioned by the Royal Instructions has met with the general concurrence and approval of all the denominations, with the exception of the Wesleyans, whose remonstrance I now forward to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. A. FitzRoy.*

Encl. 1, in No. 6.

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Grey*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Memorial of the undersigned Ministers and others connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church in New South Wales,

Respectfully showeth,

1. That by an Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales, 7 William 4, No. 3, 29 July 1836, intituled, "An Act to Promote the Building of Churches and Chapels, &c.," it was provided that certain annual allowances, varying in proportion to the number of signatures presented in favour of such party, should be paid by the Colonial Treasury to ministers of religion, irrespective of any reference to peculiarities of creed or religious denominations.

2. That

2. That in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Wesleyan Methodist Church in New South Wales has for some years enjoyed stipends, paid to various ministers, amounting to 1,150*l.* annually. In all cases the requisite number of signatures has been obtained, and satisfactory proof afforded, from year to year, to the Colonial Government, that the duties obligatory upon the receipt of the said stipend, had been faithfully discharged.

3. That by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 5 & 6 Vict., c. 76, 30 July 1842, intituled, "An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land," the sum of 30,000*l.* was appropriated to be paid annually out of the revenue of New South Wales to Her Majesty, for the purposes of public worship (Schedule C.), under the provisions of which Act the Wesleyan Methodist Church continued to receive the stipends heretofore allowed by the previous Act 7 Will. 4.

4. That in consequence of the recommendation of the Governor and Executive Council of New South Wales, 9 June 1845, Her Majesty the Queen in Council (in the instructions given to his Excellency Sir Charles Fitzroy) directed that the above sum of 30,000*l.* should be apportioned among the communions receiving aid from Government, under the Colonial Church Act, 7 Will. 4, No. 3, in proportion to the numbers of their respective members, as shown in the census tables of 1841; that is to say,—

Church of England	73,727	£.17,581 2 4
Church of Rome	35,690	8,510 14 6
Church of Scotland	13,153	3,136 9 11
Wesleyan Methodist Church	3,236	771 13 3

which arrangement is now being carried into effect by the Colonial Government, and in consequence of which the Wesleyan Methodist Church in New South Wales will be deprived of the sum of 378*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* annually, granted originally under the provisions of an Act which is yet unrepealed, and on conditions which have been, and are yet fully complied with.

Your Memorialists beg your Lordships' candid consideration of the grounds upon which they complain; not of the general principle of distribution according to numbers, with which they are satisfied, but of the practical injustice inflicted upon them as a religious community, in common with others, in consequence of the erroneous data afforded by the census of 1841; which in the interpretation of Her Majesty's directions, by his Excellency and the Executive Council, is assumed as the basis of ecclesiastical allowances, with a view to a permanent settlement thereof.

1st. In 1841 the Wesleyans were, as now, about $\frac{1}{32}$d portion of the population of the colony, instead of $\frac{1}{40}$th, as represented in the census of that year; the error originated in the fact of this being the first census in which the different Protestant denominations were distinguished from each other, in consequence of which a large number of persons returned themselves simply as Protestants, and thus served to swell the numbers of the Church of England. The result of the census of 1846 confirms every previous supposition of the incorrectness of that of 1841. If we could for a moment suppose that census to have been correct, we must admit the reality of changes of the most startling and unprecedented character (and that too in the brief space of five years), in the religious statistics of the colony. For instance, the colonial population advanced from 138,000 to 187,000, showing a ratio of increase of about 44 per cent; but the members of the Church of England advanced only from 73,727 to 94,731, being at the ratio of 28 per cent; while on the contrary the Church of Scotland advanced from 13,153 to 21,909, being at the rate of 67 per cent; and the Church of Rome from 35,690 to 50,262, showing an increase of 57 per cent. The Wesleyan Methodists, unfairly estimated in the census of 1841 at 3,236, are in the present census correctly stated at 7,935, being an apparent increase of 145 per cent. To suppose a reality of so great a retrogression in the relative position of the Church of England, and of so great a progression in that of other churches, within so brief a period, would be unreasonable in the extreme. If then the census of 1841 be so unfair in its enumeration of the proportions of the respective religious denominations, presenting results so different from that of 1846, we cannot think that it is the intention of Her Majesty to perpetuate the injustice, by making a false census the basis of a permanent monetary arrangement.

2d. The adoption of the census of 1841 will be equally unjust to other religious denominations, comprising one-half of the population of the colony. According to the census of 1841, the Church of Scotland is entitled to claim 3,130*l.*; by that of 1846, 3,034*l.*, being an addition of 498*l.* The Church of Rome, by the census of 1841, claims 8,510*l.*; by that of 1846, 9,333*l.*, being an addition of 823*l.* The Wesleyan Methodist Church according to the census of 1841 can claim only 771*l.*, but by the census of 1846, 1,316*l.*, being an increase of 545*l.* The Church of England, which under the census of 1841 claims 17,581*l.*, is by the census of 1846 entitled to receive only the sum of 15,715*l.*, being 1,866*l.* less than the sum now apportioned. Thus it appears that by the census of 1841, admitted by all parties to be erroneous, the Church of England will be paid 1,866*l.* annually, over and above what it is fairly entitled to receive, which surplus, according to the principle of distribution in proportion to numbers, is unjustly taken from other churches; an injustice which, if perpetuated, will be felt and naturally resented, and the probable consequence of which will be the disturbance of the religious peace of the community at large.

3d. The adoption of the census of 1841, as the basis of a permanent settlement of the question of ecclesiastical allowances, would be in direct opposition to the great principles of religious

III.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

religious equality approved of by Her Majesty the Queen in Council, and hitherto acted upon by the Governor of New South Wales.

Referring to the copy of "Extracts from Her Majesty's Instructions to his Excellency, respecting the distribution of the sum of 30,000*l.*, &c.," it will be seen that the rule of numerical proportion, is directed to be followed, as the proper guide of the Colonial Government, in the distribution of this sum allotted for the promotion of public worship. We cannot think it was the intention of Her Majesty to commit and bind the Colonial Government to the census of 1841, as the basis of a permanent arrangement, irrespective of the results of any future census. The reference to the census of 1841 is obviously exegetical of the principle of distribution, and is not to be confounded with the principle itself. That census is referred to as the last, and had it been thought necessary in England to explain so self-evident a truism as that the maintaining of the great principle of fair and equal distribution according to numbers, would require a reference to subsequent censuses, and must be adjusted by them, such explanations would no doubt have been appended. We cannot imagine, that while Her Majesty in Council was authoritatively affirming the great principle of religious equality, to be maintained in the apportioning of a certain sum of money, according to the numbers of the members of the respective Churches, which would of course be subject to some variations in the course of years; it was at the same time Her Majesty's secret or avowed intention, to neutralise the principle itself, and vitiate the fairness and equity of the application, by arbitrarily requiring the census of 1841 to be the authoritative guide in the apportionments of 1846 and subsequent years. It was the evident intention and object of Her Majesty to assist the Colonial Churches in providing for the expenses connected with public worship, and to assist each Church fairly, according to their numerical claims. Such being the case, it is obvious that if each quinquennial census should materially alter the numerical proportions of the members of the respective claimants, the payment must be modified accordingly, otherwise no rate of numerical proportion would be observed.

This arrangement would of course occasion some degree of trouble every five years. The ecclesiastical heads of the respective Churches would find it necessary to exercise a prudent foresight in their arrangements, in reference to the ministerial labours, &c., of their clergy; but beyond this no serious inconvenience would be experienced. But if even some serious difficulties had to be encountered in carrying into effect the great principle of religious equality, it would certainly be more desirable for those difficulties to be at once fairly grappled with by the parties more immediately concerned, than that thousands, or possibly tens of thousands of Her Majesty's colonial subjects, should be treated with injustice in the matter of their religious rights and privileges, points upon which most men are peculiarly sensitive.

Wherefore your Memorialists humbly pray, that your Lordship will be pleased to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and to instruct his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales to revise the Colonial ecclesiastical arrangements aforesaid, and to adopt, as the basis of financial distribution among the several religious communions of the colony, from time to time, the returns of the census then last taken.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

Sydney, January 9, 1847. (Here follow the signatures.)

Encl. 2, in No. 6.

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

Sir, Sydney, 15 February 1847.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a memorial to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies from sundry ministers and members of the Wesleyan Church, in reference to a recent decision of his Excellency and the Executive Council, on the question of claims and allowances payable out of the sum reserved by Her Majesty for public worship.

I beg leave to state, that the object of the memorialists is simply to bring their case fairly and fully before Her Majesty's constitutional and responsible advisers. A few signatures only have been attached, as it was not deemed advisable, prematurely, to call public attention to a matter which the answer of the Home Government, it is hoped, will settle to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Regretting the occasion which renders this appeal to the Home Government necessary,

I remain, &c.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary. (signed) *Will. B. Boyce*, Chairman.

Encl. 3, in No. 6.

Enclosure 3, in No. 6.

Sir, Sydney, 10 October 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknwledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th September 1846, enclosing, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, an "extract from Her Majesty's instructions to his Excellency, respecting the distribution of the sum of 30,000*l.*, provided yearly for the purpose of public worship, by the Statute 5 & 6 Vict., c. 76, Schedule (C.);" and accompanied by the remarks which his Excellency, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct, on the distribution of the above sum.

The extract and remarks are most important in their bearing on the financial interest of the Wesleyan

Wesleyan Church in this colony. I rejoice in Her Majesty's approval of a mode of distribution so equitable; and the more so, as I recognise in this decision the formal admission of the great principle of religious equality which the Government of New South Wales has for some years past practically adopted.

The carrying out of this principle fairly, according to the rule of numerical proportions as directed by Her Majesty, is all that any religious community can reasonably desire, so far as financial claims are concerned; I regret, however, that the result of a first census (the first in which Protestant denominations were distinguished from each other, as well as from Roman-catholics), a census acknowledged by all parties to be very imperfect, in reference to the Protestant Churches especially, should have been assumed as exhibiting correctly the numerical statistics of the Wesleyan Church in this colony; and that this imperfect census should be considered by the Executive Council to afford suitable data for a permanent settlement within so short a period as eight months previous to the taking of a new and more elaborate census of the whole population.

As the remarks of his Excellency on the over-payments made to the Wesleyan clergy, and the necessity of prospective reductions, proceed on the supposition of the correctness of the census of 1841, it will be necessary that I should state the reasons which lead me to question its accuracy, so far as regards the Wesleyan Church.

1. This being the first census in which Protestant denominations were separately returned, the nature of the information required was not well understood; hence many Wesleyans were returned as belonging to the Church of England, because they called themselves simply "Protestants," from not being aware that more was desired than the distinction between Protestants and Roman-catholics; as, in previous censuses, others were returned as Episcopalians or Presbyterians, although identified with the Wesleyan Church, and attached to its ministry, because they were led to imagine that the object of the Government was to ascertain the national establishment to which they or their parents originally belonged.

2. The peculiar organisation of the Wesleyan Church affords facilities for forming, annually, a tolerably correct estimate of its numerical strength. This present year (1846) we estimate the Wesleyans in New South Wales (including Australia Felix) at not less than 8,000, and probably 9,000. Taking the population of the colony at 180,000, they form either $\frac{1}{20}$th or $\frac{1}{22}$d part of the colonial population. The census will probably return 7,000 or 8,000 (for many of the children in our schools, and other young persons trained by us, and attached to our ministry, will be returned by their parents as Episcopalians, Presbyterians, &c., because they consider themselves as such). Supposing the Wesleyans are, in the census of 1846, estimated at 7,000 (the least possible return), this will be $\frac{1}{25}$th part of the whole population of the colony. As there has been no very extraordinary increase in the number of Wesleyans during the last five years, beyond the average ratio of increase among other denominations, their present numbers prove the inaccuracy of the preceding census. In 1841 the Wesleyans, instead of being $\frac{1}{40}$th part of the population, were then, as I believe they are now, between $\frac{1}{20}$th and $\frac{1}{25}$th part of the population.

I cannot therefore admit that, as a Church, the Wesleyans have received, and are now receiving, 378 *l.* annually, above the sum which, by the fair rule of proportions, would be allotted to us; on the contrary, there is every reason to believe that, had we received our fair proportion according to number, our allowance would have been from 1,250 *l.* to 1,400 *l.* annually, instead of 1,150 *l.*

As the census of 1846 will be no doubt accurate (or at least sufficiently so for all practical purposes), I would respectfully submit to his Excellency that, in justice to the Wesleyan Church, that census should be taken as the correct estimate of its members, from which the amount of its annual allowance for the future be fixed. If his Excellency can accede to this proposal, I am ready, as soon as the census is declared, to conform at once to the letter of Her Majesty's instructions conveyed in his Excellency's remarks, *i. e.* to make any reductions, or to receive any additions, as the case may be, without waiting for the death or removal of ministers, &c.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in the way of this equitable adjustment from the wording of the resolution of the Executive Council, adopted by Her Majesty, in which reference is made to the census of 1841. It is evident that the great principle of religious equality, and of equal division in proportion to numbers, is that upon which the main step is laid, both by the Council and by Her Majesty, the reference to the census being merely as a case in point, by way of illustration. If, then, the census of 1846 shall prove the former census of 1841 to have been incorrect, surely the great principle avowed by the Executive Council, and sanctioned by Her Majesty, will require the adoption of the more correct data as the basis of the new and more permanent arrangement.

If, however, his Excellency do not take this view of the subject, I would respectfully request a suspension of all proceedings, so far as the interests of the Wesleyan Church are concerned, until Her Majesty, having received further information from his Excellency, shall have the opportunity of expressing Her royal will and pleasure concerning the same.

That the Wesleyan community have claims upon the kind consideration of his Excellency and the Executive Council, arising from their arduous and unremitting exertions in furtherance of the interests of our common Christianity, will, I think, not be questioned, when it is known that there are now in the colony of New South Wales, in connexion with that body, 12 ordained ministers and four catechists fully employed in ministerial and pastoral labours; 77 lay preachers (engaged principally, though not exclusively, on the Lord's day, in preaching in the scattered settlements, villages, &c.), and 127 other lay teachers, who devote, on the

 average,

III.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

average, from one to two hours weekly, in aiding the pastoral labours of the regular ministers. The sphere of labour occupied by the Wesleyan ministry embraces not merely the towns in which the regular ministers reside, but the whole surrounding country within a manageable distance. By this arrangement about 100 town and villages, or locations, are regularly supplied with public worship, a large number of which would otherwise be destitute of all religious ordinances. The Wesleyan Church has 40 chapels, and 70 other preaching places; in each week at least 160 sermons are preached (to about 8,000 or 9,000 regular hearers), and an equal number of other religious services performed. In efficiently occupying this extensive field of labour, the Wesleyan Church is compelled to appropriate nearly one-half of the allowance received from the Colonial Government to the necessary travelling expenses. Without intending the slightest reflection upon any other denomination of Christians, it may be confidently affirmed, that the itinerant system, and the employment of lay agency, peculiarly adapt the Wesleyan Church to the circumstances of a dispersed population, such as for generations to come is likely to exist in this colony. To the Colonial Government, and to the colonists, the Wesleyan ministers feel that they have not been unprofitable servants, and that, in the variety and extent of their labours, and in the actual number of attendants upon their ministry, they are not inferior to any other Protestant Church in the colony. They are persuaded that not a small proportion of the inhabitants of New South Wales regularly attending public worship are found in connexion with them. They are aware that this has no direct bearing on the question of claims upon the appropriation of the fund for public worship, which is to be divided (and perhaps justly) on other grounds; but it will account for, and I hope excuse, the anxiety I now manifest to obtain for the Wesleyan Church, under my superintendence, their fair proportion of the sum secured by Her Majesty for ecclesiastical purposes.

When this matter, so seriously affecting the interests of the Wesleyan Church, is satisfactorily settled, I am ready to make arrangements for the immediate appropriation of the one-sixth portion of the sum allowed for Wesleyan public worship to the purpose directed by Her Majesty, viz.: the erection of chapels, ministers' houses, &c. The recommendation of this mode of apportioning one-sixth of the entire sum allowed for ecclesiastical purposes must meet with general approval. It may be gratifying to his Excellency and the Executive Council to learn, that although the whole of the money granted to the Wesleyans have been applied to the support of the ministry, (for which indeed it was formerly granted,) yet that much larger sums, in some cases even exceeding the whole amount of the Government stipends, have been and are yet annually raised by them for building purposes.

Permit me, sir, in conclusion, to express my deep sense of the courtesy and kindly feelings manifested by his Excellency and the Executive Council in the general tenor and spirit of the communication with which you have honoured me, and to which the preceding remarks refer: an announcement, in itself unpalatable, has been deprived even of the appearance of ungraciousness by the courteous manner in which it has been communicated. The evident willingness of his Excellency and his Council to meet the wishes and advance the interests of the Wesleyan Church, so far as strict justice to other parties will permit, emboldens me to believe that the present appeal will meet with due consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William B. Boyce*,
Chairman of the Australian District, and General Superintendent
of the Wesleyan Church in Australasia, Van Diemen's Land.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 4, in No. 6.

Encl. 4, in No. 6.

(46/162.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
12 November 1846.

Reverend Sir,

I do myself the honour to inform you, that his Excellency the Governor has laid before the Executive Council your letter of the 10th ultimo, representing that the numbers of the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society of this colony were much under-stated in the Census of 1841, and that the share of the 30,000*l.* provided by the stat. 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 76, schedule (C.), which has been allotted to that body, is in consequence considerably less than their real numerical proportion would entitle them to.

I am further instructed to inform you, that after full consideration of the statements contained in your letter alluded to, the Council decided that they could not recommend any alteration in the apportionment of the sum provided by schedule (C.) for public worship, nor could they refrain from taking measures for the reduction of the Wesleyan Methodist Society's expenditure to the 771*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* allotted to it, whenever opportunties for so doing might be afforded by the retirement from their cures of any of the present ministers of that body.

His Excellency the Governor desires me to add, that he approves of the decision the Executive Council came to in this case.

I have, &c.
for the Colonial Secretary,
(signed) *W. Elyard*, Jun.

The Reverend W. B. Boyce,
Chairman of the Wesleyan Methodist Society
of New South Wales.

— No. 7. —

(No. 233.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *C. FitzRoy*.

No. 7.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir C. FitzRoy.
8 October 1847.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 October 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 51,* of the 27th of February last, enclosing a memorial from certain ministers and other members of the Wesleyan Church in the colony under your government, praying that I would instruct you to revise the colonial ecclesiastical arrangements, and to adopt, as the basis of the financial distribution among the several religious communions of the colony from time to time, the returns of the census last taken.

You will assure the memorialists that the subject on which they have now addressed me shall receive the attention which it deserves; but that as the question can hardly fail to be again very soon brought under the consideration of Parliament with reference to the proposed division of the colony, it would appear to be inconvenient in the meantime to make any change in the existing arrangements.

If, however, without at present altering the distribution of the sum set apart by Parliament for religious purposes, the Legislative Council should think proper, from the revenue at your disposal, to make an additional grant to the Wesleyan body, equal to the loss of income which they have sustained under the recent arrangement, I should consider that they would, by so doing, be adopting a very proper course; and you are authorised to place such a vote in the estimates to be submitted to the Council, if you should find that that body would be prepared to sanction it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

* Page 13.

— No. 8. —

(No. 210.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *C. FitzRoy*.

No. 8.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir C. FitzRoy.
27 August 1847.

Sir, Downing-street, 27 August 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith, a copy of the letters patent* which the Queen has been pleased to issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, reconstituting the Bishopric of Australia by reducing the same to a See, to be styled the Bishopric of Sydney, and naming and appointing the Right Reverend William Grant Broughton, heretofore Bishop of Australia, to be Bishop of the See of Sydney, and also erecting three distinct Bishops Sees, styled the Bishoprics of Newcastle, Adelaide, and Melbourne.

25 June 1847.

I also transmit copies of the letters patent* erecting the Bishopric of Newcastle and Melbourne, and naming and appointing the Reverend William Tyrrell, Doctor in Divinity, and the Reverend Charles Perry, Doctor in Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated Bishops of those Sees respectively.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

25 June 1847.
25 June 1847.

— No. 9. —

(No. 72.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *C. FitzRoy* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 9.
Governor Sir C. FitzRoy to Earl Grey.
28 March 1848.

Government House, Sydney,
28 March 1848.
(Received, 7 August 1848.)

My Lord,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch, No. 210, of the 27th August 1847, forwarding a copy of the letters patent which the Queen has been pleased to issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, re-constituting the Bishopric of Australia, by reducing the same to a See, to be styled the Bishopric of Sydney, and appointing the Right Reverend William Grant Broughton to be Bishop of the See of Sydney; and also erecting three distinct Bishops Sees, styled the Bishoprics of Newcastle, Adelaide, and Melbourne.

* These instruments will be found printed at pages 2 to 17, of House of Commons Paper, No. 174, 25 March 1850, respecting "Establishment of Episcopal Sees in Australia."

III. NEW SOUTH WALES.

Your Lordship further transmits copies of the letters patent erecting the Bishoprics of Newcastle and Melbourne, and appointing the Reverend William Tyrrell, D.D., and the Reverend Charles Perry, D.D., to be ordained and consecrated Bishops of those Sees respectively.

I have the honour to report to your Lordship that the Lord Bishop of Sydney was installed in the Bishopric as Metropolitan on the 26th January last; that the Lord Bishop of Newcastle arrived in Sydney on the 16th January, and was installed in his Cathedral at Newcastle on the 31st of the same month; and that the Lord Bishop of Melbourne arrived at Melbourne on the 23d January, and was installed in the Cathedral Church of St. James on the 13th February last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. A. FitzRoy.*

— No. 10. —

(No. 79.)

No. 10. Governor Sir C. FitzRoy to Earl Grey. 31 March 1848.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *C. FitzRoy* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Sydney, 31 March 1848.

My Lord, (Received, 7 August 1848.)

WITH reference to your predecessor's despatch of the 30th March 1846,* respecting the contemplated division of the Bishopric of Australia into three Sees, which has now been carried into effect, I do myself the honour to transmit to your Lordship a minute of my Executive Council respecting the provision to be made for the payment of that portion of the salaries of the newly-appointed Bishops which is to be defrayed out of the public revenue of the colony, and respecting the mode of obtaining the funds requisite for the building of suitable episcopal residences, in accordance with the intentions expressed in Mr. Secretary Gladstone's despatch above referred to.

* Page 4.

3 February 1848.

In pursuance of the 37th clause of Her Majesty's instructions, of the 20th February 1846, which were forwarded to me on my appointment to the administration of this government, and of the minute of the Executive Council of this colony on which the portion of those instructions to which I refer was founded, the yearly sum allotted to the Church of England out of the 30,000*l.* provided by statute 5 & 6 Vict. c. 76, has been divided into two portions, the one, comprising five-sixths ($\frac{5}{6}$) parts of the entire sum, is designated the Stipend Fund; the other, consisting of the remaining sixth part, is designated the Building Fund.

The former of these two funds is, of course, that out of which the salaries of the two newly-appointed Bishops should be paid, but its amount being insufficient to bear this additional charge, I have determined, under the advice of my Executive Council, to reduce the Building Fund, in order to provide the sum required without any disturbance of the salaries and allowances which are now enjoyed by existing clergymen. On the vacation of their cures by those clergymen who were appointed previously to the passing of the local Act 7 Will. 4, No. 3, and whose stipends are considerably higher than those now granted, the means of again restoring the Building Fund to its due proportion will be afforded.

It may be necessary for me to remark that, in the instructions referred to, Her Majesty specially reserved to herself the power of modifying the appropriation of the portion of the 30,000*l.* allotted to the Church of England, for the express purpose, it appears from Mr. Gladstone's despatch of the 17th January 1846, No. 19,* of enabling Her Majesty's Government to "provide effectually for the then contemplated arrangements respecting the Anglican Church in Australia."

* Page 2.

The amount which I shall have occasion to deduct from the present building fund of the Church of England is 500*l.*, being the difference between the total sum to be paid to the two newly-appointed Bishops, and the sum surrendered by the Bishop of Sydney out of the salary formerly attached to the See of Australia.

I have now to advert to the second topic referred to in the enclosed minute, namely, the provision to be made for the building of residences for the three Bishops of Sydney, Newcastle, and Melbourne. It is quite certain that the portion of the 30,000*l.* assigned to the Church of England, charged, as it is, with the additional 500*l.* above referred to, will not afford any surplus out of which to derive funds for the erection of the Bishops' residences in the manner proposed

proposed in Mr. Gladstone's despatch of the 30th March 1846. Under these circumstances, I beg to recommend, in accordance with the advice of my Executive Council, that the sum of 6,000*l.* should be set apart for the purpose out of the revenue derived from the Church and School estates.

The provision made by Parliament for public worship in the colony being already inadequate to its wants, the question respecting the appropriation of the income arising from the Church and School estates, has become one of pressing importance; I therefore gladly avail myself of this opportunity to bring under your Lordship's notice the concluding part of the minute of the Executive Council of this colony of the 9th June 1845, which was forwarded in my predecessor's despatch of the 7th August 1845. The Council there set forth the general state of the revenue arising from the Church and School estates, and the purposes to which it was dedicated, and recommended a plan for its distribution in accordance with the principle on which they, at the same time, advised that the 30,000*l.* provided by stat. 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 76, should be divided. On that recommendation, however, no decision has as yet been communicated to this Government.

The net sum at the credit of the Church and school lands revenue, on the 2d February last, was 15,342*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of which nearly 9,000*l.* would fall to the share of the Church of England under the plan of distribution recommended in the minute above referred to, and more than 6,000*l.* would be available for Church purposes. There is, therefore, a sufficient sum now in hand for the payment of the sums proposed to be granted for the erection of the Bishops' residences, should your Lordship sanction the arrangement.

I may mention that one-half of the surplus at the end of the year 1846, amounting to 387*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, was applied, on the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of Australia, to the completion of a parsonage at Morpeth, as a temporary residence for the Bishop of Newcastle: no provision has as yet been made out of the public funds for a residence for the Bishop of Melbourne.

Your Lordship has been already informed, by my despatch, No. 24,* of 29th September 1846, of the inability of the Government to carry out Mr. Gladstone's instructions respecting the disposal of the surplus of 1844, in consequence of the previous promises made by my predecessor to the Bishop of Australia.

* Page 6.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. A. FitzRoy.*

Enclosure in No. 10.

New South Wales.

Proceedings of the Executive Council relative to the provision to be made for the payment of the Salaries of the Bishops of Newcastle and Melbourne, and for the building of Episcopal residences at those Sees and that of Sydney. Encl. in No. 10.

Extract from Minute No. 48/4, dated 3 February 1848, and confirmed 9 March 1848.

Members present: His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable the Commander of the Forces, the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer.

His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council a despatch from the Secretary of State (then Mr. Gladstone), dated the 30th March 1846, No. 13, announcing the intended division of the Bishopric of Australia into three Sees, and also a letter* from the Bishop of Australia on the same subject.

The Bishops of Newcastle and Melbourne having now arrived in the colony, it was necessary to consider in what manner provision should be made for the payment of that portion of their Lordships' salaries which was chargeable on the fund provided by the stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 76, for the purposes of public worship. The whole amount so chargeable was 1,000*l.* per annum, but of this 500*l.* would be made up by a reduction in the salary of the Bishop of Sydney to that extent. The sum therefore which it would be necessary to provide, in addition to the sum hitherto allotted to the Bishopric of the Diocese of Australia, would be 500*l.*; and the stipend fund of the Church of England being insufficient to bear this additional charge, some modification of the present distribution of the funds assigned for the public worship of that Church would be necessary.

His Excellency has also to bring under the consideration of the Council the course which it would be expedient to adopt, in order to provide suitable residences for the three Bishops, as

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* Bishop of Australia, 25 August 1846, forwarded to the Secretary of State by Governor Sir Charles FitzRoy's despatch, No. 24, of that year. *See* page 6.

III.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

as proposed in Mr. Gladstone's despatch. The surplus accrued at the end of the year 1844, out of which it was intended that a large proportion of the requisite funds should be provided, was applied, as the Council were aware, to other purposes, in performance of a promise made by this government previously to the receipt of Mr. Gladstone's despatch; and it is highly improbable that there will be any surplus in future years of an amount sufficiently considerable to afford the means of carrying out Mr. Gladstone's intention. It will be necessary, therefore, to look to some other source for the sums requisite for the building of the Bishops' residences. That which has suggested itself to his Excellency as the most suitable fund from which to draw those sums, is the revenue derived from the Church and School estates, should Her Majesty's Government be disposed to sanction its appropriation in that manner. This revenue, during the continuance of the former Legislative Council, was added to the ways and means of the year in consideration of the entire sums required for the religious and educational establishments having been supplied by legislative appropriation. But since the establishment of the present Legislative Council, it has formed a part of the Crown revenue, and there is now a balance at its credit to the amount of 15,342*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the minute of the Executive Council of the 9th June 1845, upon which the existing distribution of the 30,000*l.* provided for public worship was directed by Her Majesty, it was recommended that the revenue in question should be appropriated to purposes of religion and education, in the proportion of five-seventh parts to the former, and two-seventh parts to the latter; and that the yearly sums thus allotted to these purposes should be divided in the same manner as the 30,000*l.* above referred to. On this recommendation, however, no decision of the Secretary of State has been given.

After consideration of the subjects thus brought under their notice, the Council advise that the sum required to make up the salaries of the Bishops of Newcastle and Melbourne to the yearly amount authorized by Her Majesty's Government, should be paid out of the present building fund of the Church of England, that fund being reduced for the purpose under the power which Her Majesty specially reserved to herself in Her instructions of modifying the appropriation of the portion of the 30,000*l.* assigned to the Church of England.

The Council further advise, that his Excellency should bring under the notice of the Secretary of State the recommendation contained in their minute of the 9th June 1845, respecting the appropriation of the revenue derived from the Church and School estates, and that in the event of those recommendations being adopted, the sum of 6,000*l.* out of the share allotted to the Church of England should be set apart for the purpose of providing residences for the Bishops of Sydney, Newcastle and Melbourne, on the condition stated in Mr. Gladstone's despatch, that not more than 2,000*l.* shall be applied in any one of the three cases.

(signed) *Francis L. S. Merewether,*
Clerk of the Councils.

No. 11.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir C. FitzRoy.
30 Sept. 1848.
* Page 20.

—No. 11.—

(No. 172.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *C. FitzRoy.*

Sir, Downing-street, 30 September 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 79,* of the 31st March last, submitting for my sanction certain arrangements, by which you propose, with the advice of your Executive Council, that the payment of that portion of the salaries of the newly-appointed Bishops of Newcastle and Melbourne which is chargeable on the public revenue of the colony, and amounting to 500*l.* per annum, should be paid out of the present Building Fund of the Church of England; and as this is a question upon which I cannot doubt that the local authorities are the most competent to form a correct judgment, I do not hesitate to acquiesce in the measure.

I have also to signify the approval of Her Majesty's Government of your appropriating the sum of 30,000*l.* provided for public worship in New South Wales, under the statute 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 76, in the proportions referred to in the minute of the Executive Council which accompanied your predecessor's despatch of the 7th August 1845; and I approve of the sum of 6,000*l.*, out of the share allotted to the Church of England, being set apart for the erection of suitable residences for the Bishops of Newcastle, Melbourne and Sydney, in the manner proposed by you, on the understanding that not more than 2,000*l.* shall be applied in any one of those cases.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 12. —

(No. 31.)

No. 12.
Governor Sir C. FitzRoy to Earl Grey.
21 February 1849.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *C. FitzRoy* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Sydney,
21 February 1849.
(Received, 27 June 1849.)

My Lord,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 172,* of the 30th September 1848, sanctioning the arrangement under which, in my despatch of the 31st March 1848, I proposed, with the advice of my Executive Council, that the portion of the salaries of the newly-appointed Bishops of Newcastle and Melbourne, chargeable on the public revenue of this colony, should be paid from that division of the sum allotted to the Church of England, out of the 30,000*l.* provided for public worship in New South Wales, by the Act 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 76, which has been designated the Building Fund.

* Page 22.

2. Your Lordship further conveys to me "the approval of Her Majesty's Government of my appropriating the aforesaid sum of 30,000*l.*, in the proportions referred to in the minute of the Executive Council which accompanied Sir George Gipps' despatch of the 7th August 1845;" and your Lordship also approves "of the sum of 6,000*l.*, out of the share allotted to the Church of England, being set apart for the erection of suitable residences for the Bishops of Newcastle, Melbourne and Sydney, in the manner proposed, on the understanding that not more than 2,000*l.* shall be applied in any one of these cases."

3. As it is evident that I have failed to bring clearly before your Lordship the object of the detailed explanation, with respect to the state of the fund allotted for the support of the Church of England, which it appeared to me to be desirable that I should afford before submitting a proposal that a sum of 6,000*l.* required for the Bishops' residences should be taken from another fund, I trust I may stand excused in reminding your Lordship that the 37th clause of the Royal Instructions, delivered to me on my appointment to this government in 1846, had already put me in possession of Her Majesty's authority for the distribution of the 30,000*l.* provided for public worship in this colony, under the Act 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 76. The question submitted, therefore, did not relate to any portion of that sum, but to the fund derived from the revenue of the Church and School Estate, which, as I had the honour to state in my despatch of 31st March 1848, is also referred to in the concluding part of the minute of the Executive Council, forwarded in my predecessor's despatch of the 7th of August 1845, wherein it is recommended that this revenue should be distributed on the same principle, and in the same proportions, as the 30,000*l.* provided under the statute.

4. In my despatch of the 31st March 1848, I reported that as no decision, with respect to the distribution of the revenue arising from the Church and School Estates, had been communicated to this government, I deemed it right to bring this question again under your Lordship's consideration. I stated that if the recommendation of Sir George Gipps and the Executive Council were sanctioned, the share to which the Church of England would be entitled would be nearly 9,000*l.*, the net sum at the credit of the Church and School Lands revenue being at that time 15,342*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It now amounts to 19,053*l.* 14*s.*; the share of the Church of England would be about 11,166*l.*; and it is from this sum that I proposed that the 6,000*l.*, for erecting the residences for the three Bishops, should be appropriated.

5. As, however, I trust I am right in assuming that your Lordship's despatch of the 30th September last intended to convey to me a general approval of the measures brought under your Lordship's notice in my despatch of the 31st March 1848, I shall, in order to save time, and to prevent further inconvenience to the Right Reverend Prelates, take upon myself the responsibility of at once setting apart the sum of 6,000*l.* from the Church and School Lands revenue for the erection of residences for their Lordships, upon the understanding that not more than 2,000*l.* shall be applied to the building of any one of these residences.

 6. I would

6. I would further beg to be informed whether your Lordship approves of the future distribution of the funds derived from the revenue of the Church and School Estates on the same principle as the 30,000*l.* provided for public worship.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. A. FitzRoy.*

No. 13.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir C. FitzRoy.
18 July 1849.

— No. 13. —

(No. 123.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *C. FitzRoy.*

Sir, Downing-street, 18 July 1849.

1. I HAVE received your despatch, No. 31,* of the 21st of February last.

* Page 23.

2. You have very properly brought to my notice an error which had occurred in the instructions conveyed by my despatch, No. 172, of the 30th of September 1848. It was certainly my intention to express my approval of the arrangements which you had then brought under my consideration in your previous despatch, No. 79,* of the 31st March 1848. Those arrangements were erroneously stated to have reference to the sum of 30,000*l.* reserved under Schedule (C.) of the Constitutional Act, instead of the revenues arising out of the Church and School Estates; and I approve of your distributing them in future in the manner proposed in the last paragraph of your despatch.

* Page 20.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 14. —

No. 14.
B. Hawes, Esq., M. P., to the Rev. C. Perry and the Rev. W. Tyrrell.
6 May 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M.P., to the Rev. *C. Perry*, and the Rev. *W. Tyrrell.*

Sir, Downing-street, 6 May 1847.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, that his Lordship has recently received from the Governor of New South Wales a despatch on the subject of the Bishopric, which it is proposed to establish in that colony, and that the effect of that despatch is such as to render it necessary that your immediate attention should be given to it.

With a view to render intelligible the precise bearing of this intelligence on the arrangements now in progress, Lord Grey finds it necessary to trouble you with the following recapitulation of the several steps which have preceded and led to those arrangements.

It appears, then, that on the 7th August 1845, Sir George Gipps, the then Governor of New South Wales, in obedience to directions addressed to him by Lord Stanley, transmitted to his Lordship a report of the Executive Council of the colony, with his own advice as to the manner in which the sum of 30,000*l.* appropriated to the maintenance of public worship there by the statute 5 & 6 Vict., c. 76, ought to be distributed. That advice was in effect that the sum in question should be divided among the four denominations then receiving aid from the Government in proportion to the numbers of each denomination; that the share of the 30,000*l.* coming to each denomination should be divided according to the principles of the Colonial Church Act; that the salary then enjoyed by the Bishop of Australia, viz., 2,000*l.* per annum, with certain other salaries, should form primary charges on the share of the 30,000*l.* due to the Church of England. The Governor proceeded to state, that at the end of the year 1844, there had been a surplus of 4,000*l.* on the 30,000*l.* per annum, after providing for all charges on that fund.

On the 17th January 1846, this despatch was answered by Mr. Gladstone. For the present purpose it is sufficient to state, that he approved and adopted the advice of the Governor and Executive Council, and transmitted to the Governor an instrument under the Royal Sign Manual, by which those proposals were ratified and sanctioned.

On

On the 30th March 1846, Mr. Gladstone addressed another despatch to the Governor of New South Wales. It announced that the Queen had consented to the division of the See of Australia into three Sees; that for this purpose a valuation was to be made of certain lands (40 acres in extent) belonging to the central See, in order to ascertain the probable annual income derivable from them; that the income of the central See was to be 1,500*l.* per annum, of which the estimated returns from the 40 acres of land were to form a fixed part; that estimate being regarded for the purpose of the calculation as accurate, whether in point of fact it should eventually prove accurate or not; that from the share of the Church of England in the 30,000*l.* per annum, two sums should be deducted of 500*l.* each for the endowment of a northern and a southern Bishopric; that a sum of 2,500*l.* should be appropriated from the surplus of the year 1844, and that a similar proportion of the surplus of 1845 should be applied towards building episcopal residences, no one of which was to cost more than 2,000*l.*

A draft of the preceding despatch was communicated by Mr. Gladstone to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a request that he would state how far he concurred in it. It appears that on the 28th March 1846, the Archbishop signified his entire concurrence.

Other arrangements, as you are aware, were at the same time made for augmenting from other sources the incomes of the Bishops of the two contemplated dioceses. You are also apprised that the reduction of the income of the Bishop of Australia from 2,000*l.* to 1,500*l.* per annum, was made on the suggestion and at the instance of that prelate himself.

Such was the state of this question when Lord Grey received the seals of this office. The design of erecting the two Bishoprics, and of thus endowing them, was matured, and nothing appeared to remain but that the necessary letters patent should pass the great seal, and that the clergymen to be consecrated to the new Bishoprics should be selected. Accordingly, instructions for preparing those patents were given to the Queen's Advocate, and you were approved by Her Majesty as the first Bishop [of Melbourne, Mr. Perry; Newcastle, Mr. Tyrrell.]

With a despatch dated on the 29th September 1846, but which did not reach this country till nearly six months later, the Governor of New South Wales transmitted a letter to himself from the Bishop of Australia, in which he explains certain legal difficulties regarding his own power to let the before-mentioned 40 acres of land. On the most favourable view which could be taken of the solution of those difficulties, the 40 acres would be let on terms estimated at 380 *l.* per annum. On the less favourable solution of the question, they were estimated to produce 40 *l.* per annum. For the present, according to the interpretation of the law given by the local law officers of the Crown, the smaller estimate of 40 *l.* must be regarded as the annual value of the 40 acres, consequently, a charge of 1,460 *l.* per annum must (unless the law be altered) be borne by that portion of the 30,000 *l.* per annum, which belongs to the Church of England, for the maintenance of the See of Australia.

It further appears from the same report, that the funds appropriated for building Episcopal residences had, before the royal instructions on that subject were received, been actually applied, under the advice of the Bishop, towards the erection of additional churches, and in part payment of the stipends of clergymen. In noticing these facts, the Bishop points out the necessity of a further elucidation of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, and observes that, "Circumstances also present themselves here, which not having been anticipated by the Secretary of State, may render a renewed consideration of some points necessary, before the whole series of proposed measures can be carried into effect."

Although the passage last quoted does not appear to Lord Grey free from ambiguity, his Lordship derives from the despatch of the Governor of the 29th September last, and from the letter of the Bishop of Australia accompanying it, the following conclusions:

1st. It appears to Lord Grey, that it would be unsafe to take the territorial income of the See of Australia at more than 40 *l.* per annum, or to take the charge to be made for the maintenance of that See at less than 1,460 *l.* per annum.

2d. It appears to Lord Grey, that it is no longer safe to calculate on any available surplus of the Church of England Fund, towards meeting the proposed

 charges

III.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

charges for the new Bishoprics; since it appears that new stipends had been created, under the Church Extension Act, chargeable on that fund before the arrival in the colony of Mr. Gladstone's instructions. Whether those new stipends absorb the whole of the anticipated surplus is not indeed expressly stated, but Lord Grey can no longer rely with any confidence on the existence of any such resource.

3d. If the resource promised by that proposed surplus should really fail, the only local fund applicable to the support of the two new Bishoprics will be the income relinquished by the Bishop of Australia, which cannot be taken at more than 560 *l.* per annum.

4th. The surplus of the years 1844 and 1845, from which Episcopal residences were to have been built, having been disposed of before the arrival of Mr. Gladstone's instructions, there is no fund at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government which could be applied to that service.

Lord Grey has learnt with much regret, that these unexpected difficulties should have arisen in fulfilling the intentions of his predecessor regarding the endowment of the two proposed additional Sees; but such being the state of the case, his Lordship thinks it necessary that you should be immediately apprised of it.

Another branch of the same subject is, that which relates to the investment in the colony, at the colonial rate of interest, of the funds voted by the Colonial Bishoprics Committee, for the support of the new Sees. On this subject, the Bishop reports that it is very questionable whether it would be possible to invest the funds, even were they at hand, with such entire satisfaction as to the sufficiency of the security, as would make him willing to incur the responsibility of the transaction. He adds, that it seems impossible by any purchases of land to obtain the required terms of 6 ⅔ per cent. He doubts, also, whether the banks of the colony honour his drafts for so large a sum without some more formal letter of credit.

In conclusion, Lord Grey directs me to observe, that if you should wish to refer to the correspondence which has passed on this subject, and would take the trouble of calling at this office for the purpose, every part of it will be laid before you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 15. —

No. 15.
Rev. Ernest Hawkins to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
26 February 1846.

COPY of a LETTER from the Rev. *Ernest Hawkins* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone.*

Sir, 79, Pall Mall, 26 February 1846.

WITH reference to the letter of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to Lord Stanley, dated 21st July 1845, I am directed to inform you that the Bishop of Australia, with a view to the immediate subdivision of his diocese, has consented to transfer 600 *l.* a year of his episcopal income for the endowment of a Bishopric at Port Phillip, without any other stipulation than that of the annexation of the 40 acres of land in the neighbourhood of Sydney to the Bishopric of Australia.

The Committee for the Erection and Endowment of Bishoprics in the Colonies have on their part, in addition to the grant of 1,200 *l.* for the purchase of an episcopal residence at Melbourne (as notified in the letter to Lord Stanley), agreed to allow a sum of 500 *l.* for the purchase of land for the endowment.

Under these circumstances, I am to express the earnest hope of the Committee that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to take immediate measures for the erection of Melbourne into a Bishop's See. Should you, as empowered by the Act of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 76, Schedule C., think fit to order a perpetual appropriation of the 2,000 *l.* a year, the income received by the present Bishop to the support of the Episcopate in Australia, permanent provision will be made for the two Bishoprics.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ernest Hawkins.*

— No. 16. —

No. 15.
Rev. Ernest Hawkins to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
20 March 1846.

Copy of a LETTER from the Rev. *Ernest Hawkins* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone.*

Sir, 79, Pall Mall, 20 March 1846.

The Colonial Bishoprics Committee having learned from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury that the Government was prepared to sanction the appropriation of the annual sum of 500*l.* to each of two new Bishoprics to be erected within the present Diocese of Australia, provided that two-thirds of that amount were furnished from other sources, have directed me to inform you that they will guarantee, out of the monies at their disposal, the proportion of income required by the Government for the endowment of the two Sees, namely, 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for each. This income they propose to secure by investment in land in the colony of New South Wales; and I have only to express an earnest hope, on the part of the Colonial Bishoprics Committee, that Her Majesty's consent may be obtained, with the least possible delay, for a measure which cannot fail to strengthen and consolidate the Church of England in that portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ernest Hawkins.*

— No. 17. —

No. 16.
Archbishop of Canterbury to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
28 March 1846.

Copy of a LETTER from his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone.*

My dear Sir, Lambeth, 28 March 1846.

I have read with the greatest attention the draft of a despatch which it is your intention to address to Governor Sir Charles FitzRoy, containing instructions with respect to the division of the See of Australia into three Sees, and to the means of providing competent incomes for the Bishops of these Sees respectively. The plan, as drawn out in this despatch, appears to me to be admirably calculated to effect an object indispensable to the due administration of Ecclesiastical Government, and consequently to the advancement of pure religion and morals, in that most important and extensive colony.

The terms in which you speak of the Bishop of Australia's proposal on which this arrangement is founded are particularly gratifying to me. The disregard of personal interests and zeal for the interests of our holy religion, manifested on his Lordship's part, cannot be too highly estimated. From his hearty co-operation with the Governor, and the assistance which will be derived from his long experience and sound judgment in carrying out the general scheme, and arranging the details, I anticipate the most satisfactory results.

Allow me to suggest, that the appropriation of a moderate portion of land to each of the two new Bishoprics would, if practicable, be very desirable, and might hereafter furnish the means of improving the incomes of the Bishops, which are now unavoidably fixed on the lowest scale.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. Cantuar.*

P.S. It is my intention to write to the Bishop of Australia by next Tuesday's mail, for the purpose of apprising his Lordship of the nature of the instructions sent out to the Governor, and of my entire concurrence in the proposed plan.

III.

— No. 18. —

No. 18.
Sir G. Gipps to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.
31 Jan. 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir *George Gipps* to *B. Hawes*, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Whitefriars, Canterbury, 31 January 1847.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 28th instant, enclosing copies of a correspondence with the secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, relative to the appointment of some additional clergymen of the Church of England to the ecclesiastical establishment of New South Wales, and requesting, by desire of Lord Grey, to be informed how far it may in my power be desirable to comply with the application of the Society for additional clergymen; and in reply have the honour to state, that it will, in my opinion, be desirable to comply with the application made by the Society in favour of Mr. T. C. Russell, it being, however, clearly understood that Mr. Russell is not appointed by Her Majesty's Government to a chaplaincy, or any other benefice, in New South Wales, but is simply sent out (as all clergymen have been of late years) to be disposed of by the Bishop of Australia under the Colonial Church Act.

It will, I have no doubt, be in the power of the Bishop to appoint Mr. Russell to some ecclesiastical duty, and to provide him a salary under the Church Act, immediately on his admitting him to orders; but should even the contrary prove to be the case, it will not be against the Government that Mr. Russell will have any just cause of complaint.

The sum of 150 *l.* for outfit and passage will, I presume, in the present, as in former cases, be paid out of the funds applicable to emigration, and not of any funds belonging to, or under the control of, the local authorities.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Gipps.*

— No. 19. —

No. 19.
Bishop of Newcastle to Earl Grey.
6 August 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from the Lord Bishop of *Newcastle* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, 6 August 1847.

HAVING been desired by your Lordship to send to you in writing the requests which I made, when I last had the honour of an interview with you, I beg to trouble you with the following particulars:

1. The first request which I venture to ask is the usual grant for passage, for two clergymen, whom I have provided to fill chaplancies in two important districts, which are now vacant in my diocese of Newcastle.

The two districts which are now without a chaplain are the important ones of Patterson and Singleton, both on the Hunter River.

The last Chaplain of Patterson, the Rev. J. J. Smith, was killed at the close of last year, by the overturn of his gig; and his death is so notorious that I will presume your Lordship is acquainted with the fact.

With regard to the vacancy at Singleton, I would call your Lordship's attention to a letter received from the Bishop of Sydney, bearing date the 9th January 1847. His Lordship writes: "Mr. Cameron, who is at Singleton or Hunter's River, is of a constitution to which a high temperature is most dangerous. However, he has gone on working as long as he could; but the day before yesterday I received a letter, stating that he must tender me his resignation. He is a most serious loss to me; and I am compelled to shut up his church and school, and to leave his district vacant, not having even a single clergymen unemployed, nor any candidate, whom I could ordain."

I will venture to affirm, from this and other statements of the Bishop of Sydney, that if either of these vacant Chaplancies be filled up when I arrive in my diocese, it must be by the removal of clergymen from others which will have been left destitute.

I have therefore provided clergymen for these districts, namely, the Rev. R. George Boodle, and the Rev. H. O. Irwin, and am most anxious to obtain the usual grants for their passage, that they may accompany me, and thus fill the vacant

vacant Chaplaincies with the least possible delay, while they will be of great use during the voyage to the candidates for orders whom I take out with me; and also, I trust, be benefited by much communication with myself.

I sincerely hope, therefore, that this request will be granted; and as I have to make my preparations and arrangements for leaving England on the 14th of September, by the ship "Medway," I should esteem an early communication on the subject a great favour.

2. The second point to which I would call your Lordship's attention is that of providing episcopal residences.

By referring to the 7th page of the statement which your Lordship so kindly sent me, bearing date the 6th May 1847, you will find it stated that Mr. Gladstone, in a despatch to the Governor of New South Wales, bearing date the 30th of March 1846, recommended that a sum of 2,500 *l.* should be appropriated from the surplus of the year 1844, and a similar proportion of the surplus of 1845, should be applied towards building episcopal residences, none of which was to cost more than 2,000 *l.*

This recommendation of Mr. Gladstone failed as regards the surplus of 1844 and 1845, because such surpluses were expended before Mr. Gladstone's despatch reached the Governor of New South Wales. I do not know whether information of the expenditure of the surplus of 1846 has reached the Colonial Office, but I think it more than probable, from letters of the Bishop of Sydney, that some portion of the surplus of 1846 has been reserved for this purpose. If no sum of money, or an insufficient sum has been thus reserved, I have to make a request which is in strict accordance with the enactments of the Church Act of the colony of New South Wales, and which therefore will, I hope, be granted, namely, that your Lordship will desire that 1,000 *l.* be granted, either from the surplus Church funds of 1847 or from the Church funds of 1848, to meet a similar sum of 1,000 *l.* which I will myself provide from Church funds or from private resources in this country, for building our episcopal residence.

The granting this request would confer two great benefits. It would enable me to make a stronger appeal to my friends in this country, and thus aid the collecting my 1,000 *l.*; and it would also enable me to begin the building of my episcopal residence soon after my reaching New South Wales, which is most desirable, as I take out with me six or eight young men as candidates for orders, who will live with me, and be lodged, boarded, and instructed at my sole expense.

3. The third request which I venture to urge relates to the time when that part of the salary of the Bishop of Melbourne and myself, which is derived from the Church funds of New South Wales, may be supposed to begin.

The Committee of the Colonial Bishop's Fund have determined that the salaries of the new Bishops, as far as they may be derived from the Colonial Bishop's Fund, shall begin from the day of consecration. Therefore the entire salaries of the Bishops of Adelaide and Cape Town will begin from the day of consecration, because such salaries are derived entirely from the Colonial Bishop's Fund. The case is different as regards the Bishop of Melbourne and myself. A portion only of our salary (*i. e.* 333 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*) is derived from the Colonial Bishop's Fund; the greater part of the salary of each of us (*i. e.* 500 *l.*) being paid out of the Church Funds of the Colony of New South Wales. It is hoped, therefore, that the Bishop of Melbourne and myself may be put upon an equality with the other two new Colonial Bishops, and that the portion of our salaries derived from the Church Funds of the colony, will begin from the day of consecration.

Our livings were vacated by our consecration, if not resigned before, the duties we were immediately engaged in were of a very expensive as well as anxious character, namely, the travelling over the country to obtain funds and clergymen and candidates for orders to aid and share in our future labours; and speaking for myself I must say, that while I see how much I must do, and what great future expenses I must take upon myself, to provide my diocese with efficient clergymen, I am painfully alive to the necessity of keeping free from pecuniary embarrassment.

4. I would advert to one more point. The Church in New South Wales has only one source to look to for the support of its clergy, namely, to the portion

III.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

appropriated to it, out of the 30,000 *l.* set apart for the maintenance of public worship in the colony by the Statute 5 & 6 Vict. c. 76.

The salaries of the new Bishops have caused an additional claim on the annual sum appropriated to the Church, and every clergyman I establish in a fresh district will look for support to the same source. What then must happen in a very short time, if the time has not already arrived, when the sum appropriated to the Church will not answer these calls upon it. Would it not be reasonable and just that, as the population has so much increased since the passing of the Statute 5 & 6 Vict. c. 76, a proportionably larger sum than 30,000 *l.* should be set apart for the maintenance of public worship in the colony?

Begging your Lordship to excuse the trouble these requests will give you, and hoping for as early a reply as you can conveniently send me,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. Newcastle.*

— No. 20. —

No. 20.
Bishop of Newcastle to B. Hawes, Esq., M. P.
26 August 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from the Lord Bishop of *Newcastle* to *B. Hawes*, Esq. M.P.

Sir, 26 August 1847.

FEELING that it is impossible for the Colonial Office to sanction any claim upon that portion of the 30,000 *l.* appropriated to religious purposes in the colony of New South Wales, which has been given to the Church of England, unless it be considered that some surplus still remains, year by year, after all the permanent grants have been satisfied, I beg to lay before you the grounds of my own firm belief, that such surplus does now exist.

The fact which has led to a contrary supposition, namely, that no surplus can now be depended upon is this; that in answer to a despatch of Mr. Gladstone's, recommending a particular appropriation of the surplus of 1844, the Governor of New South Wales stated, that such particular appropriation could not be made, because the surplus of that year (1844) had been expended before the receipt of Mr. Gladstone's despatch. From this answer the opinion seems to have been entertained, that no surplus could be expected in future years. Such a conclusion would be perfectly correct if the appropriation of that surplus for 1844 had been of a permanent nature, that is, in grants which might be supposed to come upon the surplus not only for that year, but also for subsequent years. This, however, would seem not to be the case. The surplus for 1844 amounted to 2,300*l.* in round figures, of which 1,700*l.* or 1,800*l.* were grants towards the building of churches, evidently grants in the way of gifts or donations, and not permanent grants, which would come upon the surplus of succeeding years. The other grants, to the amount of 500*l.*, for the maintenance of missionaries beyond the boundaries, might or might not be of a permanent character. Clear proof, however, has been obtained, it is conceived, that even these grants, to the amount of 500*l.*, were not of a permanent nature, because the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has received a letter from the Bishop of Australia, asking for a further grant, because the Governor of New South Wales had informed him, that the sum of 500*l.*, which had been granted for missionaries beyond the boundaries, could not be continued, inasmuch, as despatches had been received from home requiring another appropriation of the surplus. This, to my mind, seems to prove that no portion of the grants from the surplus of 1844, can be considered of a permanent nature, and therefore the Colonial Office need not refuse to make the small grants in aid of passages for chaplains, which it has been customary to make before information was received of the before-mentioned appropriation of the surplus of 1844.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. Newcastle.*

— No. 21. —

No. 21.
Earl Grey to the Lord Bishop of Newcastle.
9 September 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from Earl *Grey* to the Lord Bishop of *Newcastle*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 9 September 1847.

I REGRET that circumstances should have thus long postponed my answer to your letter to myself, of the 6th of August, to which your letter of the 26th of the same month to my under secretary, Mr. Hawes, refers. I now proceed to supply that omission.

The existence of a surplus of the revenue in New South Wales, applicable to the maintenance of public worship, from which surplus a sum could be dedueted to defray the expense of conveying two clergymen to your Lordship's diocese, is entirely a matter of conjecture. So far as I am able to draw any inference from the facts reported to me from that colony, I am constrained to adopt the conjecture that no such surplus really exists.

The opposite supposition rests on the admitted fact that there was such a surplus in the year 1844. But the motives which at that time dictated the immediate absorption of that surplus, partly in grants for building churches, and partly in new endowments, have lost none of their force since that time. There are many and powerful reasons, all of which operate in that direction, and I am aware of no reason inducing the belief that the local authorities would voluntarily forego their control over those funds, in order that Her Majesty's Government in this country might be at liberty to assume and exercise it. In so much uncertainty, I regret my inability to authorise an expenditure which could only be provided for by the British Treasury in the first instance, at the imminent risk that it would not be subsequently replaced by any fund at the disposal of the Crown in the colony.

For the same reason, I find myself unable (and I very deeply regret my inability) to promise a 1,000*l.* towards building an episcopal residence in your Lordship's diocese, in aid of a similar sum to be raised by voluntary contributions.

It would be most satisfactory to me to authorise the payment of the stipends of the new Australian Bishops from the date of their consecration. But the fund for paying those stipends is to be created by deductions to be made from the stipend of the Bishop of Australia. As that prelate will perform the whole of the episcopal duties of the whole colony until the arrival of the new Bishops there, I have no right to presume, nor, indeed, any reason to believe, that he will consent to be placed on a reduced income while constrained to continue his official expenditure and labour on their present scale.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 22. —

No. 22.
Rev. R. Ashton to Earl Grey.
16 May 1850.

COPY of a LETTER from the Rev. *R. Ashton* to Earl *Grey*.

Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury,
My Lord, 16 May 1850.

I AM instructed to forward to your Lordship the enclosed resolutions on the Australian Colonies Bill, passed at the Annual Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, held at New Broad-street Chapel, Finsbury, on Friday last, 10 May 1850, the Rev. John Morison, D.D., LL.D., in the chair.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Robert Ashton*,
Secretary *pro. tem.*

III.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Enclosure in No. 22.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.

Encl. in No. 22.

RESOLUTIONS thereon, passed at the Annual Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 10 May 1850.

"THAT this Assembly, having regard as well to the general interests of the British colonies as an integral part of the empire, as to the religious rights and interests more especially of the free Churches of their own order in the several colonies, which repudiate all State support by grants from the public purse, feels called upon to express its strong dissatisfaction and indignant regret that, in the pending Bill for extending to the Australian colonies the benefit of constitutional self-government, an insulting restriction should be laid upon the local legislatures in respect of the allowances now made from the colonial funds to the ministers of the Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Romish communions; forbidding any diminution or alteration of these grants without the consent of the Crown.

"That the invidious and offensive proviso is directly at variance with the great principle of Colonial government as enunciated by Earl Grey in a despatch to Sir C. Fitzroy, that all affairs of merely local concern should be left to the regulation of the local authorities; that, with reference to their own religious institutions, the colonists having the deepest concern in the matter, ought to enjoy the most complete liberty of judgment and action; and that the jealous anxiety of the Imperial Government to bar the adoption of better arrangements by the Colonial Legislatures is but too likely to provoke political discontent and religious discord.

"That, as a very considerable portion of the population derive no benefit from these grants to the ministers of the four religious bodies, because it is contrary to their religious principles to accept of State support, such allowances made from the general taxation involve, in the opinion of this Assembly, an unjust exaction, and have ever proved a source of sectarian jealousy and social discord. That, nevertheless, this Assembly would not have felt called upon to complain of Her Majesty's Ministers, had the Bill left the determination of this delicate question to the discretion of the colonists themselves. But they cannot but regard the arbitrary and compulsory perpetuation of the system of Imperial interference as alike uncalled for, impolitic, and dangerous to the peace of the community.

"That the cordial and respectful thanks of this Assembly are tendered to Charles Lushington, Esq., M.P. for Westminster, for having, in pursuance of notice, moved as an amendment on the Bill the omission of the provisions referred to; and for the very forcible manner in which he urged these grounds of objection upon Ministers and Parliament; also, to the 44 honourable Members who, on a division, voted in favour of Mr. Lushington's amendment, which was rejected by a Government majority."

— No. 23. —

No. 23.
B. Hawes, Esq. to the Rev. R. Ashton.
31 May 1850.

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M.P., to the Rev. *R. Ashton*.

Sir, Downing-street, 31 May 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letters addressed respectively to his Lordship and myself, on the 16th instant, enclosing a copy of some resolutions passed on the Australian Colonies Government Bill at the annual Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, on the 10th of the present month.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 24. —

No. 24.
Rev. J. Edmondston to Earl Grey.
24 June 1850.

COPY of a LETTER from the Reverend *J. Edmondston* to Earl *Grey*.

7, Trafalgar-square, Twickenham,
My Lord, 24 June 1850.

I HAVE long doubted whether it was or was not my duty to beg an audience of your Lordship.

I resided for eight years in New South Wales, as a clergyman of the Church of England; during the greater part of which time, I officiated as chaplain to the penal establishments in and near Sydney.

A dispute unhappily arose between the Bishop of Australia and myself, relative to my resignation, and I felt it to be my duty to appeal to the Archbishop.

That my friends might see what my conduct was throughout, I printed solely for private perusal, an account of my proceedings in this country in connexion with my appeal.

It

It occurs to me, that in present circumstances your Lordship may not be unwilling to see, in a *bonâ fide* and detailed case, the kind of power which a Colonial Bishop may exercise if he chooses, and the state of irresponsibility in which he is left by the Church.

It will, I think, appear to your Lordship, that the rapid increase of colonial Bishoprics amounts to the creation of a new power in the colonies—a power which from the local absence of social rank, and the paucity of population, is fitted to exert an influence, whether for good or evil, much beyond that which the mere title of Bishop implies in this country. And your Lordship may, therefore, not deem it below the notice of Her Majesty's Government, to consider under what reasonable checks the power of Colonial Bishops may be placed, consistently with the spirit of the British constitution.

It would also give me unfeigned pleasure were it in my power to give any information deserving your Lordship's attention, respecting the disposal, treatment, and reformation of convicts.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Edmondston.*

— No. 25. —

No. 25.
B. Hawes, Esq., to Rev. J. Edmondston.
3 July 1850.

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M.P., to the Reverend *J. Edmondston*.

Sir, Downing-street, 3 July 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, and to acquaint you in reply, that his Lordship's engagements will not admit of his granting you the proposed interview, and that his Lordship must therefore request you to make, in writing, any communication which you may wish to address to him on any matter affecting the public interest.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, &c.

COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845.

(Sir Robert Harry Inglis.)

PART III.
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *May* 1852.

355.—III. *Under* 8 *oz.*

COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, &c.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 February 1852;—*for*,

"COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 17 May 1852.

DESART.

(Sir Robert Harry Inglis.)

PART I.

MEDITERRANEAN and AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *May* 1852.

MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

MALTA - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1

SIERRA LEONE - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE - - - - - - - - - - 10

ST. HELENA - - - - - - - - - - - - 54

SCHEDULE.

Part I.

Mediterranean and African Possessions.

MALTA.

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1848:		
1	Gov. O'Ferrall -	13 May (58)	Objections entertained to PAYMENTS FROM THE REVENUE OF MALTA ON ACCOUNT OF THE PASSAGES OF THE BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR from Gibraltar to Malta - - - - - - - -	1
2	Earl Grey - -	9 June (47)	In reply - - - - - - - - - - - -	2

SIERRA LEONE.

		1849:		
1	Acting Gov. Pine - [Extract].	2 Nov. (88)	Relative to the PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH TO THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, and the future Arrangements for the OFFICE OF CHAPLAIN - - - - - - -	3
2	Acting Gov. Pine -	12 Nov. (94)	With reference to the above Despatch, and noticing the Objections of Mr. Hook on the Subject of the proposed TRANSFER OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH - -	4
		1850:		
3	Earl Grey - -	3 Jan. (308)	Acknowledging the preceding Despatch - - - -	6
4	Earl Grey - - [Extract].	28 Feb. (315)	Relative to the proposed Arrangement contained in Acting Governor Pine's Despatch of 2 November 1849, respecting the OFFICE OF CHAPLAIN - - - -	6
		1846:		
5	The Rev. T. E. Poole [Extract].	8 May -	Reporting favourably on the EXTENSION OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH IN SIERRA LEONE - -	7
6	The Rev. T. E. Poole [Extract].	13 July -	Forwarding an Address from the Natives and Colonists of Sierra Leone, and proposing, with the view of giving consistency and stability to the Established Church at Sierra Leone, the INTRODUCTION OF EPISCOPACY, OR SOME SUBORDINATE DIGNITARY, into its Ecclesiastical Department - - - - - - -	7
7	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.	23 July -	In reply - - - - - - - - - - -	8
		1851:		
8	Rev. F. H. Kingdon	15 Dec. -	Containing his Views on the ESTABLISHMENT OF A BISHOPRIC ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA - - - - - - - - -	8
9	F. Peel, Esq., M.P. -	26 Dec. -	Acknowledging the above Communication - - - -	9

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DESPATCHES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1846:		
1	Gov. Sir P. Maitland	16 Mar. (66)	ORDINANCE, No. 8, 1846, for the Appointment of a Vestry and Churchwardens for the EPISCOPAL CHURCH TO BE ERECTED AT GRAAFF REINET, transmitted for confirmation - - - - -	10
		1847:		
2	Gov. Sir H. Pottinger	16 June (74)	Ordinance, No, 3, 1847, for raising Money for the purpose of the ENLARGEMENT OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, RONDEBOSCH - - - - - - - - -	13
3	Gov. Sir H. Pottinger	11 Sept. (130)	THE REV. G. HOUGH, SENIOR CHAPLAIN, applies for a retiring Allowance - - - - - - -	14
		1848:		
4	Gov. Sir H. Smith -	12 June (93)	GRANTS TO ECCLESIASTICAL BODIES. With reference to an application from Members of the Lutheran Church for aid towards the Support of a second Minister, requests Instructions on the subject of Government Grants	15
5	Gov. Sir H. Smith -	29 July (123)	ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS. Transmitting various Petitions, and reporting on the question respecting GRANTS FOR THE TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF THE BISHOP, and SALARY OF ARCHDEACON of the Church of England - - - - - - - - -	16
6	Gov. Sir H. Smith -	30 Oct. (189)	ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS. Forwarding Petition of the Cape Town Municipality relative thereto - - -	26
		1849:		
7	Gov. Sir H. Smith -	12 Feb. (44)	ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS; relative to Appropriations for the Salary of the Archdeacon of Graham's Town; the Passage Allowance for Clergymen, &c. - - - - -	29
8	Gov. Sir H. Smith -	15 Feb. (separate.)	QUESTION OF BISHOP'S PRECEDENCE submitted	31
9	Gov. Sir H. Smith -	22 Mar. (59)	ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS; proposed Rule relative thereto; proposed Ordinance; Correspondence with Bishop of Cape Town on subject - - - - - - -	32
10	Gov. Sir H. Smith -	12 Sept. (171)	STIPENDS FOR ENGLISH CHAPLAINS; Provisional arrangement for Payment - - - - - -	37
11	Gov. Sir H. Smith -	12 Sept. (174)	IMPORTATIONS OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS AND TRACTS; Memorial for Exemption from Duty - -	38
		1850:		
12	Gov. Sir H. Smith -	21 Jan. (14)	APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL MINISTERS; Report and Correspondence connected therewith - -	39
13	Gov. Sir H. Smith -	24 Jan. (17)	GRANT OF GLEBE LANDS; Principle on which proposed, submitted for approval - - - - - -	44
14	Gov. Sir H. Smith -	19 Mar. (52)	REV. P. W. COPEMAN'S MEMORIAL on the subject of his Stipend - - - - - - - - - -	46

DESPATCHES FROM THE RIGHT HON. EARL GREY.

		1950:		
1	Earl Grey (Extract)	13 July - (2)	ORDINANCE, No. 8, 1846; respecting the Episcopal Church at Graaff Reinet, approved - - - - -	48
2	Earl Grey (Extract)	27 Sept. (6)	ORDINANCE, No. 3, 1847; Enlargement of St. Paul's Church, Rondebosch, approved - - - - -	48
3	Earl Grey - -	13 April (66)	THE REV. G. HOUGH, SENIOR CHAPLAIN; his Application for a Retiring Allowance - - - -	48
4	Earl Grey - -	29 April (55)	THE REV. G. HOUGH, SENIOR CHAPLAIN; Grant of a Retired Allowance to this Gentleman; Appointment of a Successor at a Reduced Stipend. APPROPRIATION FOR TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF THE BISHOP, &c. - - - - - - - - -	49
		1848:		
5	Earl Grey - -	21 July (160)	ORDINANCE, No. 23, 1847; Reduction of Postage on Religious Publications, approved of - - - - -	50

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Despatches from the Right Hon. Earl Grey—*continued.*

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1849:		
6	Earl Grey - -	31 Jan. (260)	ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS; Reply to Governor's Despatch, No. 189, 30 October, forwarding a Petition from the Cape Town Municipality on this subject - - -	50
7	Earl Grey - -	8 May (318)	QUESTION OF BISHOP'S PRECEDENCE, containing Decision thereon - - - - - - - - -	50
8	Earl Grey - -	22 May (325)	ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS; Reply to Governor's Despatch, No. 44, of 12 February 1849 - - - -	51
9	Earl Grey - -	25 May (327)	ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS; approving of the Principles laid down in Governor's Despatch of 22 March 1849, No. 59; and adverting to the Proposal for GRANTS OF LANDS, Glebes, Sites of Schools, Parsonages - -	51
		1850:		
10	Earl Grey - -	16 Feb. (445)	IMPORTATION OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS, &c.; Reply to Memorial for Remission of Duty - - - -	52
11	Earl Grey - -	13 April (468)	GRANT OF GLEBE LANDS; sanctioning Arrangements submitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 17, of 24 January 1850 - - - - - - - - - -	52
12	Earl Grey - -	5 July (498)	MEMORIAL FROM REV. P. W. COPEMAN, on the Deficiency in the Congregational Contribution of portion of his Stipend - - - - - - - - -	52
		1847:		
13	Bishop of Cape Town	5 July -	APPOINTMENT OF COLONIAL CHAPLAINS; referring to the Bishop's Provision with respect to Nominations to Chaplaincies - - - - - - - -	53
		1848:		
14	J. P. Denyssen, Esq. (Extract).	4 Sept. -	ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS; stating the Views of the Cape Town Municipality on this subject - - - -	53

ST. HELENA.

DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR.

		1846:		
1	Governor Trelawney	7 Jan. (6)	SALARY OF COLONIAL CHAPLAIN, containing Information relative to the Appropriation for this purpose -	54
2	Governor Fraser -	18 May (21)	APPLICATION FOR ADDITIONAL CLERICAL AID prayed for by Committee of Church Society, St. Helena; reply to Mr. Gladstone's Despatch, 17 January 1846 relative thereto - - - - - - - -	54
3	Governor Ross -	29 July (33)	ADDITIONAL CLERICAL ASSISTANCE; relative to the Aid rendered by the Military Chaplain; the requirements of the Colony, &c. - - - - - - -	55
4	Governor Ross -	31 Aug. (41)	In continuation of the foregoing Subject; submits Application from the Military Chaplain for Remuneration for his Services; and transmits Resolutions of the Inhabitants respecting religious Requirements of the Island - - - -	56
5	Governor Ross -	30 Nov. (50)	EPISCOPAL GOVERNMENT; forwarding a Memorial addressed to the Bishop of London, praying the Colony may be considered in connexion with the contemplated Extension of Episcopal Government to the Cape of Good Hope - - - - - - - - - -	58
6	Governor Ross -	23 Dec. (56)	CHURCH BUILDINGS; Memorial relative to the present dilapidated state of the Parish Church - - - -	59
7	Governor Ross -	6 Jan. (2)	CLERICAL FEES; forwarding Memorials from the Colonial Chaplain and Sexton, praying to be allowed the usual Clerical Fees - - - - - - - - -	61
		1847:		
8	Governor Ross -	25 Feb. (11)	FEE ON BAPTISMS; relative to the discontinuance by the Colonial Chaplain of the demand for this Fee - -	62
9	Governor Ross (Extract).	17 Mar. (16)	PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP; Ordinance passed for this purpose, and for exempting Ministers and Preachers from serving on Juries - - - -	62

ST. HELENA.—Despathes from Governor—*continued.*

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1848:		
10	Governor Ross -	12 Aug. (26)	SITE FOR NEW CHURCH; requesting confirmation of new Grant proposed to be made - - - - - -	62
		1849:		
11	Governor Ross -	10 April (13)	RIGHT TO CHURCHES AND BURIAL-GROUND; Application of the Bishop of Cape Town for conveyance thereof to the Church preparatory to their Consecration -	63
12	Governor Ross -	28 April (20)	CHURCH EXTENSION; forwarding Applications from the Bishop of Cape Town for the Grant of certain Lands, with a view to the extension and benefit of the Church in St. Helena - - - - - - - - - - -	64
		1851:		
13	Governor Clarke -	15 Feb. (4)	RIGHT TO BURIAL-GROUND and Site of New Church; Memorial from Churchwardens and Parishioners on this Subject - - - - - - - - - - - -	65

DESPATCHES FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.

		1846:		
1	Rt. hon. W. E. Gladstone.	17 Jan. (6)	APPLICATION FOR ADDITIONAL CLERICAL AID; Views relative to these Applications - - -	67
2	Earl Grey - -	8 Aug. (2)	In continuation of the above, and declining to sanction any Increase of Charge on the Public Revenues for the Ecclesiastical Establishment of St. Helena - - - - -	67
		1847:		
3	Earl Grey - -	1 Mar. (31)	CHURCH BUILDINGS; reply to Memorial for Assistance for rebuilding Church - - - - - - -	68
4	Earl Grey - -	10 May (37)	FEES ON BAPTISMS; in reply to Governor's Despatch of 25 February, reporting having directed the Colonial Chaplain to discontinue the Practice of demanding these Fees - - - - - - - - - -	68
5	Earl Grey - -	10 May (38)	CLERICAL FEES; Reply to Governor's Despatch 6 January, No. 2, respecting the Application of the Colonial Chaplain and Sexton on this subject - - - - -	68
6	Earl Grey - -	27 Aug. (50)	BISHOPRIC OF CAPE TOWN; forwarding Copy of Letters Patent erecting the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, together with the Island of St. Helena, into a Bishop's See and Diocese - - - - - - - - -	69
		1848:		
7	Earl Grey - -	8 Nov. (103)	SITE FOR NEW CHURCH; approving of the Grant of Land for this Purpose, reported in Despatch No. 26, of 12 August 1848 - - - - - - - - -	69
		1849:		
8	Earl Grey - -	26 June (141)	RIGHT TO CHURCHES AND BURIAL-GROUNDS; acknowledging Governor's Report of 10 April, on the steps taken for conveying to the Diocese of Cape Town in perpetuity the Churches and Burial-Grounds of St. Helena	69

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BISHOP OF LONDON.

		1847:		
1	B. Hawes, Esq. -	19 Feb. -	Relative to Memorial transmitted in Governor's Despatch No. 50, 3 November 1846, requesting that St. Helena be included in the Diocese of the Bishop of Cape Town -	69, 70
2	Lord Bishop of London.	20 Feb. -		

FROM THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN.

		1851:		
1	Lord Bishop of Cape Town.	27 Mar. -	TENURE OF THE COUNTRY CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD AT ST. HELENA; forwarding Copy of a Memorial from the Churchwardens and others, expressive of dissatisfaction; together with Copy of the Reply returned to the Memorial - - - - - -	70

COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845.

PART I.

Mediterranean and African Possessions.

MALTA.

— No. 1. —

(No. 58.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable *R. More O'Ferrall*, to Earl *Grey*.

No. 1.
Governor R. More O'Ferrall to Earl Grey,
13 May 1848.

Malta, 13 May 1848.

My Lord, (Received, 29 May 1848.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, herewith enclosed, copy of a letter addressed to me on the 30th ultimo, by Baron de Piro, Member of the Council of Government, respecting the allowance paid to the Bishop of Gibraltar from the revenues of this island, for the expenses of his voyage from Gibraltar hither; and with reference to the subject of that letter, I request your Lordship to favour me with your opinion whether a similar charge should be provided for in the estimates of the year 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. More O'Ferrall.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

Sir, Valletta, 30 April 1848.

I BEG leave to submit to your Excellency, that in the financial statement which has been brought before the Council yesterday, concerning the expense incurred during the last year, I observed that it contains an item, under the head of contingencies, which, in my opinion is a very censurable expense, as furnished to defray the passage of the Bishop of Gibraltar, from Gibraltar to Malta; an expense which certainly cannot upon any good reason be charged on the revenue of this island. But as I happened to perceive such irregular charge a moment after the closing of the sitting of the Council, I was not in time to lay it under their consideration. In consequence of which, I beg leave to inform your Excellency, that I intend, in adherence to my duty, to state my protestations, when the next annual estimate be presented to the Council for the year 1849, against any such future expense above alluded to, which indeed cannot be justified in any reasonable way, whatever may be the motive of the voyages of his Lordships.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. M. De Piro,*
Member of the Council of Government.

His Excellency the Governor,
the Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall.

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

MALTA.

— No. 2. —

(No. 47.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor the Right Honourable *R. More O'Ferrall.*

No. 2.
Earl Grey to Governor R. More O'Ferrall.
9 June 1848.

Sir, Downing-street, 9 June 1848.

I have received your despatch of 13th ultimo (No. 58), transmitting a copy of a letter addressed to you by Baron de Piro, Member of the Council of Government of Malta, objecting to the expense of the passage of the Bishop of Gibraltar from Gibraltar to Malta, being defrayed from the revenue of that island, and you request to be informed whether a similar charge should be provided for in the estimates for the year 1849.

On reference to Lord Stanley's despatch to Sir P. Stuart, of 14th November 1844 (No. 52), you will perceive that it was arranged that the expenses of the passage of the Bishop of Gibraltar with his chaplain, and their personal servants, from and to Malta once in each year, should be defrayed from the Revenues of Gibraltar and Malta in equal proportions. I am of opinion, that this arrangement cannot now with propriety be departed from.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

SIERRA LEONE.

— No. 1. —

(No. 88.)

No. 1.
Acting Governor Pine to Earl Grey.
2 November 1849

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor *Pine* to the Right Honourable Earl *Grey*; dated Sierra Leone, 2 November 1849.

(Received, 24 December 1849.)

"IT was also proposed by the Council, that upon a future vacancy in the office of chaplain, the Colonial Church should be lent to the Church Missionary Society, which should in addition receive an annual payment of 250*l.*, upon condition of their undertaking that Divine Service shall always be performed in the church by a properly qualified clergyman. I was in favour of this arrangement, on account of the difficulty sometimes experienced in getting a suitable person to do duty in the church during the absence of the chaplain, and because I had perceived that whilst the churches of the Missionary Society in the town were crowded, the Government church was almost deserted. Nor am I disposed to attribute this circumstance to any want of proper zeal on the part of the chaplain, but rather to the isolated position which he occupies with reference to the other clergymen of the colony, and to his consequently small influence over the people, in comparison with that of a large organized body acting in concert. I thought, moreover, that the duties of the office of chaplain being committed to a sort of corporate body, would not be subject to the interruptions caused by the unhealthiness of this climate, and the state of our finances will not at present admit of the appointment of an assistant chaplain.

Mr. James Hook differed from the rest of the Council as to this proposal, and has handed in his written protest against it, copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

In this document Mr. Hook states that it would be unbecoming to propose to your Lordship to abolish the office of chaplain, whose presence is so much needed in this sickly colony, and to give up the church, which cost Government $80,000, to a society not of the Church of England, and whose ministers are chiefly foreigners, who speak English with difficulty, and that should the proposal be adopted, it would lead to the expulsion of the only regular minister of our national church in the colony.

I should indeed be very sorry to propose to your Lordship any measure, the tendency of which might be to overthrow or weaken the Established Church in the colony, as independently of other considerations, looking at the character and tendency of the other sects in the community, I think the expulsion of the church from the colony would be an unmitigated evil. But I have yet to learn that the pious and excellent ministers of the Church Missionary Society have not received episcopal ordination, and are not, to all intents and purposes, clergymen of the Church of England. Mr. Hook's assertion that the ministers of that society are chiefly foreigners is not correct, the majority are Englishmen. The foreigners, however, who are in the society, are in point of learning and ability entitled to great respect, and some of them are in my opinion among the best and most effective preachers to the poor.

The other parts of Mr. Hook's protest require no remarks. I have informed your Lordship of the reasons which induced myself and other members of Council to submit this proposal; and your Lordship will see that they were founded on a desire to promote instead of to sacrifice the interests of the Church, by attempting to ensure the constant performance of service in a very large church, and filling it with hearers, instead of allowing it to be almost empty."

Enclosure in No. 1.

Council Chambers, October 1849. Encl. in No. 1.

MR. HOOK solemnly protested against the motion, and expressed his regret that the Acting Governor should be its proposer. He considered that it would be unbecoming in the

I. Mediterranean and African Possessions.

SIERRA LEONE.

Governor and Council, without any sufficient reason, to propose to the Secretary of State to abolish the sacred office of colonial and garrison chaplain, whose presence is so much needed in this sickly colony, and to give up our noble church, which cost the Government upwards of $80,000, to a Missionary Society,—a society not of the Church of England, and whose missionaries are chiefly foreigners, speaking a sort of *patois* English, difficult to be understood, though they are successfully carrying on a great and good work among the Negroes.

Mr. Hook remarked, that the colony of Sierra Leone was established expressly for the purpose of abolishing the slave trade, the spread of Christianity, and civilisation. In aid of this great undertaking Government built a large church, and appointed a regular minister of the Church of England to perform the required duties of colonial and garrison chaplain.

Mr. Hook further observed, that should this proposition unhappily be adopted, its effects would be the expulsion of the only regular minister of our national church from the colony. But he, Mr. Hook, felt confident that the Noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Department would withhold his sanction to this anti-church measure.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. E. Dillet,*
Clerk of Council.

— No. 2. —

(No. 94.)

No. 2. Acting Governor Pine to Earl Grey, 12 November 1849.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor *Pine* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House,
Sierra Leone, 12 November 1849.
(Received, 24 December 1849.)

My Lord,

SINCE writing the despatch, No. 88, which I had the honuor of addressing to your Lordship on the 2d instant, upon the transmission of the estimates for the year 1850, Mr. James Hook has handed me a letter to be transmitted to your Lordship, which I have the honour to enclose, upon the subject of the proposal of the Council, which I mentioned in that despatch, to respectfully submit to your Lordship the expediency, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the chaplaincy, of transferring St. George's Church in Freetown, to the Church Missionary Society, upon certain conditions which I therein stated.

1.

2. In the despatch above referred to, I have given your Lordship the reasons which induced myself and the majority of the Council to recommend this measure; it would therefore have been unnecessary for me upon this occasion to trouble your Lordship with any further remarks upon the subject, had Mr. Hook's letter presented a fair statement of the circumstances attending that recommendation, instead of containing, as I regret to observe it does, several misrepresentations, and exhibiting a desire to convey to your Lordship an erroneous impression of the motives which influenced the Council in making that recommendation.

3. Mr. Hook has, in the first place, attempted to convey to your Lordship the impression that I urged this proposal upon the Council, upon three occasions, with an undue degree of zeal and importunity. The Minutes of the Council, however, of the proceedings in the case, copies of which I have the honour to enclose, show that the first time the subject was brought before Council was upon the reading of the estimates for 1850, when I incidentally proposed the measure in question. Your Lordship will also observe that the assertion of Mr. Hook that I again urged the measure a second time on the Monday following, is entirely incorrect; inasmuch as no mention whatever was made of the subject at the Council on that day, which was convened solely for the purpose of considering the new Customs Ordinance. Your Lordship will also observe, by reference to these Minutes, that upon the second and last occasion upon which the subject in question was discussed, it was not introduced by myself, and that I was the last to deliver my sentiments upon it.

2.

4. Mr. Hook has stated to your Lordship, that only three members were present and voted upon the question, and would appear to wish to create an impression in your Lordship's mind, that the members favourable to the proposal took

took advantage of the absence of other members, who it is presumed were of an opposite opinion, to urge on a measure which they could not otherwise have carried.

5. A simple statement of facts exposes the attempted delusion. There are at present, besides myself, only four members of Council in the colony, viz. the Chief Justice, and Messrs. Hook, Heddle, and Armstrong. The only member absent from the colony is Mr. Dougan. At the first meeting of the Council at which the subject in question was discussed, all the members in the colony were present, except Mr. Armstrong, who was ill. Upon the second and last occasion of the discussion, all the members in the colony were present, including Mr. Armstrong.

6. Mr. Hook has guardedly told your Lordship that only three members voted: this is a disingenuous statement. It has subsequently been mentioned to me, though I did not notice it at the time, that upon the last discussion of the subject in question, Mr. Armstrong did not actually and in words give his opinion upon it. Mr. Hook has very unfairly availed himself of this circumstance to attempt to convey the impression that only myself and two other members present were in favour of the proposed measure. The enclosed copy of a note which I have received from Mr. Armstrong will show your Lordship that he cordially approved of the measure in question, and that he did not vote upon the occasion merely because there was no necessity for doing so, as the motion was carried. 3.

7. Mr. Hook's assertion, that had the other members of Council, who are all Protestants, been present, they would have voted against the proposed transfer of the church, is open, I regret to observe, to the same charge of disingenuousness which characterizes his other statements. Your Lordship has seen that the only member absent at the second and last discussion of the subject was Mr. Dougan, who is in England. It would be unfair to attempt to say what that gentleman's opinion might have been on the point had he been present; but as he has ceased to attend at St. George's, and has taken sittings in one of the churches of the Church Missionary Society, I do not think it can be safely conjectured that he would have voted with Mr. Hook.

8. Mr. Hook's statement that all the absent members of the Council are Protestants, is, I presume, intended to convey the inference that the members who voted for the motion are not of that religion, and it was perhaps intended to convey something more. I do not conceive that your Lordship will consider it at all necessary for me to obtrude upon your Lordship a statement of the religious opinions of myself and the other members of the Council who voted with me upon the measure in question. I had always conceived myself a member, however unworthy, of the Church of England. I am a Master of Arts of the University of Cambridge, a degree which I could not otherwise have attained to without committing perjury.

9. The members of the Council who agreed with me as to the question at issue are, I believe, members of the Church, and I have no reason to suppose that they are less alive to the importance of religion than Mr. Hook.

10. Mr. Hook would also cause your Lordship to believe that I urged the proposed recommendation solely on "the plea" of economy; a reference to the enclosed minutes will show your Lordship that this also is incorrect. Making allowance for the necessary brevity of the minutes, and for the fullness of statement required in a despatch to your Lordship upon a subject with which you are not otherwise acquainted, it will be found that I had given your Lordship in that despatch a fair and honest statement of the reasons which induced me to propose the measure in question.

11. That the measure would tend to the advancement of the interests of the Church of England in the colony, I have so little doubt, that the only objection I can see to its adoption is, that it would excite the jealousy of the Wesleyans and other Dissenters; and were it not for the devout attachment which Mr. Hook professes in this letter for the Episcopal Church, I should have been disposed to believe that in his hostility to it he was acting as the coryphæus of the Methodists.

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

SIERRA LEONE.

12. By transferring St. George's to the Missionaries, we should supply them with a very large church in the centre of the town, and save them the expense of building, which in the present pecuniary position of the Society is a great object; and, owing to the advantages which they enjoy as an organized and permanent association, they would be enabled to fill it, and so afford religious instruction to from 1,500 to 2,000 persons.

13. The statement of Mr. Hook that a population of 50,000 souls await the spiritual labours of the "chaplain" is refuted by its own extravagance. It may, however, be stated that the population of Freetown, where St. George's Church is situated, consists of about 18,000 people; that for the supply of the spiritual wants of this community there are five European clergymen of the Church of England, besides the chaplain and four European Wesleyan ministers, and a great number of native preachers; that the congregation of St. George's, exclusive of the soldiers and school children, is generally about 150, though it is capable of containing at least 1,500 persons.

14. I think, my Lord, there are some doubts whether I ought to have forwarded this letter to your Lordship; for it appears to me to be an inconvenient and improper proceeding for a member of Council to address your Lordship upon subjects discussed in that Assembly, and upon which he has there a full opportunity of expressing and recording his opinions, and that it is still more objectionable that he should make such communications to your Lordship the vehicle for conveying distorted accounts of the proceedings of the Council, and making personal attacks upon his fellow members.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Benjamin C. C. Pine,*
Acting Governor.

— No. 3. —

(No. 308.)

No. 3.
Earl Grey to Governor Macdonald, 3 January 1850.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Macdonald.*

Sir, Downing-street, 3 January 1850.

I HAVE received Mr. Pine's despatch, No. 94, of the 12th November 1849, forwarding a letter, addressed to me by Mr. James Hook, on the subject of the proposal made by the Council of Sierra Leone, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the colonial chaplaincy, of transferring St. George's church in Freetown to the Church Missionary Society upon certain conditions; I have to request that you will acquaint Mr. Hook that I have received his letter, and although I do not question his right of stating to me his views on the subject, yet I very much disapprove of the tone of his communication.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 4. —

(No. 315.)

No. 4.
Earl Grey to Governor Macdonald, 28 February 1850.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Macdonald*; dated Downing-street, 28 February 1850.

"I HAVE received the Queen's commands to signify to you Her Majesty's confirmation and allowance of the Ordinance, forwarded with Mr. Pine's despatch of the 2d November 1849, No. 88, and passed by the Legislature of Sierra Leone on 31st of October 1849, entitled, 'An Ordinance to provide for the support of the Civil List Establishment of the Colony of Sierra Leone for the year 1850."

You will communicate Her Majesty's decision on this Ordinance to the inhabitants of Sierra Leone by a proclamation, to be published in the usual and most authentic manner.

I have advised Her Majesty to confirm this Ordinance, but at the same time I deem it proper to make the following observations with regard to the estimates for which provision is thus made; viz.

* * * * * * * * * *

That

That as the office of colonial chaplain is not vacant, Mr. Pine's proposal with reference to that office, which appears to deserve consideration whenever a vacancy may occur, cannot at present be entertained."

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Rev. T. E. Poole to Colonial Secretary.
8 May 1846.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Rev. *Thomas Eyre Poole*, Colonial Chaplain at Sierra Leone, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; dated 8 May 1846.

"I AM thankful in being able to report favourably of our Colonial Church, in respect to the increase of its congregation, its improvement in external discipline, and the very great regard evinced by the European settlers, English merchants, and majority of the respectable native inhabitants for the established mode of Divine worship. Much, however, remains to be done, and to carry out effectually the religious and important objects of the chaplaincy, I hope for, and anxiously look to the liberal encouragement of an enlightened and judicious Government.

But the appointment of the Reverend Mr. Jones, made without my knowledge, and in opposition to the selection I should have recommended, had I been consulted, I cannot approve of."

— No. 6. —

No. 6.
Rev. T. E. Poole, A. M. to Colonial Secretary.
13 July 1846.

COPY of a LETTER from the Rev. *T. E. Poole*, A. M., to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

30, Western Cottages, Brighton, Sussex,
My Lord, 13 July 1846.

I BEG most respectfully to be permitted to lay before your Lordship the accompanying proof of the high value which Her Majesty's subjects, the colonists and natives of Sierra Leone, Africa, set upon an Established Church Ministry.

I have to apologize for such a freedom, but I feel it a duty, as well as an act of gratitude and respect towards them to do so, as it may be the humble means through the Divine blessing, of inducing your Lordship to promote the best interests of sound religion and true loyalty in that colony, by using your powerful influence to give consistency and stability to our Established Church there, by the introduction of Episcopacy, or some subordinate dignitary into its ecclesiastical department.

How necessary such a measure is, I humbly believe your Lordship will perceive, when I briefly mention one or two of the many evils consequent on such a deficiency, namely, that the colonial Government church, St. George's, as well as the Church Missionary places of worship, with their respective churchyards, are unconsecrated; that there are no means of confirmation; and that the solemnization of marriages are, at present, sanctioned by the only vague and unsatisfactory certificate of the Colonial Secretary for the time being, at the small charge of half a dollar, payable to him for the same, without any reference to the minister.

The advantages of such an act of gracious condecension on the part of Her Majesty's Government, would be lastingly felt, and gratefully esteemed by the whole of the colony of Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *Thos. Eyre Poole*, A. M.,
Colonial Chaplain for Sierra Leone.

Enclosure in No 6.

Encl. in No. 6.

Reverend Sir, Sierra Leone, April 1846.

WE the undersigned residents of this colony, members of your congregation, and others, beg respectfully to tender to you this tribute of our affectionate attachment and respect, and our regret that your health compels you to absent yourself for a season from your duties, as colonial chaplain of the colony.

The suddenness of your departure for England precluded us at that time from making our

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

SIERRA LEONE.

our sentiments on this subject known to you; but we gladly seize this the first opportunity that has offered, of conveying to you the expression of our high estimation of your character, which we share, we confidently believe, with every class of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony.

We trust it may please Divine Providence to spare you for a long career of usefulness among the neglected tribes of this colony; we shall hail your return among us with delight and thankfulness; and deeply as we regret even your temporary absence, we rejoice to think it will be for your own benefit.

In conclusion, Reverend Sir, allow us to hope that this expression of our esteem and our respect will not be unacceptable to you; and with every wish for your health and happiness, we subscribe ourselves,

Yours, &c.
(signed) *John Carr*, Chief Justice,
and by 67 others.

The Rev. T. E. Poole, A.M.
Colonial Chaplain for Sierra Leone.

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
B. Hawes, Esq., M.P., to the Rev. T. E. Poole, A.M.
23 July 1846.

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M.P., to the Rev. *T. E. Poole*, A.M.

Sir, Downing-street, 23 July 1846.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, transmitting the copy of a letter addressed to you by members of your congregation and other residents at Sierra Leone, on your return to this country on leave of absence.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 8. —

No. 8.
Rev. F. H. Kingdon to Earl Grey.
15 December 1851.

COPY of a LETTER from the Rev. *F. H. Kingdon* to Earl *Grey*.

Pyworthy Rectory, near Holsworthy, Devon,
My Lord, 15 December 1851.

HAVING been more than 50 years a member of the Church Missionary Society, (as I have been also which you may see by the reports) of the Society of Christian Knowledge, and also of the Propagation Society, considering them to be as sisters united in one and the same object of advancing the glory of God and the salvation of men, I went last week from my own home, Pyworthy Rectory, to Exeter, a distance of about 50 miles, to attend a meeting for the purpose of meeting the Rev. Samuel Crowther, and other Africans, with a view to make a collection for the establishment of a Bishopric at Sierra Leone. Having been present at two meetings, where very large numbers of the most influential persons attended, for this purpose, and having been called on by the meeting to second a resolution made by Sir Thomas Acland, I think it well to acquaint you, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the general result of those two large assemblies who attended on this very important occasion. The great object of the meeting was to provide in some degree a fund for the support of a Bishop's See at Sierra Leone; but the impression made on my mind is, that the locality of Abbeo-Kouta, which might include Sierra Leone, is a better and more suitable station for the first Bishopric in West Africa; and if I was called on to give counsel on the point, I should say without hesitation that both for the mother country, and also for Africa, that it is highly important that such an appointment should take place as soon as the necessary funds can be provided. Having taken the liberty to address your Lordship on this very interesting subject, and well assured that the time is come when, as it said in the * Egypt and Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God, I think it well to declare that more than one Bishop is required for that benighted country, and I may truly say for injured Africa; and there is another station, the colony of Gambia, not far away, that requires it. The English inhabitants of Gambia, as testified by the present Governor, Mr. Macdonald, at the meeting, are more in number, and

* Copy illegible.

and of a higher class, than those of Sierra Leone, and at our meeting at Exeter, it was considered that a Bishopric would be of great advantage to our Protestant Church, and that it was imperiously called for, as having a Romish Bishop and many Priests already in that station. I have no other object in communicating these facts to your Lordship than the advancement of the true Church of Christ.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas H. Kingdon.*

— No. 9. —

COPY of a LETTER from *F. Peel*, Esq., M.P., to the Rev. *F. H. Kingdon.*

No. 9.
F. Peel, Esq. to the Rev. F. H. Kingdon.
26 December 1851.

Sir, Downing-street, 26 December 1851.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to convey to you his Lordship's thanks for the statement of your views on the subject of the establishment of a Bishopric on the West Coast of Africa.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Despatches from the Governor.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Governor Sir P. Maitland to Lord Stanley,
17 March 1846.

(No. 66.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *P. Maitland* to Lord *Stanley*.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
17 March 1846.
(Received, 26 September 1846.)

My Lord, (Answered, 13 July 1846, No. 2, page 48.)

THE inhabitants of Graaff-Reinet, who are members of the Church of England, being about to erect by subscription an English Episcopal Church in that place, have applied to the Legislature for an Ordinance to empower them to regulate the affairs of the said church. The enclosed Ordinance has been accordingly prepared in the usual form, and with the provisions customary in such cases; and having been passed by the Legislative Council under the title of an Ordinance "For authorizing the Appointment of a Vestry and Churchwardens for the Episcopal Church about to be erected at Graaff-Reinet," I have the honour to submit it for Her Majesty's gracious confirmation and allowance.

Ordinance No. 8, 1846.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Maitland.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

No. 8.—1846.

ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the *Cape of Good Hope*, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof; for authorising the appointment of a Vestry and Churchwardens for the Episcopal Church about to be erected at Graaff-Reinet.

(signed) *P. Maitland.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the inhabitants of Graaff-Reinet and the parochial limits thereof, being members of, and holding communion with the United Church of England and Ireland, as there by law established, should be invested with the right and privilege of choosing and appointing, under certain regulations, a Vestry and Churchwardens, for the better and more effectual administration and management of all matters connected with the Episcopal Church about to be erected at Graaff-Reinet, and that the said vestry and churchwardens, after having been duly appointed, should possess certain powers, and perform certain duties, as the same are usually possessed and exercised by such officers, according to the customs and usages of the said United Church of England and Ireland; and whereas on the appointment of the said vestry and churchwardens, it is expedient that the Committee and Secretary at present constituted should cease and determine:—Be it enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that on the first Wednesday in the month next but one ensuing after the promulgation of this Ordinance, and annually afterwards on the same day, a general meeting of the male inhabitants of Graaff-Reinet aforesaid, and of the parochial limits thereof, being of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and members of and holding communion with the United Church of England and Ireland as there by law established, shall be holden at Graaff-Reinet, fourteen days' notice whereof shall be given by the minister of the said church for the time being, by promulgation during Divine service, and by notice posted on the doors of the church, or by advertisement in one of the public papers of this colony, for the purpose of electing a vestry; and it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitants as aforesaid, or the greater part assembled at such meeting, to elect from among themselves any number of persons, not exceeding eight, in manner and subject to the provisions hereinafter mentioned, who, together with the officiating minister for the time being shall form a vestry, charged with the duties and invested with the powers hereinafter mentioned.

Annual general meeting for election of a Vestry.

Election of auditors.

2. And be it enacted, that two other persons, not being members of the said vestry, shall likewise be elected at such meeting as aforesaid, to be auditors of the accounts of said vestry.

Qualification of members of Vestry.

3. And be it enacted, that every male inhabitant householder, being of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and a member of, and holding communion with the church aforesaid, and

and residing at Graaf-Reinet, or within the parochial limits thereof, shall be eligible to be a member of the said vestry: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to vote at such election, or be eligible to be chosen a member of the vestry, or an auditor of accounts thereof, so long as (legal demand having previously been made) any just claim had upon him by the said vestry, as such, shall remain unsatisfied.

List of persons eligible, to lie open for inspection.

4. And be it enacted, that a list of all persons eligible, according to the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be prepared by the officiating minister, so long as there are no churchwardens appointed, and when churchwardens shall have been appointed, as is hereinafter provided, then by the minister and churchwardens conjointly, and shall be open for the inspection of all persons entitled to vote at the election of the said vestry and auditors, at least fourteen days before any election is to take place.

Elections, how carried on.

5. And be it enacted, that at every such general meeting as aforesaid, the election shall be carried on by tests, duly signed by such inhabitants as aforesaid respectively, and containing the names of the persons for whom they vote to be elected as vestrymen and as auditors.

Appointment of chairman.

6. And be it enacted, that the officiating minister for the time being shall preside as chairman at the meetings of the said vestry, provided that in his absence from any such meeting, one or the other members shall be chosen to act as chairman; and in case the votes of the said vestry be equally divided, the chairman, or acting chairman, shall have a casting vote in addition to his own.

Five members a quorum.

7. And be it enacted, that five members of the said vestry, or four members besides the chairman shall form a quorum, and shall be competent to perform all matters and things which may be done by the vestry, under and by virtue of any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Rules, &c. for management of church.

8. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said vestry, so from time to time constituted and appointed, to frame, adopt, alter, or rescind such rules, orders, and by-laws, as may to them appear expedient, for their guidance in the discharge of their duties, and for more effectually executing the provisions of this Ordinance, and also to take such order for the management of the said church, as shall to them seem expedient; provided that the same rules, orders, or by-laws, contain nothing repugnant to law, or to the tenor of this Ordinance, or to the customs and usages of the united Church of England and Ireland, as there by law established.

Abolition of committee.

9. And be it enacted, that the said committee shall, upon the appointment of the said vestry, deliver over to the said vestry all deeds, books and papers relating to the church in their custody or power, and all sums of money in their possession or control; and the office and duties of the said committee shall thereupon cease and determine.

Vestry to have sole management of revenues.

10. And be it enacted, that the said vestry, as from time to time constituted and elected by such members of the said church as aforesaid, shall and may have and exercise the whole power and rights and duties respecting the said church, and the care and government thereof, and the administration of the funds, rents and revenues thereof, and all other matters and things relating to the same.

Vestry to compel payments, to make contracts, &c.

11. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said vestry, for the time being, to call in and compel payment of all sums of money which are or shall be at any time hereafter due and payable to their order, by virtue of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, and, in their own names, to make and enter into, perform, and execute, or compel the performance and execution of all such contracts and agreements, matters and things, as they shall from time to time deem necessary for the good of the church aforesaid.

Actions by vestry, how to be brought.

12. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said vestry, as such, from time to time, to commence and maintain all such suits and actions in any competent court in this colony, as they shall deem necessary in performance of the trust reposed in them, against any person whatsoever; and all such suits and actions shall and may be brought by them in the name of the Vestry of St. James' Church, without specifying the christian or surnames of the members of the vestry; and no action shall abate by reason of the death or removal, or going out of office of any individual members thereof.

Actions against vestry, how to be brought.

13. And be it enacted, that all suits or actions, the cause of which shall arise or accrue to any person whatsoever from or by reason of any contract, or other matter or thing, made or entered into, or performed by the said vestry, in the execution of the said trust, or shall arise or accrue to any person whatsoever against the said vestry, shall be brought by such person in manner and in name aforesaid, and not against any individual member of the said vestry.

Accounts of vestry, how to be kept and inspected.

14. And be it enacted, that the said vestry shall keep an account, wherein they shall enter money received and paid by them, under and by virtue of the provisions of this ordinance; which account the auditors, or either of them, may inspect at all reasonable times; and the said account, together with any report of the auditors, or either of them thereon, shall be laid before the members holding communion with the said church, at the general annual meeting aforesaid, and published, if requisite, for general information.

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Churchwardens, appointment and duty.

15. And be it enacted, that the said vestry shall forthwith on their appointment, or as soon as conveniently may be, choose, out of their own number, two persons to be churchwardens, who shall perform and execute all lawful acts and matters and things for the good order and decency of behaviour to be kept in the said church by the congregation thereof, and for preserving to all persons their rights in the pews and sittings thereof, and providing the said church (by order and at the charges of the said vestry) with necessary and customary furniture for the performance of divine service, and for keeping the same clean and in proper repair, and for keeping the burial-ground attached to the said church in decent order and properly fenced, and for discharging all other duties which usually devolve on churchwardens in the United Church of England and Ireland, so far as the same may be applicable to this colony.

Administration of charitable collections, &c., accounts thereof subject to the same rules as accounts of vestry.

16. And be it enacted, that the said churchwardens shall keep an exact account of all collections of money made from time to time in the said church for any charitable or religious purposes connected with the said church or congregation; and the said churchwardens, together with the officiating minister for the time being, shall faithfully administer the same, or see that they be faithfully administered and appropriated, in the manner and for the purposes contemplated and intended by the persons contributing to the same; and the churchwardens' accounts of all such sums as shall be subscribed and collected for charitable purposes, and received in trust by them in virtue of their office, shall be subject to all the same regulations as the general church fund and accounts of the vestry.

Churchwardens, continuance in office of;—annual nomination of.

17. And be it enacted, that the churchwardens appointed as above shall continue in office until after the next general annual election of the vestry is completed, when they shall deliver up to the said vestry all accounts of such charities as aforesaid, duly audited, together with all vouchers, sums of money or securities held by them in virtue of their office; and the vestry shall then proceed to nominate other churchwardens for the ensuing year: Provided always, that the churchwardens thus vacating office shall be eligible to be re-elected in case they are continued as members of the vsstry.

Vacancies in vestry, how to be filled up.

18. And be it enacted, that in case any member of the vestry shall die, or desire to resign, or shall be removed, or for any other lawful cause shall vacate his office, it shall and may be lawful for the surviving or other members of the said vestry to decide whether a special general meeting shall be called for the purpose of electing another member in the place of the one so dying, or desiring to resign, or being removed, or whether his place shall remain vacant until the next general annual meeting to be holden as aforesaid: Provided always, that in case the members of the said vestry decide that a special general meeting shall be holden for the purpose aforesaid, the same notice shall be given thereof, and the same proceeding shall be observed thereat, as in case of the general annual meeting is provided.

What pews to be set apart, and for whom, free sittings.

19. And be it enacted, that there shall be set apart in the said church two free pews, one to be allotted to the use of the minister, and the other to that of the churchwardens, and such other pews as the vestry for the time being may deem necessary as free sittings for strangers and poor persons.

Other pews and sittings, how rented, and rights of holders thereof.

20. And be it enacted, that all the pews and sittings in the said church, with the exception of those allotted and reserved as aforesaid, shall and may be let by the vestry by the year, or for any other shorter period, to any person desiring to take the same, at a rent to be affixed to them respectively by the vestry, and payable at such times and in such manner as shall be appointed by the vestry; and the holder of any pew so rented shall and may possess and occupy the same by himself or his assigns, without hindrance or disturbance by any person whatsoever, until the end of the said term, provided he shall continue to pay the rent affixed to the same, at the times whereon, and in the manner in which the same shall be made payable.

Remedy, if pew rents be in arrear 28 days.

21. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the vestry, whenever it shall happen that the rent of any pew or sitting is in arrear and unpaid for the space of twenty-eight days after the same is due and payable, to give notice to the possessor of such pew forthwith to quit and give up possession thereof; and thereupon it shall and may be lawful for the said vestry to re-enter into the possession of the said pew for the purposes of this Ordinance, without any other form or proceeding whatever; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to deprive the said vestry, from recovering the amount of such rent in arrear, by action in any competent court.

Pew-book to be kept.

22. And be it enacted, that the said churchwardens, acting as aforesaid, shall keep a book, to be called the "Pew Book," wherein they shall enter, or cause to be entered, the name of every person applying for either a pew, sitting or sittings, in the said church, together with the date of such application, and that on any pew, sitting, or sittings becoming vacant, either by death, resignation, removal, or in any other way, or in case of the erection of any new pew or pews, or seats in any part of the said church, the churchwardens for the time being shall forthwith apprise the applicant whose name shall stand first on the pew book, of the vacancy so caused, or of the new pew, pews, or seats so erected, and shall offer the said pew, seat or seats to such applicant on condition that he or she shall covenant and engage to pay the rent of the same, affixed and made payable as hereinbefore mentioned, and that the said pew, sitting or sittings, so becoming vacant, or the said pew or pews, seat or seats, so newly erected, shall not be offered to any person whatsoever, whose application for the same, or any portion of the same, shall bear a later date, until it shall have been declined by every applicant preceding such person on the pew book.

23. And

23. And be it enacted, that no burial shall take place within or under the said church, but the burial of all persons, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, shall take place in the burial-ground consecrated and allotted, or which may hereafter be consecrated and allotted to the said church for that purpose. Burials not allowed within the church, but in the burial-ground.

24. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the officiating minister and churchwardens for the time being, to permit any monument to be erected or placed in such convenient parts of the said church, or of the enclosed ground about the same, or in the burial-ground belonging thereto, or vaults to be dug and made in the said burial-ground, upon payment to the fund of the said church for such permission, of such reasonable fee as shall be affixed by the said vestry for such permission according to the term thereof. Monuments and vaults; fees payable for the same.

25. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, erecting or placing any monument in the said church, or digging or making any vaults in the said burial-ground, by and with such permissions aforesaid, to have, maintain, and keep up such monument or vault, according to the terms of such permission, to and for the sole and separate use of the said person or persons, and his or their heirs for ever: Provided always, that in case any such monument as aforesaid, is suffered to fall into decay, and the person or persons, to whom the said monument appertains, neglect to repair the same, it shall and may be lawful, after a general notice of such intention, to remove the same. Rights of owner of monument or vault.

26. And be it enacted, that this Ordinance shall be deemed and taken to bea Public Ordinance, and shall be judicially taken notice of by all the judges, magistrates, and others, without being specially pleaded, and shall be of full force and effect after the promulgation thereof. Public Ordinance.

GOD save the QUEEN.

Given at the Cape of Good Hope, this 16th day of February 1846.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(signed) *John Montagu,*
Secretary to Government.

By order of the Legislative Council,

(signed) *K. B. Hamilton,*
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

— No. 2. —

(No. 74.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Henry Pottinger* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 2.
Governor Sir Henry Pottinger to Earl Grey,
16 June 1848.

Graham's Town, 16 June 1847.
(Received, 3 September 1847.)

My Lord, (Answered, 27 September 1847, No. 6, page 48.)

I HAVE the honour to forward for Her Majesty's gracious allowance, Ordinance No. 3, for authorizing the vestry of St. Paul's church, Rondebosch, to raise a sum of money, not exceeding 2,000*l.*, to enlarge the building of the said church.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

No. 3—1847.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

ORDINANCE Enacted by the Governor of the *Cape of Good Hope*, with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council thereof, for authorizing the vestry of St. Paul's Church, Rondebosch, to raise a Sum of Money not exceeding 2,000*l.*, to enlarge the Building of the said Church. Enclosure in No 2.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enlarge the building of the Church of Saint Paul, for the better accommodation of the inhabitants of Rondebosch, in the Cape district; and whereas there are no funds in the possession of the vestry thereof applicable to that purpose; and whereas it is desirable that a sufficient sum of money should be raised by way of mortgage, on the security of the pew-rents of said building, to defray the expense of the enlargement aforesaid. Preamble.

1. Now, therefore, be it enacted, by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the promulgation Vestry may raise 2,000 *l.* on mortgage of pew-rents.

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

promulgation hereof, it shall and may be lawful for the vestry for the time being of Saint Paul's Church at Rondebosch aforesaid, to raise on loan any sum or sums of money not exceeding 2,000 *l.*, and specially to hypothecate the pew-rents of the buildings of the said church, as and for a security for the repayment of the said loan and the interest thereof.

Who to execute mortgage deed.

2. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the chairman and churchwardens of the said vestry for the time being, being authorized thereto by a resolution of the said vestry, to appear before the registrar of deeds of this colony, and then and there to execute a bond or bonds for the repayment of the capital sum of all monies raised as aforesaid, together with the accruing interest thereof; provided that the said capital sum does not in the whole exceed the sum of 2,000 *l.*; and the act of the said chairman and churchwardens in respect thereof, shall be deemed and taken to be the act of the said vestry.

Monies raised to be deposited.

3. And be it enacted, that all monies raised as aforesaid, shall, on the receipt thereof, be deposited in one of the banks of this colony, in the joint names of the chairman and churchwardens aforesaid, and no sum or sums of money shall be withdrawn therefrom otherwise than upon the respective signatures of the said chairman and churchwardens.

Accounts to be kept.

4. And be it enacted, that an account of all the expenses incurred and monies outlaid in the enlargement of the said church, shall be kept by the said chairman and churchwardens, and submitted to the examination and audit of the said vestry, at every duly convened meeting thereof during the continuance of the alterations aforesaid.

Vestry to provide for the accruing interest, and for the eventual repayment of the principal of the loan.

5. And be it enacted, that it shall be incumbent on the said vestry, and they are hereby required, after payment of the interest on any loan raised on the security of the pew-rents and providing for the necessary repairs and other incidental expenses of the said church, to set apart the remainder of the annual revenue of the said church to provide a fund for the payment of the accruing interest and the eventual repayment of the capital sum or sums of money raised as aforesaid, until the same are wholly paid off and discharged, an account whereof shall be kept under the directions of the said vestry; which said account, and the account hereinbefore required to be kept by the chairman and churchwardens aforesaid, shall be subject to all the same regulations as are by law provided for the general church fund accounts of the said vestry.

God save the Queen.

Given at the Cape of Good Hope, this 5th day of March 1847.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(signed) *John Montagu,*
Secretary to Government.

By order of the Legislative Council,

(signed) *William Hope,*
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

— No. 3. —

(No. 130.)

No. 3. Governor Sir Henry Pottinger to Earl Grey.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Henry Pottinger* to Earl *Grey*.

Graham's Town, 11 September 1847.

My Lord, (Received, 24 November 1847.)

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch (No. 66) * of the 13th April last, forwarding copy of a letter from the Reverend George Hough, senior chaplain of this colony, stating that he is unfitted by bodily infirmity for the effectual discharge of the duties of his office, and requiring, as Mr. Hough's retirement must be regarded as inevitable, my report upon his length of service, &c., to enable Her Majesty's Government to consider his claim to retire upon a pension.

* Page 48.

For your Lordship's information, I beg to state, that Mr. Hough was appointed Chaplain of Simons' Town on the 21st May 1813, with a salary of 300 *l.* In 1814 his salary was increased to 350 *l.*, and he occupied a public residence.

On the 21st February 1817 he was appointed Colonial Chaplain, with a salary of 700 *l.* per annum, and an allowance of 54 *l.* for house-rent.

The salary was reduced to 600 *l.* in 1833, and the house allowance was discontinued, in obedience to instructions from Her Majesty's Government.

See despatches No. 15 of 31 Dec. 1833, and No. 25, 27 May 1831.

On the 29th of July 1819 Mr. Hough obtained leave of absence to visit Europe, and returned to the colony and his duties on the 28th of January 1821.

I have reason to believe that the Reverend Mr. Hough has always performed his duties with zeal, efficiency, and activity, and without the aid of an assistant until one was sanctioned by Lord Stanley.

Despatch No. 162, 17 Jan. 1845.

To

To obtain that aid Mr. Hough consented to allow the assistant chaplain 100 *l.* a year, from his own salary; but it was explained to him at that time, that by so doing he would not be considered to be in the receipt of a less salary than 600 *l.* a year whenever the time might arrive for determining the amount of pension he would be entitled to for his past services.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

— No. 4. —

(No. 93.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. G. Smith* to Earl *Grey.*

No. 4.
Governor Sir H. G. Smith to Earl Grey,
12 June 1848.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
My Lord, 12 June 1848.
(Received, 2 September 1848.)

AN application having been recently made to me by the Elders and Deacons of the Lutheran Church in this town, for a grant of 200 *l.* for the support of their second minister, I caused a reply to be addressed to them by the Secretary to Government, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy for your Lordship's information.

My reasons for troubling your Lordship on this subject is, that I am anxious to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the whole question of grants to ecclesiastical bodies in this colony, with a view to obtain from your Lordship some instructions for my future guidance.

I have reason to know that the case now alluded to is not a singular one, but that on the contrary, there are several other committees which are about to make similar applications for Government aid; and, though I am anxious to afford every facility in my power to the spread of religious instruction throughout the colony, still I cannot but observe that the great multiplication and minute subdivision of religious bodies will become a source of considerable and serious expense to the colonial government, if the doctrine that all the various sects and denominations of Christians have a right to look to the Government for support be once established.

For example, the government of this colony has always granted a certain amount of pecuniary aid to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. A considerable number of the members of this community have recently espoused the opinions of the Free Scotch Church. This secession does not diminish the amount of the grant to the Presbyterian establishment, yet I know that the members of the Free Church are about to apply to me for government assistance. There are many analogous cases. The number of sects and divisions is almost daily increasing; and your Lordship will observe that the question becomes of some importance as affecting the finances of the colony, and that it is desirable that some fixed rule should be laid down, by which the future decisions of this government on such subjects may be regulated. Until I receive your Lordship's directions I shall withhold my decision on this and on all similar applications.

My own opinion is, that the government ought to continue the support which it has always granted to the Church of England Establishment, the Dutch Reformed Church, the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and the Roman Catholic Church; but that it is not advisable to make any pecuniary grant to any religious body which has not hitherto received the assistance of government.

I may add, for your Lordship's information, that the sum of 13 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* alluded to in the enclosed letter, was granted by the old Dutch Government, in lieu of an allowance of rice formerly made to ministers of religion in this colony.

With the exception of 150 *l.* per annum allowed to the Wesleyan Missionary Institution at Salem, and 200 *l.* per annum to Mr. Stegman, missionary in charge of the late apprentices and heathen within the colony, there are no other grants made by this government to religious bodies than those mentioned above.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Smith.*

No. I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Colonial Office, Cape Town,
12 June 1848.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, and the previous correspondence which has taken place relative to a grant of 200 *l.* per annum, which the grand consistory of the Lutheran community in Cape Town desire to obtain from Government for the support of a second minister, I am desired by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, that he is not willing to make any grant of the description alluded to, to any religious community which has not been already recognised as having a claim for support from Government funds, without having previously received the sanction of the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is obvious that the small amount of 13 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* cannot be looked upon as a Government provision for the minister of your Church, that sum being paid by Government in the fulfilment of an obligation taken over from the Dutch authorities; his Excellency, therefore intends to bring the whole case under the notice of the Secretary of State, and his Lordship's decision will be communicated to you on its receipt.

I have, &c.

The Rev. J. M. K. Von Staveren,
J. S. Leibbrandt, Esq., &c., &c.

(signed) *John Montagu.*

— No. 5. —

(No. 123.)

No. 5.
Governor Sir H. G. Smith to Earl Grey,
29 July 1848.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. G. Smith* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
29 July 1848.

My Lord,

In my despatch, No. 108, of this day's date, transmitting the Estimates for the year 1849, I informed your Lordship that I should report separately upon the Ecclesiastical grants for the travelling expenses of the Bishop, and the salary of the Archdeacon of the Church of England, which I now proceed to do.

The sum proposed for each is 400 *l.* per annum, and in favour of these grants one petition was presented from the inhabitants of Cape Town. This petition has 159 signatures of persons of high intelligence and respectability.

No. 1.

Four petitions were presented against these grants.

No. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

I enclose for your Lordship's perusal the debates which took place in Council, and the minutes of the proceedings of the Council thereon, by which you will learn what were the views of the members individually and collectively, and you will learn upon what grounds these grants were objected to by the petitioners, as well as by those members of the Council who did not support them by their votes.

No. 6.

The grants having been carried by a large majority of the Council, I have adhered to them; and now beg to advert to your Lordship's despatch of the 29th December 1847, No. 55,* which contains your Lordship's proposal to adopt the principle of an allowance for the Bishop's travelling expenses.

* Page 49.

From the nature of the country, and the vast and wide-lying districts to be traversed by the Bishop, if he is to obtain any accurate knowledge of the state of the English inhabitants as to church accommodation, their wants and their resources, and if he is in any effective degree to fold the scattered congregations of his communion, very long and expensive journies will be required for some years to come; and being aware that the amount now voted cannot for some years at least meet one-half of the expenses which will fall upon his Lordship in consequence, I was prepared to have recommended a larger sum, but his Lordship declined it.

The necessary expenses of equipment in waggons, horses, &c. will expend at least the amount of a year's allowance, before proceeding at all on the journey for the first time.

See Encl. No. 6, on this point.

With regard to the future application of the principle of requiring from congregations or from societies, on behalf of every communion some fixed amount of contribution by themselves towards the stipends of ministers, which in accordance with the instructions of Lord Stanley and your Lordship, has been required

required as a general rule in all new appointments. I have to request your Lordship's sanction to carry out the same rule, whenever practicable, with respect to all vacancies which may hereafter occur in the ministry of any communion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Smith.*

Enclosure in No. 5.

(No. 1.)

To his Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable the Legislative Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of *Cape Town* and its vicinity.

Respectfully showeth,

That your memorialists have recently observed with deep concern, an opposition exhibited in the Cape Town newspapers, and in the proceedings of the municipality, to the proposed grants in aid of the ecclesiastical establishments, but especially to that in support of the Episcopal Church.

This opposition has not been tempered with the spirit of that religion, for the advancement of which these grants have been proposed, nor are the views adduced in its support in themselves entitled to any weight.

But lest their subsequent reiteration by the unanimous vote of the municipal corporation of this city should lead to the inference that such views are generally entertained by the English and Dutch religious communities of the place, we have felt it to be our duty, however, unwillingly, thus to record our dissent from them, and emphatically to protest against proceedings so pernicious in their character, and so irrelevant to the functions of the corporation.

Your memoralists cherish the conviction, that a state provision is absolutely necessary to the best interests of religion, and they conceive that it must be obvious to every candid mind, on a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the circumstances of the colony, that any contributions to the recognised churches must be proportioned to the respective numbers of their employed clergy and their places of public worship, and not in proportion to their respective nominal populations.

A reference to the tabular statement of the ecclesiastical establishment for 1846, will show that the Government appear to have proceeded upon this principle.

The following is an average calculation founded on that statement:

	Number of Churches.	Total Annual Stipend.	Average Annual Stipend for each Church.
			£. *s.* *d.*
Dutch Reformed Church - - - -	32	6,750	210 18 9
English Episcopal - - - - -	12	2,539	211 11 8

Two additional grants to the Bishop and Archdeacon of the Church of England, proposed in the Estimates for 1849, by adding 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to each of her churches, will raise their annual stipends to 278 *l.* 5*s.*, but a simultaneous increase will also take place in the number of her churches and clergy; for one of the many beneficial consequences of establishing a bishop's see in the colony will be, the erection of churches in places where heretofore members of the Church of England have resided without a place of worship of that, or in many cases of any other kind.

It is obvious that occasions may occur, when it would be inconvenient to adjust with exactness a particular grant to one church to the relative proportion of that of any other; and such is the case in the present instance.

The shortcomings with which the past history of the Church of England in this colony is now taunted by its adversaries, have chiefly arisen from the want of a diocesan, and additional clergy, the supply of which has led to the proposed grants. Yet, no sooner has the prospect of enlarging her sphere of usefulness been opened, than efforts are made to curtail it.

It has been a practice, not unusual with the Government, to contribute an amount equal to that which may have been raised by subscription or donation, in aid both of religion and of works of public utility; when, therefore, a munificent provision has been made by a distinguished lady at home for endowing a bishopric at the Cape, without which an English church is divested of its episcopal characteristic, why should the proposed grant, in furtherance of that object, be "viewed with alarm and apprehension, as the prelude to the introduction of a system of church government, arrogating a claim to superiority and ascendancy over all other Christian churches."

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Church of England treats with respect and consideration all those who differ from her doctrines and formularies; and, except in her missionary character, rather seeks to fold her own flock than to gain converts from other folds by the exercise of a proselytising spirit. There is, therefore, no just ground for jealousy of her establishment on the part of those who dissent from her, while the fear which has been expressed of "priestly domination" over all other churches in the colony, is too extravagantly absurd in these days to require exposure. Your memorialists therefore respectfully pray, that your Excellency and this Honourable Council will be pleased to pay the estimates for the travelling expenses of the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, and for the Archdeacon at Graham's Town, amounting to 100*l.* each, and also the estimate for a gratuity of 1,000*l.* to the Dutch Reformed Church of Cape Town.

(Signed by 159 persons.)

(No. 2.)

To his Excellency Sir *Henry Smith*, Bart., and the Honourable Members of the Legislative Council.

The Petition of the undersigned humbly showeth,

That your petitioners have observed in the Estimates for 1849, certain sums of money set down for ecclesiastical purposes, in addition to those which have been voted in former years.

That your petitioners beg respectfully to state, that they consider these grants to be both unnecessary and injurious.

Your petitioners desire to fortify their opinion as to the non-necessity and injurious effects of these further grants for religious purposes, by a reference to the opinion expressed by the representative of the Colonial Government in the debates on the Estimates for 1847, when an application for an increased grant was resisted on the ground that the amount then voted for ecclesiastical purposes was already disproportionately large, and that it was the wish of the Government to draw out and encourage the generous efforts of the people.

Your petitioners, whilst objecting on these grounds to all the additional grants set down on the Estimates, look with especial apprehension upon those proposed to be appropriated to the "travelling expenses" of the Bishop of Cape Town, and for other services connected with the English Episcopal Church, evidencing, as your petitioners believe they do, a strong desire on the part of the Colonial Government to give an ascendancy to that Church, to which it has no claim, either from the number of its communicants, or from its past exertions for the religious interests of the colony.

Your petitioners further object to these grants on account of their manifest injustice towards those denominations of religionists who at present receive no grants from the colonial Treasury, and with whose communities the mass of the coloured and poorer classes are known to be connected.

Your petitioners cannot but believe that the communicants of the English Episcopal Church, who have hitherto been called upon to make almost no pecuniary sacrifices to secure the services of their Church, and who have now, in consequence of the noble generosity of an English lady, the opportunity of enjoying the services of a chief pastor without any expense to themselves, will readily, without the aid of public monies, furnish such contributions as their Bishop may require in the furtherance of his work.

Your petitioners would therefore respectfully request that the additional grants set down on the Estimates for ecclesiastical service, may not receive the sanction of your honourable Council; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will every pray.

(Signed by 200 Inhabitants of Cape Town.)

(No. 3.)

To his Excellency the Governor and the Honourable the Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of the *Cape of Good Hope.*

The Memorial of the Commissioners of the Municipality of Cape Town,

Respectfully represents—

That the proposal of his Excellency the Governor, in the Estimates of the expenditure of this colony for the year 1849, to grant the sum of 400*l.* per annum to an English Bishop, recently arrived, for his travelling expenses, and a similar sum for the salary of an Archdeacon, as his deputy in Graham's Town, is viewed with alarm and apprehension, as the prelude to the introduction of a more extensive system of English Episcopalian Church government, arrogating a claim of superiority and ascendancy over all other religious sects, and demanding for its support and maintenance an assessment upon the whole of the colonists.

That

That upon the notification of a Bishop having been appointed for Cape Town by the home authorities, it was stated as a matter of great satisfaction in the public papers, both in England and here, that his salary was to be defrayed by voluntary contribution, and that the colony would not be called on for any portion of the expenditure, of what appears to your memorialists an unnecessary addition to the ecclesiastical establishment; whereas it is now evident that the colony is to be burthened with a premature tax of no less a sum than 400*l.* a year for his support, under the name of transport, for travelling expenses, whilst a similar allowance to the Archdeacon is at once plainly set forth as "salary," although the latter is a consequent appendage of the former demand, for if there was no Bishop in Cape Town, there would be no occasion for an Archdeacon in Graham's Town.

That although the Episcopalian portion of the inhabitants does not form numerically a twenty-fifth, probably not a thirtieth part of the population of the colony, yet in respect to their general position in society, holding the principal situations in the Civil, Judicial, Customs, and other Government departments, they are sufficiently numerous and wealthy, by voluntary contribution amongst themselves, to defray the charges for a Bishop and Archdeacon, without resorting to compulsory enactments to raise the means from all the other classes of the community who are conscientiously opposed to their religious sentiments, and who cannot comprehend the advantages supposed to be derived from their particular form of church government.

That unless the proposed grants are founded upon the plea of the supremacy of the English Church, your memorialists cannot perceive upon what principle of equity or justice Government can refuse a similar grant of 400*l.* a year to the Roman-catholic Bishop for his travelling expenses; to the superintendents of the several Missionary Societies who are constantly travelling throughout the colony to their various institutions; and to all the Dutch Ministers upon presbyterial and synodial duties; neither can they refuse, upon the same principle, to increase the salaries of the Roman-catholic Bishop and his deputy, nor of the other ministers of the Gospel, to the same scale and standard as that of the English clergy.

That in the opinion of your memorialists, there is no state religion in this colony, and that any dominant church would cause much dissatisfaction but that an English Episcopalian Church Government, with all its costly cumbrous machinery, would more particularly be considered altogether uncalled for, and unsuitable to the colony; and if undertaken, would tend to create dissensions and excite religious animosity throughout the community, as such an establishment would be regarded as a great evil and calamity by all the members of the Dutch Reformed and Lutheran Churches, as well as by the various English classes not of the episcopal persuasion.

That if any church can maintain pretentions to such a claim, it of right belongs, and must be conceded to the Dutch Reformed Church, the only one known and acknowledged at the period of the capture of this colony, and whose privileges and immunities were then guaranteed by the terms of the capitulation.

Upon these grounds, your memorialists respectfully represent the injustice of the above proposals, and pray that it may please your Honourable Council not to accede thereto.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) *Hercules C. Jarvis,*
Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

Town House, City of Cape Town,
21 June 1848.

By Order of the Board of Commissioners.

(signed) *P. J. Denyssen,* Secretary.

(No. 4.)

The Petition of the English Congregational Church, *Cape Town.*

Respectfully showeth,

That your petitioners have noticed with concern the large pecuniary grants for ecclesiastical purposes, which, according to the Estimates for the year 1849, it is proposed to add to the amounts heretofore annually voted for the Dutch Reformed, English Episcopal, and Roman-catholic Churches.

That your petitioners especially lament to observe that a large part of the proposed grants manifest a desire to invest the English Episcopal Church with a permanent ascendancy in this colony, for they consider that neither the number of persons in its communion here, nor the exertions it makes for the spiritual welfare of the population entitles it to such a position, as it is far from being the most numerous religious denomination in the colony, and is conducting very few operations for the benefit of the coloured classes.

That your petitioners think that the funds hitherto placed at the disposal of that church, are amply sufficient to meet its necessities, and are already greater than the sums voted to other christian communities, as compared with their numbers, and therefore, that if these proposed grants receive your approbation, the measure will be an act of injustice to the latter.

I.
Mediterranean and Atrican Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

That your petitioners appreciate the generosity which led a private individual to endow this bishopric, but that if that endowment forms the ground of the present proposed grants, then they would represent that the long continued generosity which has prompted the christians of Europe and the Cape to contribute out of their own means, an annual amount of about 30,000 *l.* for the religious instruction of the poor and ignorant in South Africa, is not altogether unworthy of notice from your Excellency, and the Legislative Council, and gives them a claim for similar grants from the Colonial Government.

That the church and congregation which your petitioners represent, although comprising only from 150 to 200 persons, have for some time past, unaided either by Government or any religious society, raised among themselves about 400 *l.* yearly, to secure christian worship and instruction according to their conscientious views of the will of Christ, in addition to their contributions to charitable and religious purposes, and that the denomination to which they belong, have in connection with that, a larger number of the poor and coloured classes than any other denomination has, and next to the Wesleyan body, have a larger number of churches than any other denomination, but that the missionaries of these two denominations do not, as petitioners believe, receive any assistance from the Colonial Treasury. That your petitioners feel that it would be oppressive if, in view of these facts, they should be taxed to pay the travelling expenses of the Bishop of the English Episcopal Church in this colony, the stipend of an Archdeadon at Graham's Town, the building of a Dutch Reformed and Roman-catholic Church, or in any other way to support the institutions of other religious bodies.

That it is the firm conviction of your petitioners, that the free and cheerful offerings of the individuals composing any congregation, aided (if it so happen) by the voluntary contributions of their friends, are the only means which that congregation are authorized by Christ or his Apostles to adopt for the support of religion; and that compulsory payments, whether directly or indirectly obtained, are a plain violation of the laws and spirit of that Christianity for the maintenance or propagation of which such payments are enforced, while, as a consequence naturally to be expected, they have proved a fruitful source of political disaffetion and disorder, a serious obstacle to the progress of the Gospel, and a bane to the social and religious interests of man.

That your petitioners approach your Excellency and the Council with greater confidence upon this last ground, because the same principle was, to a certain extent, recognized and acted on by the Colonial and Home Governments in the year 1846, and your petitioners know of no circumstance which has occurred to account for its abandonment; and they are unwilling to believe that the just and manly sentiments expressed at that time by the Repretative of the Colonial Government, would not meet with a response from the members of churches which receive allowances from Government, if an appeal were made to them on the subject.

That your petitioners for these reasons entreat your Excellency and your Honourable Council to withhold your sanction from the grants alluded to.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

In the name and on behalf of the Church,

(signed) *P. J. Mathew*, *J. Alfr. Merrington*, } Deacons.
Ryland Stapleton, Church Secy.

(No. 5.)

To his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir *G. H. Smith*, K.C.B., Governor, and to the Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Memorial of the Church of Christ of the Baptist denomination in Graham's Town,

Respectfully showeth,

That memorialists hold it to be the first principle of religious freedom and strict justice, that the Civil Government protect every man in the free exercise of his religion without showing partiality to sect or party.

That the public funds are the common property of the whole community, the administration of which is entrusted to Government for civil purposes, and that to bestow grants and endowment from those funds to any religious sect or sects, is a violation of justice and an infringement of religious liberty.

Your memorialists are therefore grieved to find, that in the Estimates for the coming year it is proposed not only to continue the existing ecclesiastical burden, but further and greatly to increase the evil by increased grants to certain sects.

This your memorialists cannot but regard as highly dangerous to the best interests of the colony, both civil and religious, as directly at variance with the rapidly advancing state of public opinion, both here and in the fatherland, and as utterly uncalled for in the present state of this colony.

Your memorialists therefore again, as in the year 1845, earnestly beseech your Honourable Council not to add anything to the existing burden of ecclesiastical establishments, but rather

to

to advise and adopt measures for the speedy and honourable removal of the whole from the public funds. By so doing, you will extend justice to all, and afford to every man the privilege of supporting the religion which he conscientiously approves.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Church,

Alexander Hay, Pastor,
James Temlett, *W. Shepherd*, Deacons.

Graham's Town, 22 June 1848.

(No. 6.)

Ecclesiastical Grants.

The Secretary to Government.—In rising, sir, to propose to this Council the several items which are introduced into the Estimates of Expenditure for 1849 for the Ecclesiastical Department, I desire to preface the proposal by a few remarks. Under ordinary circumstances there would have been no necessity for so doing, seeing that the principle, as well as the practice of the Home and Colonial Governments, in regard to ecclesiastical grants, have been upon previous occasions, during the last few years, so fully explained and acted up to. But an extraordinary circumstance has occurred to require it. The appointment of a Bishop for the superintendence of the Church of England within the colony, for whose travelling expenses, and for the salary of his necessay adjunct, an archdeacon, the sum of 800*l.* has been estimated, has called forth one petition in favour, and the four petitions which have been presented and read to this Council against this grant. In alluding to the general and special reasons the petitioners have urged against this appropriation of the public money, I trust I shall be enabled to prove that those of a special character cannot be sustained; and further, I hope also to show that the statements in two of the petitions, to the effect that these grants are contrary to the principles propounded in this Council in 1846 by myself, as the organ of the Government, are not relevant. The petitions which contain the general reasons of objection, are to the effect that the petitioners disapprove of grants of money from the public revenue for any church or sect. To enter into the discussion of such a ground of objection would be foreign to my duty, as it involves considerations and principles of too high and important a character to be lightly handled upon an occasion like the present. Upon this point, therefore, I shall content myself by remarking that, until the attention of Her Majesty's and this Government is directed to the policy of refusing money grants to all denominations and sects, I shall not presume to enter upon the merits or demerits of such a question. I will, therefore, restrict myself to observing that the principle of grants to religious bodies has been hitherto maintained by this Government; and unless, therefore, now and henceforth, that principle is to be entirely abandoned in all cases, and all grants whatever in these Estimates are to be forthwith discontinued *in toto*, no valid objection can be made to this grant as a matter of principle. It would be unfair, at least, to apply a different rule and measure to this grant from that applied to all other ecclesiastical grants in the Estimates. Are we prepared, then, to suspend all religious grants whatever, and together with them, by parity of principle, all educational grants also? If the ends of Government comprise the highest and best interests of the community, it cannot safely or rationally neglect those means of moral improvement, without which even social and physical advancement must languish and recede. It is hardly necessary to do more than contemplate for an instant the effect of withdrawing all Government aid from the various ministers and schools of this colony, and abandoning the community to all the evils of irreligion, without any counteracting influence. The objections, then, to this grant must be considered as matters of detail, and not of principle. The special objections set forth against it in the petitions are substantially—that it is unnecessary and injurious—that it manifests a desire to invest the English Church with a paramount ascendancy in the colony, that a dominant church would cause much dissatisfaction to the several other churches not of the episcopal persuasion; and that if any church can pretend to such a claim, it must be conceded to the Dutch Reformed Church. Two of the petitions object to it on the ground that the Government is now about to depart from the principles enunciated in 1846. Let us examine into these objections.

1. Is the grant proposed to an improper body or agency?

2. Is it unnecessary for the efficiency of the agency? And,

3. Is it immoderate in amount, relatively to the resources of the colony, and the amounts contributed to other denominations for the like purposes; or, relatively to the efforts made by the body itself?

The propriety of this grant cannot, I apprehend, be objected to, when this Church receives the consideration to which it is entitled, as the communion whose canons, constitution, liturgy and formularies are approved and recognized by the parent State, and whose teaching is guarded against everything contrary to the well-being of the state. It is further entitled to consideration, as the religion to which vast numbers of the colonists from England

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

England necessarily belong, though many have been driven out of it by the want of its churches and ministers. Moreover, the present system of an extensive immigration from England is daily and rapidly augmenting their numbers. The necessity for this grant for the efficiency of the Church is apparent, when we reflect, that the episcopal constitution is inherent in the English Church, and recognized to be so both by the Church itself and the civil power. Placing ourselves then in the position of third parties, we cannot object to the mode of government of the Church of England, any more than to that of any other religious body, whether by presbyteries, synods or congregations. As a fact, Bishops are acknowledged to be a necessary and a most important element in the English Church. Without a resident episcopacy, indeed, we may readily see that the scattered ministers and congregations of that Church (except so far as her written formularies act as a corrective) must be but congregational or independent bodies; and as synods cannot be held without a Bishop, these bodies are deprived of that bond of union which synods and presbyterial meetings afford to Presbyterian Churches. We may assume, therefore, that by the very constitution of the English Church, episcopacy is necessary. In fact, without episcopacy we have not the Church, but something else; and it follows, that a grant in aid of the episcopacy is a grant in aid of the Church's efficiency. And now as regards amount, I wish I could, in stating it, have been spared a comparison with any other church, but as that is impossible, I can only say, that although I do it reluctantly, feeling how invidious it is, I have at the same time the satisfaction of believing, that the Church with which my chief comparison must of necessity be made, will acquit me of all improper motives, and that its members will feel satisfied that nothing but the urgency of showing that the Church of England is making no undue demand could have compelled me to it. Indeed, amidst the objections to this grant, and the nature of those objections, it is no small consolation to know, that the Dutch Reformed Church, as a body, do not participate therein; on the contrary, I have good grounds for stating, that amongst their leading and most influential members and ministers, the hostile course pursued towards the Church of England in this matter is deprecated. And now to return to the point. The amount for the Bishop and the Archdeacon is but the same as that granted to the chief minister of the English and Dutch Churches in Cape Town; and when it is considered that the Bishop, incidentally to the performance of his functions, must travel to every part of the colony where a few members of his Church may be gathered together, it can hardly be regarded as excessive in amount. The Bishop, I am informed, contemplates four to six months' absence on duty, and his expenses must necessarily be double or treble the amount proposed. The ordinary circuit of a Judge costs three times the amount proposed. In considering the amounts granted to the Church of England, and other recognized churches, it is necessary to bear in mind, that the principle by which the Government appears to have been governed is, to contribute in proportion to the respective numbers of their employed clergy and their places of public worship, and not in proportion to the respective nominal populations or communions. And the equity of this principle is apparent, when you analyse the process which must precede the consent to, or refusal of, every application for pecuniary aid for any denomination. In the first place, there must be proof, to the satisfaction of the Government, of a sufficient congregation, sufficiently concentrated, to ensure a sufficient average amount of attendance at the place of worship to justify the salary. In the next place, the Government must be satisfied that the proposed locality for a new minister is sufficiently removed from any other, it salaries of the same denomination to preclude his ministrations being made available for the new congregation. And in the third place, the desire of a congregation for a minister has to be tested, and satisfactory assurance afforded, that they will contribute in part to his stipend, This last condition is however of recent adoption. The comparison I propose to institute, to be of any value, should be general and not partial, and should include advantages of every kind as well as pecuniary grants and salaries. I will begin by inquiring whether the contributions to the Church of England are immoderate relatively to the contributions to other denominations for like purposes. In regard to salaries, they range for the Dutch Reformed Church and Church of England between 100*l.* and 400*l.* per annum. The maximum and minimum in both are the same. There are 33 ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church, between whom 7,000*l.* are to be appropriated, at an average of 212*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum. There are 16 ministers of the Church of England to receive salaries, including the archdeacon, between whom 3,500*l.* are to be appropriated at an average of 218*l.* 15*s.* The salaries are thus appropriated. The principal ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church and of the English Church at Cape Town are to receive each the same salary, 400*l.* The English minister at Graham's Town, being the capital of the Eastern Province, to receive the same, and the archdeacon the same. The three ministers of the Dutch Church at Cape Town receive together 1,000*l.* The same number of English clergymen at Cape Town receive 800*l.* At Wynberg, the Dutch Reformed minister receives 200*l.*, and the English 150*l.* At Uitenhage the same. At Graaff-Reinet the Dutch Reformed minister receives 300*l.*; the English 100*l.* There are 24 Dutch ministers in different stations receiving 200*l.* each, while there are but four English at that sum. Out of the 16 English clergy receiving Government aid, there are six under 200*l.* Out of the 33 Dutch receiving aid, there are but three under 200*l.* The Roman-catholics have one at 200*l.* and two at 100*l.* each; the Scotch Presbyterians, and a missionary to the heathen, formerly of the Lutheran Church, 200*l.* each; and the Wesleyans, one at 150*l.* To the Dutch Reformed, Lutheran, and Scotch Presbyterian Churches, loans have been made at various times; but which the Government remitted in 1843, and they amounted without the unpaid interest to that date, to the Dutch Reformed Church

Church, 4,050*l.*; Lutheran Church, 375*l.*; Scotch Presbyterian, 390*l.* Grants have at various times also been made from the public Treasury to the churches of several denominations, to the following amount: Church of England, 11,141 *l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; this includes 5,000*l.* for St. George's Church in Cape Town, and 4,873*l.* for the church at Graham's Town; Scotch Presbyterians, 1,235*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; Dutch Reformed Church, 462*l.* 10*s.*; and further grants of 2,000*l* for churches of the Dutch Reformed Church will be proposed to you at this Session of Council, and 500*l.* for churches for the Roman-catholics. In addition to these grants, a church tax is authorized by proclamation of 1st April 1814, to continue in Swellendam, George, Graaff-Reinet, and Uitenhage, until the debts of the churches shall be discharged, and to be levied also in those country districts in which the church is still charged with debts. Under this authority the amount received as church tax by the Dutch Reformed Church between the years 1836 and 1847, in those districts from which accounts have been furnished, has been 3,872*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The Church of England has received from this tax between the years 1836 and 1842, in the solitary district of Port Elizabeth, the sum of 90*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and in the latter year, this payment to the Church of England appears to have ceased. It further appears, that the Dutch Reformed Church had derived a revenue between the years 1836 and 1845 in various districts, from the lease of salt pans, salt permits, and timber licenses, the sum of 2,118*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, and the salt pan revenue to the church of Uitenhage was authorized by Government to continue from the 1st May 1844 to the 1st May 1850, the leasing of which by auction in 1844, realized to the church the sum of 997*l.* 10*s.*, payable in 20 equal instalments of 41*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* each, thus bringing in, up to the year 1850, at the rate of 166*l.* 3*s.* per annum. The Church of England has never received any such advantages. Grants of land have also at various times been made to the various religious denominations within the colony, of which I will give you the summary. You must understand that for these lands, grants, that is to say title-deeds, have been actually issued by the Government in favour of the respective denominations.

	Acres.
1. Dutch Reformed Church	51,898
2. United Brethren	7,856
3. London Missionary Society	5,045
4. Church of England	43
5. Wesleyan Methodists	13
6. Roman-catholics	7
7. Mahomedans	6
8. Congregation at Philipstown	1

In addition to these, lands are held by some of the denominations by what are termed tickets of occupation or permission, but for which no titles have been issued; viz.:

	Acres.
Rhenish Missionary Society	148,886
Church of England, as glebe for the use of the clergyman at Port Elizabeth	4,893

The United Brethren hold large tracts in the same manner at Genadendal and Groenekloof, and the Wesleyan Methodists at Lelie Fontyn, but as the exact extents have not been ascertained, I cannot state them, although we all know them to be very considerable. The Dutch Reformed Church hold no land upon this tenure. The widows of ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church receive pensions for life of 27 *l.* each from the public treasury. The widows of ministers of the Church of England are not allowed pensions. Having shown you how the contributions of every species from the Government to the Church of England bear relatively to similar contributions to other denominations, I will now take leave to submit to you how these contributions bear relatively to the efforts made by the Church of England itself for the support of its ministers. The number of ministers whom it is proposed shall receive salaries from the public treasury are 16, at an annual charge of 218 *l.* 15 *s.*, and an aggregate of 3,500 *l.* In addition to these, there is one minister who receives no salary at all, and five catechists now employed in different parts of the colony, all of whom are candidates for ordination, but for whose present religious services no payment is made from the public treasury. Exclusive of the munificent endowment of the Bishopric, the English Church is now contributing, by private means and associations in and out of the colony, the sum of 2,755 *l.* per annum towards the support of its ministers in this colony, besides having raised a fund of 8,000 *l.* principal money, for church purposes generally, in the colony. The peculiar position of the members of the Church of England here must not be forgotten. They are to be found in smaller or larger parties in almost every district of the colony; and the present immigration system will augment that difficulty. Many have never received, since their settlement, the ordinary ministrations of their clergy; and none have enjoyed, either for themselves or their offspring, the highest ministrations, which, by the constitution of the Church, a Bishop alone can impart to them. To remedy these serious drawbacks, the great exertions to which I have alluded have been made by the Church's members and friends, both in and out of the colony, to place at the disposal of the Bishop the means to enable him to contribute largely and liberally to supply them with churches and ministers. To fold this widely-scattered flock will be the Bishop's first care, and will, in some degree, account for the

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

the long and expensive journeys he will have for some years to make, before he can accomplish it. I have now faithfully, and I hope fairly, put before you the circumstances of the Church of England; and I have, I trust, satisfied you that the objections to which I have referred cannot be sustained. I feel a confidence, too, that the amounts of the proposed grants must be looked upon as moderate, whether you regard them in comparison with the support contributed to other religious bodies, or in comparison with the benefits the colony will receive from the internal efforts of the body for which they are proposed. The objections to the grants on the grounds of their manifesting a desire to invest the Church of England with a paramount ascendancy, and that a dominant church would cause much dissatisfaction to other churches, can surely not be intended for more than make-weights. I cannot, therefore, better dispose of them than in the words of the petition I presented, namely, that they are "too extravagantly absurd in these days to require exposure." But it is asserted in one petition, that if any Church can pretend to a claim of ascendancy in this colony, it must be conceded to the Dutch Reformed Church. A few words on this point will suffice. Neither Church pretends to, nor desires, such an ascendancy. Nor is any fear or jealousy entertained by the Dutch Reformed Church because the Church of England solicits a moderate contribution to give efficiency to a complete ecclesiastical constitution and episcopal superintendence. Had the Dutch Reformed Church, by its constitution, required such a head, it knows full well, from the liberal aid it has always received, that it would have been granted years ago at the charge of the public treasury, as was every other charge for its ministers. There is another point connected with these questions, and raised by the petitions against the grants, to which I think it necessary to advert, as a charge of inconsistency appears to be made against the Government founded upon the sentiments I expressed in Council in 1846. I allude to passages in two of the petitions, from which I will read the following extracts.

First, from the petition of the undersigned:—

"Your petitioners desire to fortify their opinion as to the non-necessity and injurious effects of these further grants for religious purposes by a reference to the opinion expressed by the representative of the colonial Government in the debates on the estimates for 1847, when an application for an increased grant was resisted on the ground that the amount then voted for ecclesiastical purposes was already disproportionately large, and that it was the wish of the Government to draw out and encourage the generous efforts of the people."

Second, extract from the petition of the English Congregational Church in Cape Town:—

"That it is the firm conviction of your petitioners, that the free and cheerful offerings of the individuals composing any congregation, aided (if it so happen) by the voluntary contributions of their friends, are the only means which that congregation are authorized by Christ or His Apostles to adopt for the support of religion, and that compulsory payments, whether directly or indirectly obtained, are a plain violation of the laws and spirit of that Christianity for the maintenance or propagation of which such payments are enforced, while, as a consequence naturally to be expected, they have proved a fruitful source of political disaffection and disorder, a serious obstacle to the progress of the Gospel, and a bane to the social and religious interests of man. That your petitioners approach your Excellency and the Council with greater confidence upon this last ground, because the same principle was, to a certain extent, recognized and acted upon by the colonial and home Governments in the year 1846. That your petitioners know of no circumstance which has occurred to account for its abandonment, and they are unwilling to believe that the just and manly sentiments expressed at that time by the representative of the colonial Government would not meet with a response from the members of the Churches which receive allowances from Government, if an appeal were made to them on the subject."

Having read these extracts from the petitions, referring to what I advanced in Council in the year 1846, on the question of an increase in the ecclesiastical grants for the year 1847, I will now refer to what I stated on that occasion. I then stated, that "although the voluntary principle is not sought to be established by the Government in this colony, yet it is recognized and encouraged to a certain extent." I stated, "that within the last three years, Her Majesty's Government had required some fixed amount of a minister's salary, to be paid either by the congregation or a society, before they would sanction any new appointment, and that the proceedings of this Council had subsequently been based upon the principle of providing from the public revenue, in part only, where the congregations could themselves contribute; but to provide wholly where they could not. I further stated, that "the principle upon which this Council had lately acted had this obvious and beneficial result,—it enabled the Government to do more good than could be done if it supplied the whole stipend." I added, that "in this colony, where, in many places, thousands of the population had yet to learn the vast importance of religious instructions, it was desirable that the Government should not be deprived of the means of assisting those who had as yet no desire to assist themselves;" and I allowed that "although I was not a disciple of the voluntary system, I was in favour of it to a certain extent. I thought it objectionable where a minister's stipend depended exclusively upon his congregation. I approved of so much of the voluntary system as leaves the congregation to supply a portion of the stipend, provided the minister obtain from the public revenue from a society, or by endowment, sufficient to make him independent of his congregation." I stated that to be "the principle upon which Her Majesty's and this Government were now working in this colony, and that I hoped to see it more extensively applied, as existing appointments become vacant." The whole of my remarks on that occasion tended to show that the Government was desirous of bringing out

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the efforts of societies or of individuals, as a primary foundation of any grant by the Government. To those sentiments I now fully and entirely adhere, and I have the further satisfaction of stating, that the principles to which I have alluded are fully coincided in by the Bishop of Cape Town, on behalf of the Church of England in this colony. His Lordship is anxious to admit, and is prepared to abide by this as a principle, in all grants relating to the Church of England, that no grant shall be made excepting where a sum equal to that sought for from the Government shall be contributed by private or associated efforts within the Church, and that only where the usual condition hitherto required by the Government in the case of all grants, viz., that of a sufficiently numerous congregation which cannot be otherwise supplied than by a new appointment, shall be proved to exist. It is in full accordance with the principles I stated in 1846, and which I now reiterate, that the present grants for the bishop and for the archdeacon of the eastern province are proposed. The sum proposed in aid of the travelling expenses of the bishop, and for the salary of the archdeacon of the Eastern Province, whose office and duty are consequent upon the appointment of the bishop, and who will have the entire superintendence of the Church affairs, and ministers of that district under his Lordship, and in his absence, amounts in all only to the sum already brought forward by the English Church in favour of the colony for the specific purposes for which this grant is proposed. I should rejoice, sir, if the principles which I stated in 1846, could be applied to all ecclesiastical grants in this colony, as they are applied to this. I should rejoice if the Government were thus enabled to do so much more good with the same amount. I should rejoice to see the number of pastors and diffusion of religious instruction thus doubled throughout the colony. It is therefore in perfect accordance and consistency with so much of the voluntary principle as I ever advocated, that I now propose the grants of 400*l.* a year for the travelling expenses of the bishop, and 400*l.* a year for the salary of the archdeacon, be retained in the estimates now before the Council for the expenditure of the ecclesiastical establishment for the year 1849.

Mr. Ebden referred to the Report of the Ecclesiastical Committee of 1839. He was in favour of the principle of the State supporting the Church; but as from the Report alluded to, it appeared that the number of adherents to the Episcopal Church was so small as to warrant only the appointment of an archdeacon; and as a bishop had now been appointed, in consequence of which that necessity had been removed, he would vote against the proposed grant. From the statement made by the Honourable Gentleman, it appeared that whilst the Episcopal Church had only 7,000 members, with 16 clergymen, the Dutch Reformed Church had 72,000 members, with only 33 clergymen.

Mr. Cock opposed the proposed grant on the voluntary principle.

Mr. Harries would vote for the grant, whether he lost his popularity or not.

Mr. Cloete did not know whether an archdeacon was of any use or not. If he were actually necessary, he thought they might give him 200*l.*, as much as a Dutch clergyman was entitled to, in which opinion Mr. Van der Byl concurred.

On the item "Transport," it was observed by Mr. Cloete, that whereas the Secretary of State had thought that 200*l.* were sufficient to pay the travelling expenses of the bishop; he did not see why he should have 400*l.*, and would therefore vote against it.

Mr. Cock objected to any grant whatever, because it was unfair towards other religious denominations, who did not receive such favours. He would remind his Excellency that these grants would cause the most serious dissension throughout the colony. History told them that religious dissensions had ever been a scourge to all countries; some of which had been entirely ruined by them; and it was their duty, he thought, to guard against similar consequences.

The Governor did not anticipate such results, aware as he was of the good sense of the people. But if such dissensions, as dreaded by the Honourable Gentleman, were really to occur, he could only say that he would refuse to be their Governor.

Mr. Harries understood that the 200*l.* alluded to in Earl Grey's despatch were merely in aid of the bishop's travelling expenses, and he would therefore vote for the item as it stood.

Legislative Council Chamber, Friday, 30th June 1848.

The Council meets at one o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.—Present: the Governor and all the members, except Mr. Ross. His Excellency in the chair. Prayers are read; and the minutes of the preceding Council, held on the 28th instant, are read and confirmed.

The secretary to Government presents a petition, signed by 159 persons, praying that the proposed grants to the Episcopal Church may be allowed, which is read and received.

Mr. Cock presents a petition, signed by 200 inhabitants of Cape Town, against the proposed grants to the Episcopal Church, which was read and received.

The Attorney-General presents a petition from the Commissioners of the Municipality of Cape Town against these grants, which is read and received.

Mr. Cock presents two petitions of similar prayers: 1st. From the Congregational Church in Cape Town; 2d. From the Baptist's Church of Graham's Town; which are read and received.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *William Hope,*
Clerk of Councils.

I. Mediterranean and African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Legislative Council Chamber, Tuesday, 4th July 1848.

The Council meets at one o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.—Present: The Governor and all the members, except Mr. Ross. His Excellency in the chair. Prayers are read; and the minutes of the preceding Council, held on the 30th June, are read and confirmed.

ESTIMATES for 1849.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Secretary to Government moves, that the sum of 400 *l.* for the salary of the archdeacon of Graham's Town do stand part of the Estimates for 1849, which is seconded by Treasurer-General; and Council divides.

For—Mr. Harries, Collector of Customs, Attorney-General, Auditor-General, Treasurer-General, Secretary to Government, the Governor—7.

Against—Mr. Cock, Mr. Van der Byl, Mr. Cloete, Mr. Ebden—4.

The motion is carried by a majority of 3.

The Secretary to Government moves that the sum of 11,558 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* be allowed for the service of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, which is seconded by the Treasurer-General; and Council divides.

For—Mr. Harries, Mr. Van der Byl, Collector of Customs, Attorney-General, Auditor-General, Treasurer-General, Secretary to Government, the Governor—8.

Against—Mr. Cock, Mr. Cloete, Mr. Ebden—3.

Majority of 5 in favour of the motion.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *William Hope*,
Clerk of Councils.

Legislative Council Chamber, Thursday, 6 July 1848.

The Council meets at one o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.—Present: the Governor and all the members, except Mr. Ross. His Excellency in the chair. Prayers are read; and the Minutes of the preceding Council held on the 4th July are read and confirmed.

1. On the order of the day being moved for the further consideration of the Estimates, Mr. Cloete moves a resolution, viz.:—

Resolved,—That the consideration of the Estimates for the service of the Ecclesiastical Establishment be resumed, and that the sum of 200 *l.* per annum be substituted for 400 *l.*, therein proposed for an archdeacon at Graham's Town, and Council divides.

For—Mr. Van der Byl, Mr. Cloete—2.

Against—Mr. Harries, Mr. Cock, Mr. Ebden, Collector of Customs, Attorney-General, Auditor-General, Treasurer-General, Secretary to Government, the Governor—9.

The resolution is lost by a majority of 7.

ESTIMATES.—TRANSPORT.

The Secretary to Government moves that the sum of 7,396 *l.* do stand for the service of Transport, which is seconded by the Treasurer-General.

Mr. Cloete moves an amendment, that the travelling expenses of the Lord Bishop of Cape Town do stand at 200 *l.* instead of 400 *l.*, which is seconded by Mr. Van der Byl, and Council divides.

For—Mr. Van der Byl, Mr. Cloete—2.

Against—Mr. Harries, Mr. Cock, Mr. Ebden, Collector of Customs, Attorney-General, Auditor-General, Treasurer-General, Secretary to Government, the Governor—9.

The amendment is lost by a majority of 7.

Mr. Cock moves, that any grant for travelling expenses for the Lord Bishop be omitted, which is not seconded. Council divides on the original motion:—

For—Mr. Harries, Mr. Ebden, Collector of Customs, Attorney-General, Auditor-General, Treasurer-General, Secretary to Government, the Governor—8.

Against—Mr. Cock, Mr. Van der Byl, Mr. Cloete—3.

The original motion is carried by a majority of 5.

— No. 6. —

No. 6. Governor Sir H.G. Smith to Earl Grey, 30 October 1848.

(No. 189.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. G. Smith* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
30 October 1848.
(Received, 11 January 1849.)

4 Sept. 1848.

My Lord, (Answered, 31 January 1849, No. 260, page 50.)

1. I HAVE the honour to enclose a petition from the municipality of Cape Town, which I have been requested to forward to your Lordship, with a view to its being laid before Her Majesty.

2. The

2. The prayer of the petition is, that Her Majesty will be pleased to withhold her consent from the Ordinance No. 7 of 1848, "for amending and continuing certain Provisions of the Ordinance No. 8 of 1843, for improving the public roads of this colony;" and from the grants of 400 *l.* to the Lord Bishop of Cape Town for travelling expenses, and of 400 *l.* for an Archdeacon at Graham's Town.

3. Having reported fully to your Lordship on these subjects in my despatches of the 29th July, Nos. 123 and 135 respectively, it is not necessary that I should do more than simply transmit the petition, which does not appear to open any new matter connected with the subject.

4. There is, however, one passage which, in justice to the public officer alluded to, I cannot pass over without remark. It is as follows:—

"That instead of bestowing upon these petitions that calm and deliberate attention which their merits deserved, it evidently appeared to be the object of the organ of Government to apply his utmost ingenuity to misrepresent the facts, arguments, and proceedings of the landowners and your petitioners, and by asserting, amongst others, that which a reference to official documents did not warrant, he succeeded to obtain a refusal to the prayer of the several petitioners."

5. The Secretary to Government is here alluded to; and I think it right to assure your Lordship that, having been myself present on both occasions, I am able most positively to assert that this representation is wholly groundless. Indeed, I have some interest in giving your Lordship this assurance, as everything that was said by the Secretary to Government on those occasions was under my responsibility. The most calm and deliberate attention was given to the subjects under debate by him and by every other member of Council.

6. I need but refer your Lordship to the speeches of the Secretary to Government, which formed part of the reported debates enclosed in my despatches alluded to (and which, for convenience of reference, are again transmitted), to show that Mr. Montagu did take proper pains to inquire into the truth of the several allegations contained in the petitions of the municipality which were presented to the Legislative Council; and by their perusal it will be perceived that he verified his own refutation of them, in every instance, by official documents to the satisfaction of the Council. I presume that the municipal commissioners, disappointed at his having detected and exposed the inaccuracies in their allegations, have resorted to the present petition; but it touches so slightly on the merits of the question to which it professes to refer, that I do not deem it necessary to trouble your Lordship with any further remarks upon it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Smith.*

Enclosure in No. 6.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

The Petition of the Commissioners for the Municipality of Cape Town.

Humbly showeth,

That certain two Petitions were duly presented to the Honourable the Legislative Council of this colony, one by the landowners of this city, upon the introduction of an Ordinance intituled "for amending and continuing certain Provisions of the Ordinance No. 8, of 1843, for improving the public roads of the colony," and praying, for the reasons stated in the said petition, that certain of the said provisions might be modified, in as far as the said landowners of the city of Cape Town were concerned; the other, by your petitioners, upon the discussion of the Colonial Estimates for the year 1849, praying that the proposed grant of 400 *l.* to the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, for travelling expenses, and of 400 *l.* salary to an Archdeacon for Graham's Town, might not be sanctioned. A copy of the resolutions upon which these several petitions were framed, being hereunto annexed. Encl. in No. 6.

That the grounds set forth in these several petitions referred chiefly to the injustice and inexpediency of taxing landed property exclusively, for purposes of general interest, and its consequences, as shown from facts since the passing of the said Ordinance No. 8, 1843, above alluded to; also the injustice of levying an amount from this city much greater than that of any other district, and not in proportion to the benefits which Cape Town can possibly derive from such a measure, its main, and other roads and streets being

I.

Mediterranean and African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

being besides repaired from local assessments upon the same parties. All of which the said landowners were willing and able to establish had they been called upon to do so.

That as regards the other petitions, your petitioners maintained that the grants were unnecessary and inexpedient, because the Episcopal Church, although comparatively of recent date in this colony, had already been privileged to a much greater extent than any other, notwithstanding its members are much more able to contribute than others, holding as they do, the most lucrative appointments within the colony; and also because it is proposed that these items should form a permanent charge upon the colonial revenue, which may be fully employed for maintaining existing institutions, and for completing improvements now in progress, and by being so employed relieve to some extent the existing tax-payers within this colony.

That instead of bestowing upon these petitions that calm and deliberate attention which their merits deserved, it evidently appeared to have been the object of the organ of Government to apply his utmost ingenuity to misrepresent the facts, arguments and proceedings of the landowners and your petitioners, and by asserting amongst others, that which a reference to official documents did not warrant, he succeeded to obtain a refusal to the prayer of the several petitions.

That your petitioners have subsequently applied to his Excellency the Governor to declare certain of the roads and streets in Cape Town to be main roads, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 8 of 1843, above referred to, considering as the prayer of the landowners for a modification of the provisions of the Ordinance first above-mentioned, in as far as they were concerned had been refused, that it would be but fair and just to repair some of the said streets and roads in Cape Town from their contributions for main roads, and which the provisions of the said Ordinance No. 8 of 1843 would have fully justified.

This application having also been refused, your petitioners have deemed it due to their constituents, the landowners, and others, within the municipality of Cape Town, to apply to your Majesty for redress, praying that your Majesty may be pleased not to confirm the said Ordinance, intituled "for amending and continuing certain Provisions of the Ordinance No. 8 of 1843," in as far as the municipality of Cape Town is concerned, and further not to sanction the ecclesiastical grants above specified, or otherwise to grant such redress in the premises as to your Majesty may seem fit.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) *Hercules C. Jarvis*,
Chairman to the Board of Commissioners.

By order of Commissioners.

Town House, City of Cape Town,
4 September 1848.

S. J. Denyssen, Secretary.

Resolutions adopted at a Meeting of the Board of Commissioners for the Municipality of Cape Town on the 14th June 1848.

1. Resolved, That there is no established State religion in this colony; but if any Church can maintain pretensions to such a claim, it of right belongs and must be conceded to the Dutch Presbyterian Reformed Church, the only one known and acknowledged at the period of the capture of the colony, its privileges and immunities being then guaranteed by the terms of the capitulation.

2. Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Cape Town Municipality are of opinion, that any dominant church would cause much dissatisfaction, but an English Episcopalian government, with all its costly and cumbrous machinery, would more particularly be considered altogether uncalled for, and unsuitable to this colony, and if undertaken, would tend to create dissensions, and excite religious animosity throughout the community, as such an establishment would be regarded as a great evil and calamity by all the Dutch Presbyterians and Lutherans, as well as by the various English classes not of Episcopal persuasion.

3. Resolved, That the measures now brought forward by his Excellency the Governor in the estimates of the expenditure of the colony for the year 1849, to grant the sum of 400 *l.* per annum to an English Bishop, recently arrived, for his travelling expenses, and a similar sum for the salary of an Archdeacon, as his deputy, in Graham's Town, are viewed with alarm and apprehension, as the prelude to the introduction of a more extensive system of English Episcopalian Church government, arrogating a claim of superiority and ascendancy over all other religious sects, and demanding for its support and maintenance an assessment upon the whole of the colonists.

4. Resolved, That upon the notification of a Bishop having been appointed for Cape Town by the Home Government, it was stated as a matter of great satisfaction in the public papers, both in England and here, that his salary was to be defrayed by voluntary contribution, and that the colony would not be called on for any portion of the expense of what appears to them an unnecessary addition to the ecclesiastical establishment; whereas it is now evident it is to be burthened with a permanent tax of no less a sum than 400 *l.* a year for his support, under the insidious head of "Transport," for travelling expenses; whilst a similar allowance

allowance to the archdeacon is at once plainly set forth as "Salary," although the latter is the consequent appendage of the former demand, for if there was no Bishop in Cape Town, there would be no occasion for an Archdeacon in Graham's Town.

5. Resolved, That although the Episcopalian portion of the inhabitants does not form numerically a twenty-fifth, probably not the thirtieth part of the population of the colony, yet in respect to their general position in society, holding the principal situations in the Civil, Judicial, Customs, and other Government departments, they are sufficiently numerous and wealthy, by voluntary contribution amongst themselves, to defray the charges for a Bishop and Archdeacon, without resorting to compulsory enactments to raise the means from all the other classes of the community, who are conscientiously opposed to their religious sentiments, and who cannot comprehend the advantages supposed to be derived from their particular form of Church government.

6. Resolved, That unless the proposed grants are founded upon the plea of the supremacy of the English Church, Government cannot, upon any principle of equity and justice, refuse a similar demand of 400*l.* a year for the travelling expenses of the Roman-catholic bishop, of the superintendents of the several missionary societies who are constantly travelling throughout the colony to their various institutions, and of all the Dutch ministers upon synodical duties; neither can they refuse, upon the same principle, to increase the salaries of the Roman-catholic bishop and his deputy, nor the other ministers of the Gospel, to the same scale and standard as that of the English clergy.

7. Resolved, That a petition from the Board of Commissioners, framed in the spirit of the foregoing resolutions, respectfully remonstrating against such burthens being imposed upon the colony, be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council, and a counterpart thereof be forwarded to Earl Grey, praying for the interference of the home authorities in the event of such petition being here disregarded.

(A true copy.)

S. J. Denyssen,
Secretary, Cape Town Municipality.

— No. 7. —

(No. 44.)

No. 7.
Governor Sir H. G. Smith to Earl Grey, 12 February 1849.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. G. Smith* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
12 February 1849.
(Received, 26 April 1849.)

My Lord, (Answered, 22 May 1849, No. 325, page 51.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information, copies of two letters from the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, dated the 6th and 26th ultimo, together with copies of the replies which I have caused to be made thereto, dated respectively the 19th ultimo and the 10th instant. From these letters your Lordship will observe that the Rev. N. J. Merriman, having been instituted by the Bishop to the archdeaconry of Graham's Town, I have given directions for the payment to him of full salary from the date of his arrival in the colony, and half salary during the period of his passage, at the rate of 400*l.* per annum, being the amount appropriated for that purpose by the Legislative Council, as reported to your Lordship in my despatch, No. 123,* of the 29th July last.

Nos. 1 and 3.
Nos. 2 and 4.

* Page 16.

I have, however, ordered these payments to be made on the understanding that should either, or any part of these payments, be disallowed by your Lordship, the portions so disallowed should be refunded by the Archdeacon.

The Bishop has further requested that the Archdeacon may receive 100*l.* for passage-money, and that the same allowance may be made to all clergymen who may come out from England, and subsequently receive appointments under the colonial government. I have not felt at liberty, under the present colonial regulations, to accede to this request; but as it appears to me to be reasonable, and as I quite concur with the Bishop in thinking that "the wants of the colony are more suitably supplied by the course of fixing the definite stations of the clergy from time to time, after their arrival in the colony," I beg to suggest to your Lordship the propriety of modifying the regulations in question, as far as it relates to this colony, so as to enable me to meet the views of the Bishop on this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Smith.*

Enclosures in No. 7.

(No. 1.)

Sir, Cape Town, 6 January 1849.

By the direction of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, I have to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the Rev. Nathaniel James Merriman, clerk, Archdeacon elect, having arrived in this colony, has been since canonically instituted by the Bishop to the archdeaconry of Graham's Town, according to the forms used by the Church in England; and has been duly invested by his Lordship with the accustomed function and jurisdiction over the clergy and ecclesiastical affairs of the eastern province of the colony.

The Archdeacon, having proceeded to assume his duties, will reside at Graham's Town; and I am directed by the Bishop to request that his Excellency the Governor may be moved to cause the salary appropriated to the Archdeacon in the Estimates to be paid to him there; and to beg that the payment of such salary may commence in full from the date of his arrival in the colony; and also, if his Excellency shall see fit, that the usual rule, allowing clergymen coming from England to undertake their duties in the colony half the amount of their salary during the period of their voyage, may be followed in the case of the Archdeacon.

His Lordship directs me to add, that the Archdeacon sailed from Gravesend on the 26th of August last, in the "Gwalior," and arrived on the 15th November following.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Davidson,*
Secretary.

The Hon. the Secretary to Government.

(No. 2.)

Sir, Colonial Office, Cape Town, 19 January 1849.

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, requesting that his Excellency the Governor would issue the necessary instructions for the payment of the salary of the Venerable Archdeacon Merriman, at Graham's Town, I am directed to inform you that the Civil Commissioner of Albany has received the necessary instructions for paying to the Archdeacon full salary, at the rate of 400 *l.* per annum, from the 15th November last, and half salary from the 26th August to the 15th November, being the period of his voyage out, upon the understanding that should any part of these payments not be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the same will be refunded to the colonial treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Montagu.*

The Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Cape Town.

(No. 3.)

Sir, Cape Town, 26 January 1849.

With reference to my letter of the 6th instant, apprising you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the Venerable Archdeacon Merriman had arrived in the colony, and had proceeded to his destination at Graham's Town, and applying for the payment of his salary as therein mentioned, I am directed by the Bishop to request that you would also bring before his Excellency his Lordship's application that the usual allowance of 100 *l.* for the Archdeacon's passage-money to the colony may be made to him as a clergyman receiving an appointment therein.

I am directed also by his Lordship to request that his Excellency would be pleased to cause the same rule to be applied to all clergymen who may be brought out to the colony, and appointed by his Lordship to fill stations for which stipends are appropriated by the Government; so that such clergy may in future be entitled to the same privileges in respect of passage money, and the period of commencement of stipend, as are extended to those whose appointments are definitely made in the first instance in England.

His Lordship makes this application under the conviction that the wants of the colony are more suitably supplied by the course of fixing the definite stations of the clergy from time to time after their arrival in the colony; and he therefore trusts that the arrangement he has requested may be deemed advisable to be granted by his Excellency, and that, if necessary to be confirmed by Her Majesty's Government, he will be pleased to recommend it to the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Davidson,*
Secretary.

The Hon. the Secretary to Government.

(No. 4.)

Colonial Office, Cape Town,
10 February 1849.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, requesting that the Venerable Archdeacon Merriman may receive the usual allowance of 100*l.* for passage-money as a clergyman receiving an appointment in the colony, and that the same rule may be applied to all clergymen who may be brought out to the colony and appointed by the Bishop to fill stations for which stipends are appropriated by the Government, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, that your request cannot be acceded to, as it would involve a breach of the colonial regulations, which only provide passage-allowance for clergymen who come out to the colony having received appointments from Her Majesty's Government.

As, however, your proposal appears by no means incompatible with the spirit of the regulations alluded to, and as his Excellency concurs in the reasons assigned by you for making it, I am to add that your letter will be transmitted to Earl Grey, with his Excellency's recommendation that the colonial regulations should be so far modified as to enable him to comply with your request, and to meet the views of the Lord Bishop in particular.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Montagu.*

The Secretary to the Lord Bishop
of Cape Town.

— No. 8. —

(Separate.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. G. Smith* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 8.
Governor Sir H. G. Smith to Earl Grey.
15 February 1849.

Government House, Cape Town,
15 February 1849.
(Received, 25 April 1849.)

My Lord,

(Answered, 8 May 1849, No. 318, page 50.)

The Lord Bishop of Cape Town being desirous to correspond with your Lordship through the Governor of the colony, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter to your Lordship's address upon the subject of precedence; and as it is always desirable that a point of this nature should be decided without delay, I shall be glad to receive your Lordship's instructions thereon.

The Chief Justice and the Judges, as well as the Lord Bishop, have no personal feeling whatever in the matter: the former ground their opinion upon the charter appointing them, the latter upon the great precedent in England, and in which my own opinion coincides.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Smith.*

Enclosure in No 8.

My Lord,

Cape Town, 14 February 1849.

Encl. in No. 8.

I write at the suggestion of his Excellency the Governor to request that your Lordship will be kind enough to send out instructions as to the rank which the Bishop of the diocese is to hold in this colony. Your Lordship has probably forgotten that I mentioned this subject previous to my departure from England, and that you kindly promised to write to his Excellency respecting it.

The expectation that some instructions might arrive from home; and subsequently an impression on the mind both of his Excellency and myself that we had mutually written to your Lordship respecting this point, will account for the delay which has occurred in applying for its settlement.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Cape Town.*

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

— No. 9. —

(No. 59.)

No. 9.
Governor Sir H. G. Smith to Earl Grey, 22 March 1849.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. G. Smith* to Earl *Grey*; dated Government House, Cape of Good Hope, 22 March 1849.

(Received, 17 May 1849.)

(Answered, 25 May 1849, No. 327, page 51.)

"APPLYING this principle* to the Dutch Reformed Church, I must, of course, apply it equally to all other churches receiving aid from Government. All salaries granted under any other conditions than those which are now to be introduced, I propose to continue as at present; but, in the case of all new appointments, I propose to apply the rule laid down in your Lordship's recent despatches on this subject.

No. 1.
No. 2.
No. 3.
No. 4.

I beg to enclose for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter, dated the 16th January last, addressed to me by the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, together with the reply, dated the 13th February; also copy of a letter from the Bishop to the Secretary to Government, dated the 17th February, and copy of the reply, dated the 22d March 1849. These letters will place your Lordship in possession of the requisite information relative to the position of the Church of England previous to the application of the new rule.

I have directed the Attorney-general of this Government to prepare the draft of an Ordinance, on the principles above stated, for the consideration of the Legislative Council, and I have caused my intention on the subject to be intimated to the ministers of all other religious bodies in the colony who now receive aid from Government."

Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

Encl. 1, in No. 9.

Sir, Portea, 16 January 1849.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Excellency's consideration, a list of applications for aid towards Church purposes, in various places of the diocese, which were either placed in my hands during my late visitation, or have been since forwarded to me.

I commend them earnestly to the favourable notice of your Excellency. A very general opinion prevails throughout every part of the diocese that I have hitherto visited, that the Church of England has not, up to the period of the appointment of a Bishop, met with that measure of public support to which it was entitled; and in some places this opinion has been warmly expressed. I must say that I do in some measure concur in that opinion, and think that more might have been done, and ought to have been done in years gone by for the supply of the spiritual wants of our people, who are much more numerous than I was led to imagine, and who are at present, in many instances, living in a state of great spiritual destitution, which they deeply feel and lament, from which they are making great efforts to rescue themselves. I am confident, however, that your Excellency, whenever you can properly do so, will not fail to comply with the petitions of the memorialists by assigning sites for churches, parsonages, and schools, and by aiding local efforts for the erection of the church, and the support of a settled ministry.

With such reasonable aid as the Church is fairly entitled to look for upon the part of the Government, I feel assured that I shall be enabled in the course of the few next years to provide some sort of supply for the most grievous spiritual wants of our long-neglected population. Without that assistance I fear they must continue to languish in hopeless destitution.

I do not rest the claims of the Church for support on the ground I am about to mention, but I nevertheless feel assured that an increase in the number of the clergy of the Church of England, especially at this time of expected political changes, offers under God the most secure means of attaching this colony to the mother land, while at the same time it tends to provide a body of men who alone are likely to be able to afford religious instruction to those of the coloured classes, who, at perhaps no distant day, will be removed from the various institutions in which they now dwell, and be scattered over the face of the country as sheep without a shepherd.

The clergy of the Dutch Church have on these and other grounds, in various instances, expressed to me their desire to see clergymen of the English Church placed wherever the English

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* That in all parishes in which clergymen of the Dutch Reformed Church are located, receiving stipends from Government, these incumbents and their successors shall continue to receive the same amounts of salary, but that all clergymen appointed to situations to which no Government salary has hitherto been attached, will receive from Government a sum equal (under certain limitations) to that raised by private subscription.

English are congregated in sufficient numbers. I will only add, that in almost every place for which I have made application for assistance towards the support of a clergyman, there exists, I believe, a schoolmaster, who enjoys a much larger stipend from the Colonial Government than I seek to obtain for the ministry of the Church, and in several instances possesses an income out of which I would undertake to support both clergyman and schoolmaster. I do not want in any invidious way to remark upon what has been done for others; but I think it right to mention, that in certain localities the English population, especially where their numbers are beginning to proponderate over the Dutch, have felt aggrieved at seeing the disproportionate provision made for the latter, not only by granting them larger incomes, but by land-taxes, leases of salt-pans and grants of large tracts of land. Should your Excellency be disposed to make grants of land to the English Church, as has been recently done in the case of the Dutch, in lieu of an annual grant from the Colonial Treasury, I should be glad to accept of such a provision; to which indeed I think it has, under any circumstances, some claim, inasmuch as I find from a statement made in Council by the Secretary to Government, that while the English Church has altogether received only 43 acres of land, the Dutch Church has obtained grants to the extent of 51,983 acres, exclusive of a late grant. The Moravian, 7,856; the Independents, 5,045; without including large tracts of land occupied by these latter bodies and the Wesleyans, though not transferred to them.

Again commending the memorials of the petitioners to your Excellency's favourable consideration,

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Cape Town.*

His Excellency Sir H. G. Smith, Bart, G.C.B.
Governor, &c. &c. &c.

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1. Clergymen already placed by the Bishop, and for each of whom he asks for a stipend of 100 *l.* a year from the Colonial Government:

Rev. E. S. Welshere - - - - -	Fort Beaufort.
Rev. J. Willson - - - - - -	Post Retief.
Rev. C. Orpen - - - - - - -	Colesberg.
Hon. and Rev. H. Douglas - - - - -	Cape Town.

The Bishop has brought out four clergymen, for whom he asks no assistance from the Government.

2. List of places where great efforts have been made by the English inhabitants toward the support of a minister and the erection of a church, and to which the Bishop feels it necessary that clergy should be sent, but which he cannot supply without assistance from the Government:

Swellendam.	Somerset.
Beaufort.	Stellenbosch.
Cradock.	

3. There are several other places in a state of great spiritual destitution as regards the members of the Church of England and the coloured population, as, for instance, the Mancazana, Mossel Bay, Worcester, Paarl, Saldanha and St. Helena Bays, Richmond, Riversdale, &c., for which the Bishop is not prepared to suggest any remedy. It should, however, be observed, that English gentlemen have left and are leaving the colony because they cannot have the means of grace supplied to them within their own church, and the better classes of English emigrants are in many cases prevented from coming out for the same reason.

Military Villages.

4. The Bishop would suggest that 50 *l.* a year should be allowed for a catechist and schoolmaster for the three villages of Auckland, Hoburn, and Joanna, and 5 *l.* or 10 *l.* each for Kemp and Eli.

Churches.

5. The English inhabitants are making efforts in various parts of the colony to erect churches for themselves. These will cost from 600 *l.* to 1600 *l.* each. They earnestly pray that Government will assist them, as they have done others, by contributing a fifth part of the expense.

The churches which are in contemplation at the present time are to be built at

George.	Caledon.
Knysna.	Zonder End.
Plettenberg's Bay.	

Petitions have been sent in for aid towards the erection of other churches, but they are not in a sufficient state of forwardness to be brought under the notice of his Excellency.

6. Applications for grants of land as sites for churches, schools, and for glebe:
Stellenbosch.—Sites for churches and parsonage.

I.
Mediterranean end African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Caledon.—Old Batte's farm, now let at 16 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum, for a glebe. Site for church given by municipality; needs confirmation.
Cradock.—Site for church and parsonage.
Somerset—.Site for church and parsonage.
Beaufort.*—Site for church and parsonage.

There are applications also for sites for themselves, &c., from Mossel Bay, Fort Beaufort, Port Elizabeth, and for land for glebe at the Mancazana. These, however, have either been mislaid, or not yet forwarded. The Bishop has written to the parties about them.

(signed) *Robert Cape Town.*

Portea, 16 January 1849.

* Not yet sent in.

Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

My Lord, Colonial Office, Cape Town, 13 February 1849.

Encl. 2, in No. 9.

1. His Excellency the Governor has desired me to reply to the several points raised in your letter of the 16th ultimo.

2. His Excellency regrets to learn that you are of opinion that so much remains to be effected before the condition of the community of the Church of England in your diocese can be considered satisfactory, and is prepared to co-operate with you in the measures you propose, so far as he can do so consistently with the regulations which have been laid down for his guidance.

3. But with reference to your remark, that "should your Excellency be disposed to make grants of lands to the English Church, as has been recenty done in the case of the Dutch, in lieu of an annual grant from the Colonial Treasury," you will be glad to accept of such a provision, I am directed to inform you that his Excellency does not feel at liberty to make such grants, except to the extent required for places of worship, and that in the case alluded to by you, the grant was only made in fulfilment of a promise given by a former Governor, aud which his Excellency did not feel at liberty to violate.

4. With regard to your request of a stipend from the Colonial Government of 100*l.* a year for each of the following clergymen, already placed by you, viz., Rev. E. J. S. Welshire, Fort Peddie; Rev. J. Wilson, Post Retief; Rev. C. Orpen, Colesberg; Hon. and Rev. H. Douglas, Cape Town; I am to inform you, that if you be prepared to certify that there is, at each of the three first-named of the above places, a sufficient congregation sufficiently concentrated to ensure a sufficient average amount of attendance upon the ministrations of the reverend gentlemen named by you, and if you are prepared to guarantee, on the part of the inhabitants, an equal sum to that advanced by the Government, his Excellency is willing at grant the stipend proposed; but as the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Douglas already receives a stipend of 200*l.* per annum from the Colonial Government, his Excellency cannot, without some further explanation, perceive any reason for increasing that gentleman's salary.

5. With regard to your Lordship's representation of the spiritual destitution of the members of the Church of England in certain places in which you think it necessary that churches should be erected and ministers appointed, I am to inform you generally, that the Governor is prepared to grant sites for churches in all places in which you can certify to the sufficiency of the congregation, and to grant a stipend to the ministers appointed by you equal to the amount raised by private contributions; his Excellency will further grant from the Colonial Treasury one-fifth of the expense of erecting churches in such places, under the existing conditions on which similar grants will be made to other religious bodies receiving support from the Government.

6. With regard to the proposed grant for schools in the military villages, his Excellency has desired me to inform you that he cannot make grants from the Colonial Treasury for educational purposes, except in conformity with the regulations now in force in the colony.

7. His Excellency will grant one-fifth of the expense of erecting churches at George, Knysna, Plettenberg's Bay, Caledon, and Zonder End, and at any other places with regard to which you are able to certify as to the sufficiency of the congregation, and that a moiety will be contributed from private sources to the support of a minister, subject also to the existing conditions, of which I enclose a copy.

8. His Excellency will also, under the same conditions, grant sites for churches at Stellenbosch, Cradock, Somerset, Beaufort, Mossel Bay, Fort Beaufort, and Port Elizabeth, and will confirm the grant by the municipality of Caledon, if your Lordship will send in a sufficient description of the land. He will also grant land for a burial-ground at Graaf Reinet; but he feels himself under the necessity of refusing the grants of land proposed by you as sites for schools, parsonages, and for glebe, at several of the above places, for the reasons already assigned in this letter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Montagu.*

The Right Reverend
The Lord Bishop of Cape Town.

Enclosure 3, in No. 9.

Sir, Portea, 17 February 1849.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, in which you informed me that his Excellency is prepared to co-operate with me in the measures which I propose for making an additional spiritual provision for the members of the Church in this diocese, "so far as he can do consistently with the regulations laid down for his guidance."

2. I beg to thank his Excellency very sincerely for this expression of his desire to aid a most important branch of the community in their earnest endeavour to provide themselves with pastors and churches of their own, blessings which, until of late they have almost despaired of obtaining.

3. I regret that his Excellency is precluded from granting glebes, and sites for parsonages and schools, as I deem these most important for the full establishment of the Church.

4. I thankfully accept of the offer of 100 *l.* a-year for the clergymen already located at Port Beaufort, Colesberg, and Post Retief, upon the proposed conditions. I cannot, however, without incurring the risk of overstating or understating the real condition of a newly formed parish, always undertake to say what the congregation in a certain place may be, especially as our people must be expected, from having been for so long a time deprived of the means of grace within their church, to have acquired habits of neglect of public worship, which cannot be immediately broken through. I would submit, however, that the fact that, in every parish that I have yet brought under his Excellency's notice, subscriptions, and sometimes to a large amount, have been entered into by the people, both for church and minister, is the best evidence I can give that the absence of these blessings is widely and deeply felt, and will when supplied be valuable.

With respect to Fort Beaufort, I have to state that the inhabitants have erected a church; that the present congregation is 150, and that it is likely to increase further when the church shall be opened by Divine service.

At Colesberg a subscription has been entered into for a church, and a site for the same very liberally given by the Dutch Church. The present congregation is, I believe about 70, but I trust likely to increase.

At Post Retief several hundred pounds have been raised and expended in the erection of schools and churches, and at the various stations where the clergyman officiates there are good congregations.

With regard to Mr. Douglas, I ought to have remarked in my former letter, that he only occupies the post of assistant chaplain at St. George's until a successor to Mr. Lamb shall arrive in the colony. As soon as he shall be relieved from his present post, he will devote himself entirely to the poorest classes of the population in Cape Town, now much neglected, and open under my licence a large store as a place of worship until sufficient funds can be raised for the erection of a church. As no pew rents will be taken, there can be no doubt but the poor will gladly avail themselves of the free accommodation which is not afforded them to any great extent in our other churches.

5. I have to thank his Excellency for his promise to grant sites for several churches, and a fifth of the expense of their erection, together with stipends for the ministers of the same under certain conditions. I trust that I shall be able to comply with these conditions in the cases which I have brought under his Excellency's notice, and I shall give directions to the Registrar of the Diocese, to take, at an early period, steps that may be required for the forwarding of these matters.

6. The question of the military villages shall be proceeded with according to his Excellency's suggestion.

7. With reference to your letter of the 12th of February, in which you mention that his Excellency is surprised to find a church about to be erected at Belvidire, so near to that which is to be built at Melville, I would observe, that it is, and likely to continue to be, the only instance (except in the immediate neighbourhood of Cape Town) of churches being built within many miles of each other. That the above places are separated from each other by a lake, five miles across, and that it was thought more desirable to build two small churches at a cost of perhaps 600 *l.* each, where the clergyman might officiate once on the Sunday, rather than one larger church for 1,200 *l.* where he might officiate twice, but at which a portion of the congregation could not attend. The fact that the bulk of the English emigrants are labourers who have neither horses nor waggons, render it desirable that the English Church should, where it is possible to do so, proceed on a somewhat different principle from the Dutch, a great proportion of whose members, possessing waggons, are able to go greater distances to church. Unhappily, however, we cannot expect for many years to come to have churches nearer in most cases than 100 or even 200 miles to each other.

8. I have to thank his Excellency for his recommendation to Lord Grey to allow the passage-money to clergymen brought out by me to occupy cures in this colony where the stipend is provided in part by the Government.

I have, &c.

The Hon. John Montagu, Esq. (signed) *Robert Cape Town.*
&c. &c. &c.

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

PARISHES for which the Bishop has applied for assistance towards the support of the Clergymen:

1. Swellendam.
2. Beaufort.
3. Colesberg.
4. Cradock.
5. Post Retief.
6. Fort Beaufort.
7. Somerset.
8. Stellenbosch.
9. Cape Town.

1. Swellendam.—Impossible to say what the congregation in the village will be, because there having been no clergyman there, there are no means of testing it. When the Bishop was there, the Dutch Church in which he officiated was full, but this cannot be considered as any index to the real state of things. The parish will include for the present Riversdale and Port Beaufort, at each of which places there will be congregations, and at the latter of which a church is in the course of erection. The inhabitants have raised 100 *l.* a year in support of a clergyman, and the Dutch minister expresses himself as anxious to see one appointed.

2. Beaufort.—It is impossible to say what the average congregation will be here, there being no means whatever of testing it. There was a large congregation at the period of the Bishop's visit, but nothing can be inferred from this.

All that can be said is, that the people here, show great anxiety to share in the ministrations of the church; that in a very short time, they raised near 70 *l.* a year in support of a clergyman, and 250 *l.* towards the erection of a church, and that there is no English clergyman at present within several hundred miles of them. There is a large and increasing English population in the country round Beaufort.

3. Colesberg.—The Bishop thought this place of sufficient importance to send a clergyman to it, even before he was aware that he should receive support from Government.

The Dutch here have kindly given a site for a church, towards the erection of which, subscriptions have been entered into. The present congregation which assembles in the Court-house, a very inconvenient building amounts to and is likely I trust to increase.

4. Cradock.—Here, also, it is impossible to say what the congregation may hereafter be. The Dutch Church was full at the time of the Bishop's visit, from which fact, however, it must again be observed, no inference can be drawn. The Bishop is not aware that any clergyman of the Church of England has ever officiated at Cradock. Here, however, a liberal subscription in support of a clergyman has been entered into, and another for the erection of a church.

5. Somerset.—Almost the same remarks apply to this place as to the above. The first thing the Bishop saw on his arriving at the place was, a list of subscriptions amounting to 60 *l.* There is also a good subscription for a church.

6. Post Retief.—The Bishop understands that the greater portion of the population in this district, consists of members of the English Church; here buildings have been erected, and efforts have been made to provide for the ministrations of the church. The clergyman who has been placed here by the Bishop, has several stations, at all of which there are congregations.

7. Fort Beaufort.—Here the members of the church have erected a commodious church, which will shortly be opened. The present congregation is 150, which when the church is licensed for Divine service, will probably increase.

8. Stellenbosch.—There was formerly here a clergyman of the English Church, whose congregation it is said averaged 90. The Bishop has endeavoured in some degree to supply this place, by sending clergymen over on Saturdays. It is impossible however to say what the congregation in the place may be. There being always some uncertainty about the services, it is probably not so large as it will be when a clergyman goes to reside there. At present, it fluctuates from 60 to 90; but the minister of that place will officiate at Eerste River and Somerset West, and probably at Malmesbury, the Paarl, and Wellington; at least, these places, in all of which, there is a scattered English population, will be under his charge until the parish can be divided. He will also be directed, if possible, to take charge of Saldanha and St. Helena Bays, where the Bishop understands there is an English population of 300 souls, of the worst description.

Enclosure 4, in No. 9.

My Lord, Colonial Office, Cape Town, 22 March 1849.

Encl 4, in No. 9.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, relative to the pecuniary aid desired from Government towards the erection of churches in several places named by you, and towards the payment of stipends to the clergymen located by you in different parts of the colony.

It is however unnecessary to address your Lordship on the present cases in detail, because I am instructed to inform you that his Excellency has recently received a despatch from Earl Grey, desiring him to bring the whole subject of grants of money for religious purposes under

under the notice of the Legislative Council, with the view to the enactment of some fixed regulations under which such grants shall be in future made.

An Ordinance will be accordingly introduced for the purpose at the next meeting of the Council; and in the interim his Excellency does not feel at liberty to make any fresh grants, which might prove inconsistent with the principles adopted by the Legislative Council. The engagements in regard to salaries, notified in my letter of the 13th ultimo, as well as all others made by the Governor before the receipt of the despatch in question, will of course be respected, and the salaries so granted will be continued; but all other questions of pecuniary grants must be reserved; and as no application has yet been made under the conditions in that letter prescribed for church building purposes, his Excellency considers it proper that this question should in the meantime await the decision of the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Montagu.*

The Right Reverend
the Lord Bishop of Cape Town.

— No. 10. —

(No. 171.)

No. 10.
Governor Sir H. G. Smith to Earl Grey, 12 Sept. 1849.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. G. Smith* to Earl *Grey.*

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
12 September 1849.

My Lord, (Received, 3 December 1849.)

30 August 1849.

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter from the secretary to the Bishop of Cape Town, requesting that three clergymen appointed by the Bishop to Colesberg, Fort Beaufort, and Post Retief, may receive the stipends of 100*l.* per annum each, promised by Mr. Montagu's letter of the 13th February last, which was enclosed in my despatch, No. 59,* of the 22d March last, and which were included in the estimates for 1850.

* Page 32.

I have sanctioned these payments from the 13th February last, the date of Mr. Montagu's letter, on the understanding that should they not be approved by your Lordship, the Bishop will refund the money.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Smith.*

Enclosure in No. 10.

Encl. in No. 10.

Sir, Cape Town, 30 August 1849.

I AM directed by the Bishop to request that you would draw the consideration of his Excellency the Governor to the case of the three clergymen of Fort Beaufort, Colesberg, and Post Retief, which places were included in the late estimates for stipends of 100*l.* each.

As circumstances have prevented the estimates being passed in the ordinary way, the Bishop would respectfully request that his Excellency may be pleased to authorize the payment of the above moiety-stipend to the three clergymen in question, upon the Bishop's undertaking to refund the amount so paid in the event of the grant not being sanctioned by the Home Government. The Bishop, in accordance with your letter of the 13th February last, guarantees on the part of the respective inhabitants, that the remaining moiety required to make up a stipend of 200*l.* to each clergyman shall be duly paid to him.

As the three clergymen in question have all been performing their respective duties prior to the present year, the Bishop would beg leave to submit to his Excellency the payment of their stipends from the 1st of January last, or should his Excellency not feel so far justified, at least from the date of your letter communicating his Excellency's approval of the Bishop's application for them, viz., 13th February last.

The Rev. C. Orphen was licensed to Colesberg on the 13th November last, having been resident there, and doing duty from September previous.

The Rev. E. S. Wilshire was licensed to Fort Beaufort in August 1848, and proceeded almost immediately to his duties.

The Rev. Joseph Wilson was licensed to Mancazana on the 6th of August 1848, and proceeded forthwith to his station.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Davidson,*
Secretary.

The Hon. the Secretary to Government.

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

No. 11.
Governor Sir H. G. Smith to Earl Grey, 12 Sept. 1849.

— No. 11. —

(No. 174.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. G. Smith* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
12 September 1849.
(Received, 3 December 1849.)

My Lord, (Answered, 16 February 1850, No. 445, page 52.)

Enclosure No. 1.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a memorial addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by the Bishop, clergy, and some lay members of the Church of England, praying that their Lordships will authorize the collectors of customs in this colony and Natal to admit, duty free, religious books and tracts imported by the branch depôts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

No. 2.

It appears from a report of the collector of customs here, which, with its annexures, I have the honour to enclose, that a similar indulgence has been extended to the Bible Union Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society, under orders from the Board of Customs and the Lords of the Treasury, and I therefore earnestly request that you will recommend this memorial to the favourable consideration of their Lordships.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Smith.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 11.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Encl. 1, in No. 11.

WE, the undersigned, being the Bishop, clergy, and lay members of the Church of England in Her Majesty's colony of the Cape of Good Hope, humbly approach your Lordships, praying your favourable consideration of the following circumstance:

That there is established at Cape Town and in other parts of the colony branch depôts for the sale and distribution of Bibles, Prayer-books, tracts, and other religious books published by the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge."

That at present religious books and tracts imported from Holland by the "Bible Union Society," and also Bibles and Testaments supplied by the "British and Foreign Bible Society," are admitted, under your Lordship's authority, free of customs duties at the Cape of Good Hope.

We therefore respectfully ask that your Lordships may be pleased to grant a similar indulgence to your memorialist, by authorizing the collector of customs at the Cape, and also at Natal, to admit, free of customs duty, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer-books, tracts, and other religious publications issued by the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," and imported by the secretary for the Society at Cape Town (Rev. M. A. Newman), or by other secretaries of branch associations throughout the Cape of Good Hope and Natal.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Wylde,*
Chief Justice of the Colony.
R. Cape Town.
M. A. Newman,
Senior Colonial Chaplain and Secretary to the Society.
Henry Douglas,
Chaplain to the Bishop's Curate of St. John's.
Harry Rivers,
Treasurer-general.
R. M. Eaton,
Churchwarden St. George's Church.
J. C. Davidson.

Cape Town, 10 August 1849.

Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

Encl. 2, in No. 11.

Sir, Custom House, Cape Town, 22 August 1849.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, copies of the orders under which certain religious books, &c. are authorized to be delivered free of customs duties.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Secretary to Government. (signed) *W. Field,* Collector.

Sub-Enclosure 1, to Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

Custom House, London,
31 October 1839.

Sir,

HAVING had before us a letter from Mr. Gordon, one of the Secretaries to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 24th instant, signifying that their Lordships having had under consideration our Report of the 17th preceding, concerning a letter from Mr. Stephen, in regard to a Memorial from the directors of the Bible Union at the Cape of Good Hope, praying that they may be allowed to import foreign religious books from Holland, without payment of duty, their Lordships were pleased to desire us to give the necessary directions for the admission, free of duty, of religious books and tracts imported from Holland by the Bible Union Society at the Cape, upon proof to your satisfaction that the same are intended solely for distribution among the poorer classes of the Dutch inhabitants in the colony; and their Lordships were at the same time pleased to authorize us to return the duty which may have been charged upon any books of this description imported into the Cape of Good Hope from Holland since the year 1838.

We apprize you of the directions which their Lordships have been pleased to give upon this subject, and direct you to govern yourself accordingly.

(signed) *G. Stewart.*
H. Richmond.
W. Cust.

Collector, Cape of Good Hope.

Sub-Enclosure 2, to Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

Gentlemen,

Treasury Chambers, 20 May 1841.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your Report of the 18th instant, on a letter from the Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, requesting the remission of the import duty on Bibles and Testaments supplied to the Auxiliary Bible Societies and correspondents of the Society at the Cape of Good Hope, and I am commanded by my Lords to desire, that in all cases where the collector of your revenue at the Cape of Good Hope shall be satisfied that the Bibles and Testaments imported by the British and Foreign Bible Society are intended to be supplied solely to the objects contemplated in the above application, you will give the necessary orders to your collector at the Cape to admit the same free of duty.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. Gordon.*

The Commissioners of Customs.

Sub-Enclosure 3, to Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

Custom House, London,
28 May 1841.

LET the collector at Cape Town take care that the directions contained in the foregoing copy of a letter from Mr. Gordon (one of the Secretaries to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury) be duly obeyed.

By Order of the Commissioners,
(signed) *C. Scovell.*

— No. 12. —

(No. 14.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. G. Smith* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 12.
Governor Sir H. G. Smith to Earl Grey,
21 January 1850.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
21 January 1850.

My Lord,

(Received, 6 April 1850.)

1. I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I have appointed the Rev. E. Pain, Minister of the Church of England at Somerset East, the Rev. J. Maynard at Beaufort, and the Rev. F. Carlyon at Stellenbosch, with a stipend of 100*l.* per annum each from the colonial treasury, subject to your Lordship's approval, under the following circumstances.

2. In accordance with the instructions received from your Lordship, it was my intention to have proposed to the Legislative Council an Ordinance, for regulating the conditions on which pecuniary aid would in future be granted for ecclesiastical

tical purposes, and the general principle of which was, that the congregation should in every case contribute a sum equal to that granted by the Government as salary to a minister.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
* Page 32.

3. This was communicated to the Bishop by letter, dated the 22d March 1849, which closed the correspondence transmitted with my despatch, No. 59,* of the same date, and the Bishop was at the same time informed that no new grants could be made until the decision of the Council should have been obtained.

No. 1.

4. On the 10th of May, the Bishop (who had been absent on a visitation) addressed a letter, copy of which is enclosed, to the Secretary to Government, stating that he had already written to England for several clergymen, on the faith of promises received from the Government, and expressing a hope that he would be enabled to fulfil such engagements as might be made by his commissary in England before the latter could receive an intimation of the change

No. 2.

which had taken place. In reply, his Lordship was informed by Mr. Montagu's letter of the 19th May, that any engagements formed in reliance on promises already received from the Government would be recognized.

5. A similar assurance was addressed to his Lordship after the dissolution of the Legislative Council, and the consequent abandonment of the proposed Ordinance.

No. 3.

6. On the 14th August, a letter was addressed by the Bishop's secretary to the Secretary to Government, copy of which I enclose, stating that Dr. Williamson, the Bishop's commissary in England, had engaged four clergymen; viz., Messrs. Pain, Maynard, Niven and Carlyon, who were shortly expected, and whom it was proposed to locate at Cradock, Somerset, Beaufort and Stellenbosch. He accordingly requested that each of these clergymen may be allowed to draw stipend from Government at the rate of 100*l.* per annum, the Bishop guaranteeing an equal sum on behalf of the inhabitants of the places where they were to be located, as also that the Government contribution should be refunded, if not approved by your Lordship.

No. 4.

7. This I acceded to, as appears from the enclosed copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government to the Bishop's secretary, dated the 18th August last.

No. 5.
No. 6.
Nos. 7 and 8.

8. Since that date, three of the clergymen named have arrived; viz., Messrs. Pain, Maynard and Carlyon, and have been placed at Somerset, Beaufort and Stellenbosch, respectively; and as your Lordship will observe from the two enclosed letters from the Secretary to the Bishop, dated respectively the 24th September 1849 and the 7th January 1850, and the replies dated respectively the 5th November 1849 and the 10th of January 1850, I have authorized them to draw the stipend of 100*l.* per annum each, on the conditions formerly laid down; and I now have the honour to request your Lordship's approval of this arrangement.

No. 9.

9. I have since received a further letter from the Bishop's secretary, dated the 16th January, requesting that the stipend promised to Mr. Niven, as minister at Cradock, may be given to Mr. S. Gray, the former having withdrawn, and the latter having been engaged by Dr. Williamson in his place. But as it appears that this engagement was formed by Dr. Williamson after he had been apprized

18 January 1850.
No. 10.

that the original promise had been withdrawn, I have not, as your Lordship will perceive by reference to the enclosed reply, felt at liberty to assign any salary to Mr. Gray.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Smith.*

Enclosures in No. 12.

(No. 1.)

Sir, Protea, 10 May 1849.

With reference to your letter of the 22d March 1849, which arrived during my absence on visitation at St. Helena, I have the honour to inform you, that immediately upon the receipt of your letter of the 13th February, I wrote to my commissary in England, authorizing him to engage the services of several clergymen for vacant parishes in this diocese, upon the terms prescribed to me in his Excellency's letter.

As three months must elapse before any counter instructions from me can reach my commissary, I trust his Excellency will see the justice of my being enabled to fulfil any engagements which I may have entered into in consequence of his Excellency's promise.

I should observe, that at the same time, I communicated to the different parishes the terms upon which aid would be given in the erection of churches.

I have not heard, that in consequence of my intimation, any engagements have been entered into by parties concerned in the erection of churches, which might seem to give them a claim to his Excellency's favourable consideration; but I think it right, in reply to your letter, to allude to the possibility of such being the case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Cape Town.*

The Honourable the Secretary to Government.

(No. 2.)

Colonial Office, Cape Town,
My Lord, 19 May 1849.

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, that you will be enabled to fulfil any engagements which may have been entered into by your Lordship, or on your behalf, in consequence of his Excellency's promise conveyed in my letter of the 13th February last.

I am at the same to express his Excellency's hope, that steps will be taken to prevent the formation of any further engagements under that letter, until the decision of the Legislative Council shall be known.

I have, &c.
The Right Reverend (signed) *John Montagu.*
the Lord Bishop of Cape Town.

(No. 3.)

Sir, Cape Town, 14 August 1849.

With reference to the Lord Bishop of Cape Town's letter to you of the 10th of May last, and to your reply of the 19th of the same month, I am directed by the Bishop to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that by the last mails he has received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Williamson, his commissary in England, dated the 26th May last, by which the Bishop is informed that Dr. Williamson, acting upon his Lordship's instructions (written subsequently to and in consequence of your letter of the 13th February last), had engaged four clergymen to proceed to the Cape, for the parishes mentioned in the following short extract from Dr. Williamson's letter of the 26th of May:—

"I have settled with Messrs. Pain, Maynard, Niven and Carlyon, and this accords with your application for men for Cradock, Somerset, Beaufort and Stellenbosch."

These gentlemen are all engaged to come out during the course of the present year.

The Bishop trusts, as each clergyman shall arrive, his Excellency will allow him to draw his stipend at the rate of 100*l.* a year, upon the understanding, that what is advanced will be refunded by the Bishop if the grant should not be confirmed by the Home Government.

(signed) *J. C. Davidson*, Secretary.

The Honourable the Secretary to Government.

(No. 4.)

Colonial Office, Cape Town,
Sir, 18 August 1849.

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, for the information of the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, that the clergymen named by Dr. Williamson will receive the stipend of 100*l.* each per annum, upon their appointments to the parishes of Cradock, Somerset, Beaufort and Stellenbosch, provided that the Bishop is prepared to comply with the conditions prescribed in my letter of the 13th of February last.

I have, &c.
The Secretary (signed) *John Montagu.*
to the Lord Bishop of Cape Town.

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(No. 5.)

Sir, Cape Town, 24 September 1849.

In accordance with the terms of Earl Grey's despatch, communicated to the Bishop in your letter of the 13th, I am directed by the Bishop to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the arrival of the Rev. Edmund Pain, one of the four clergy named in my letter of the 14th ultimo.

Mr. Pain embarked in the "Tory" from Plymouth on the 17th July last, and arrived in Table Bay on the 18th instant. He has been appointed by the Bishop to the vacant cure of Somerset (East), to which the stipend to be allowed by Government is 100 *l.* per annum, the Bishop undertaking, on behalf of the inhabitants, that the further sum of 100 *l.* per annum shall be duly paid to him.

Mr. Pain will proceed on his way to Somerset by the first trip of the steamer from Cape Town; and I have the honour to request that his Excellency may be pleased to issue instructions for the payment to him at Somerset of the sum of 100 *l.* for passage-money; and also of half stipend for the period of his voyage, and that the Government stipend of 100 *l.* per annum may be paid to him from the date of arrival in the colony; viz., the 18th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Davidson,*
Registrar and Secretary.

The Honourable the Secretaryto Government.

(No. 6.)

Sir, Cape Town, 7 January 1850.

In accordance with the terms of Earl Grey's despatch, communicated to the Bishop in your letter of the 13th September last, I am directed by the Bishop to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the arrivals of the Rev. John Maynard and the Rev. Frederick Carlyon, the second and third of the clergymen mentioned in my letter of the 14th August last to have been engaged prior to the Bishop's commissary's having been apprized of the revocation of his Excellency's promise contained in your letter to the Bishop of the 13th February last.

Mr. Maynard arrived by the "Eclipse," on the 26th November last, having embarked at Deptford on the 26th August previous. He has been appointed and duly licensed to the cure of Beaufort, for which he was originally intended, and is waiting an opportunity of proceeding thither by waggon as early as possible.

Mr. Carlyon arrived by the "Bedford," on the 28th ultimo, having sailed from Plymouth on the 28th October previous. He will be licensed to Stellenbosch, the place for which he was designated, and will proceed there by the earliest opportunity.

The Bishop directs me to apply for his Excellency's sanction to the usual passage allowance of 100 *l.* for each of these clergymen, together with half stipend, at the rate of 100 *l.* per annum for the respective periods of their voyage, and also for the usual gratuity of 100 *l.* each allowed to them for acting as religious instructors on board the emigrant ships.

As, however, his Lordship understands that the letters of the Emigrant Commissioners to the agent here state (the Bishop believes by some mistake), that Mr. Maynard and Mr. Carlyon had each received a free passage, in lieu of any other gratuity from Government, he has authorized me to offer his guarantee for the return of all or any part of the payments herein requested to be made to the gentlemen, should the result of reference to the Commissioners for explanation show that they are not entitled to such payments.

The Bishop undertakes, on the part of the inhabitants of Beaufort and Stellenbosch respectively, to pay the remaining 100 *l.* per annum to the clergymen above named, to make up the required stipend; and I have to request that his Excellency may be pleased to give instructions for the payment of the Government contribution of the same amount to them at their stations, from the date of their respective arrivals in the colony. It would be a convenience could they receive their passage allowances at Cape Town before leaving.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Davidson,*
Secretary.

The Honourable the Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

(No. 7.)

Colonial Office, Cape Town,
5 November 1849.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 24 September last, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, that the Civil Commissioner of Somerset has been authorized to pay to the Reverend E. Pain the sum of 100 *l.* for passage-money, half salary during the period of his voyage, and the Government stipend of 100 *l.* per annum, as minister of the Church of England at Somerset East, from the 18th September last, the date of his arrival in this colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Montagu.*

The Registrar of the Diocese.

(No. 8.)

Colonial Office, Cape Town,
10 January 1850.

Sir,

In reply to yours of the 7th instant, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, that he has approved of the payment of 100 *l.* passage-money, half stipend at the rate of 100 *l.* per annum, during the period of their respective voyages, and 25 *l.* each as religious instructor on board the emigrant ships in which they sailed, to each of the clergymen named in your letter, viz., the Reverend J. Maynard, and the Reverend F. Carlyon, subject to the Bishop's guarantee of repayment, if these payments be not approved.

The civil commissioners of Beaufort and Stellenbosch have been instructed to pay stipends to Messrs. Maynard and Carlyon respectively, at the rate of 100 *l.* per annum, from the dates of their arrival in the colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Montagu.*

The Secretary to
the Lord Bishop of Cape Town.

(No. 9.)

Cape Town, 16 January 1850.

Sir,

I am directed by the Bishop to request that you would be so good as to bring before his Excellency the Governor the circumstances under which the Reverend Samuel Gray, M.A. has recently arrived in the colony, and whom the Bishop is desirous to appoint to the cure of Cradock, in the place of Mr. Niven.

Referring to the previous correspondence in the case of the four additional clergymen who were to be engaged upon the promise of the Government, the Bishop is aware that he cannot strictly claim such promise in favour of Mr. Gray personally, but the Bishop wishes the present application to be submitted for the consideration of his Excellency, in the hope that it may be favourably entertained, by way of actual fulfilment of the original promise of 100 *l.* per annum for a clergyman at Cradock, conveyed by your letter of 13th February 1849, although not founded upon the letter of such promise as modified by subsequent correspondence.

The Bishop would beg to observe, that on receipt of your before-mentioned letter of the 13th February, he instructed his commissary in England to engage four additional clergymen. That afterwards, while he was at St. Helena, your letter of 22d March, was addressed to him, which he received on his return, and acquainted you on the 10th May last, that it was probable the engagements had already been made by the commissary. Your letter of the 19th May informed the Bishop, that his Excellency would respect such engagements. Some time afterwards, the Bishop received a letter from the commissary dated 26th May, in which he states that he had engaged four clergymen. Three of these have since arrived in the colony, and been appointed to the parishes to which they were originally designated; the fourth having withdrawn, Mr. Gray was engaged by the commissary in his place, under some doubt and confusion, arising from the orders and counter-orders of the Bishop; and the commissary expresses his inability to understand distinctly what he was to do as to sending out men.

As Mr. Gray is the last of the clergy coming out under the late promises of the Government to the Bishop, and as the Bishop is very anxious that Cradock should be supplied with the ministrations of the Church, not only as a post of some importance, but as at least equally entitled from the efforts it has made to meet the requirements of the Government, to the benefits conferred upon other places whose ministers have arrived and been appointed, the Bishop trusts the Government will sanction Mr. Gray's receiving 100 *l.* a year, originally promised to Cradock.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Davidson*, Secretary.

The Honourable
the Secretary to Government.

(No. 10.)

Colonial office, 18 January 1850.

Sir,

I have received and laid before his Excellency the Governor your letter of the 16th instant, relative to the circumstances under which the Reverend S. Gray has recently arrived in the colony, and the Bishop's desire to appoint him to the vacant cure of Cradock.

By your letter of the 14th August 1849, his Excellency was informed, that four clergymen, Messrs. Pain, Maynard, Niven, and Carlyon, had been engaged by the Bishop's commissary in England, before the withdrawal, in compliance with Earl Grey's instructions, of the promise made to the Bishop could be communicated to Dr. Williamson. Under these circumstances, his Excellency felt bound to enable the Bishop to fulfil engagements made on the faith of the promise of Government, and the three clergymen who have already arrived, have received the promised stipend of 100 *l.* per annum each. It now appears that

I. Mediterranean and African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. Niven, the fourth clergyman, has withdrawn, and that Mr. Gray was engaged in his place after Dr. Williamson had received an intimation that no more engagements were to be entered into.

His Excellency regrets the mistake which has taken place, but does not conceive that the circumstances of the case are such as would justify him in granting public money, without legislative sanction.

He is therefore unable to accede to the Bishop's request in this instance, but should his Lordship determine notwithstanding to send Mr. Gray to Cradock, the Governor will engage to bring the case under the notice of the Legislature whenever that may be practicable, though of course, without any promise as to the result.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Montagu.*

The Secretary to
the Lord Bishop of Cape Town.

— No. 13. —

(No. 17.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. G. Smith* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
24 January 1850.
(Received, 6 April 1850.)

No. 13. Governor Sir H. G. Smith to Earl Grey. 24 January 1850.

My Lord, (Answered, No. 468, 13 April 1850, page 52.)

1. Having communicated to the Bishop of Cape Town that part of your Lordship's despatch, No. 327* of the 25th May last, in which you express an opinion that it is highly desirable to grant land for glebes, sites for schools and parsonages, provided the extent of the grants is moderate, and that due care is taken to secure them permanently to the objects for which they are given, I have received, through the Secretary to Government, a letter from his Lordship, dated the 1st October last, of which I enclose a copy, together with the reply dated the 14th instant. These letters relate only to the quantity of glebe lands.

* Page 51.

No. 1.
No. 2.

2. The Bishop's original application (forwarded to your Lordship in my despatch No. 59* of the 22d March 1849) having been for grants of land in lieu of salaries, I concluded that it was in lieu of salaries that your Lordship intended such grants to be made, and I have accordingly intimated to the Bishop that wherever a glebe is granted, it will be considered an equivalent to an annual money payment, equal to the annual value of the glebe.

* Page 32.

3. Now the practice in this colony having been, as your Lordship is aware, for the Government to contribute 100 *l.* per annum to the stipend of a minister wherever the congregation were prepared to guarantee the payment of an equal annual sum; but, in many parts of the colony, a tract of land of the annual value of 100 *l.* would be so large as to be quite unsuited to the purposes, means and position of a clergyman of the Church of England, I have therefore concluded that I should be acting in accordance with your Lordship's views, by granting moderate glebes in conjunction with annual stipends, the annual stipend and the annual value of the glebe together making up the Government contribution of 100 *l.* per annum, and I have accordingly informed the Bishop that I should act on this principle.

4. I have also intimated to the Bishop that I shall not object to grant a town Erf, of the annual value of 10 *l.* or 12 *l.* to each clergyman, for garden or pasture ground, in addition to the glebe.

The only other point which requires notice is the Bishop's request, with which I have complied, that he may not be bound in special cases by the general arrangement. These cases will be decided on their merits as they arise; and, under the circumstances stated in the Bishop's letter, I have promised to grant a glebe at George, in addition to the clergyman's present salary, it being his Lordship's intention to found an archdeaconry at that place.

5. As I have no doubt that your Lordship will approve of this arrangement, which places the granting of church lands on a fixed and intelligible principle, I shall, in anticipation of your Lordship's favourable reply, comply with any applications made on the above principle by the Bishop.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Smith.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 13.

Sir, Cape Town, 1 October 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th September 1849.

1. From it I am rejoiced to find that Earl Grey not only sanctions grants of land for glebe, but thinks it highly desirable that they should be made "provided that the extent of the grants is moderate, and that care is taken to secure them permanently to the objects for which they are given."

2. Under these circumstances I am anxious to know by what principle his Excellency will be hereafter guided in the appropriation of glebe lands.

3. There are certain districts in which, at present, no stipend has been voted for a minister, but to which I am desirous to send clergymen, if I could hope to obtain funds for their support. In these cases I trust his Excellency will be enabled to make, in lieu of a stipend, a grant, equal in extent and value to an ordinary farm; or a grant of smaller extent, conjointly with a proportionately reduced stipend.

4. But Lord Grey's letter does not appear to me to contemplate the restriction of such grants to parishes not yet formed or endowed, but rather to lay down a general principle applicable also to the existing parishes of the diocese.

I trust, therefore, that his Excellency will feel at liberty to grant glebes to those parishes which have already been formed, on such terms as may appear to him to be contemplated by the instructions of Lord Grey.

Perhaps his Excellency may see fit to lay down some rule for my guidance in making applications of this kind. There will indeed be certain cases (of rare occurrence) as, for instance, the foundation of an archdeaconry, or the establishment of a missionary institution, which may fairly be regarded as exceptions to any general rule, and as not coming under the ordinary parochial arrangements. These, when they do occur will, I trust, be decided upon their own merits, and not be considered as precluded from being entertained by any regulations made at the present time. There is one case, and only one, which I should desire, at an early period, to bring under the notice of his Excellency. It is my desire, so soon as the means of doing so shall be at my disposal, to erect George into an archdeaconry; to comprise within it the districts of Beaufort, Swellendam, Riversdale, Mossel Bay; the Longkloof, the Knysna, and Plettenberg's Bay. Mr. Welby, the present minister of George, is the clergyman whom I propose to appoint as archdeacon. The frequent journeys of such a functionary, and his continued absence from home, involving probably the necessity of keeping a curate, would seem to me a sufficient justification for asking for a glebe in this case, in addition to the stipend.

Lord Grey further suggests, that "due care be taken to secure the grants permanently to the objects for which they are given."

This is readily effected by vesting them in the see, as a corporation under Her Majesty's Letters Patent, upon trust for the purposes for which they may be granted.

I enclose some suggestions as to the terms of such grants, which I have drawn up for his Excellency's consideration.

I have, &c.

The Honourable the Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *R. Cape Town.*

SUGGESTIONS.

1. IT is proposed that the glebe lands shall be transferred to the see, which shall hold them in trust for the purposes for which they are granted.

2. That the see shall not have the power of alienating any portion of them, except with the concurrence of the churchwardens of the parish, and a majority of the clergymen of the deanery, and under the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

3. That the glebe shall be for the support of one or more clergymen, in the parish or division in which it is situated, or for such other place as may be specified in the grant.

4. That should it be deemed advisable by the Bishop for the time being, with the concurrence aforesaid, to sell the glebe, or any part of it, for the purpose of making a more advantageous purchase or investment, he shall be at liberty so to do; but the purchase-money to be received shall be held or applied, without diminution, for the same purpose again. But nevertheless, should a village hereafter be formed on any glebe land, it shall be lawful to apply one-half of the funds arising from the sale of erven, towards the erection of church and parsonage, the other half to be vested by the see, either in the purchase of land, or in some colonial security, to form an endowment for the clergyman.

(signed) *R. Cape Town.*

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Encl. 2, in No. 13.

Enclosure 2, in No. 13.

My Lord, Colonial Office, 14 January 1850.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st October last, which I found awaiting me on my return from a recent official tour on the frontier, and I regret that the press of other business, which had accumulated during my absence, has prevented me from collecting the information required to enable his Excellency the Governor to decide upon your Lordship's application, until within the last few days.

2. Your Lordship's original application in your letter to his Excellency, dated the 16th January 1849, was for grants of land in lieu of stipends; this letter was forwarded to Earl Grey with the Governor's reply; and in expressing his opinion that it would be desirable to grant land for the purposes mentioned in your letter, his Excellency understands Earl Grey to mean, that land should be so granted in lieu of money payments. But as no grant of "moderate extent" in this colony would serve in lieu of the salaries which clergymen of the Church of England have been accustomed to receive from the Government, and have had promised to them for fresh appointments, viz. 100 *l.* per annum for the same amount contributed by, or guaranteed on behalf of the congregation, his Excellency is of opinion that Earl Grey must be understood to intimate that it is desirable to grant moderate glebes, and that where such glebes are granted, a stipend may be also granted; the annual salary, and the annual value of the glebe, together making up the Government contribution of 100 *l.* per annum; and this course his Excellency has decided to pursue.

3. His Excellency is therefore prepared to comply with your request for a grant equal in extent and value to an ordinary sized farm in lieu of a stipend, or a grant of a smaller extent, conjointly with a proportionately reduced stipend.

4. Should any difference arise between your Lordship and the Government upon the last class of cases, as to the value of the glebe, it can be adjusted by the appointment of valuators.

From what has been already stated it will follow, in the first place, that incumbents who are already in the receipt of 100 *l.* per annum from Government, can receive no glebe without surrendering a portion of the stipend equal in value to the glebe.

5. I am further to acquaint you, that no glebes will be granted in town lands, as this would appear to lead to an undue interference with the public convenience.

6. But his Excellency has no objection to give a town erf (from one to two acres), or, where that cannot be obtained, land in the neighbourhood, or near the residence of the clergyman, not to exceed the annual value of 10 *l.* or 12 *l.* for garden or pasture ground, in addition to the glebe and stipend.

This would be merely a gratuity, and would be given equally, without any deduction from their stipends, to the clergymen already located, and in the receipt of 100 *l.* per annum from the Government.

7. These general directions will not be held to be binding in special cases, such as the foundation of an archdeaconry, or a missionary institution. Such special cases will be decided as you suggest, upon their own merits, as they arise.

8. And with reference to the special case which you have now brought under his Excellency's notice, the foundation of an archdeaconry at George, his Excellency is prepared to grant a glebe equal in extent and value to an ordinary farm, in addition to Mr. Welby's present salary.

9. His Excellency concurs in your Lordship's suggestions for securing the glebes permanently to the objects for which they are given.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Montagu.*

The Right Reverend
the Lord Bishop of Cape Town.

— No. 14. —

(No. 52.)

No. 14. Governor Sir H. G. Smith to Earl Grey, 19 March 1850.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. G. Smith* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
19 March 1850.
(Received, 2 July 1850.)

My Lord, (Answered, 5 July 1850, No. 498, page 52.)

3 February 1850.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's decision, a copy of a memorial from the Rev. P. W. Copeman, minister of the Church of England at Uitenhage, which, as your Lordship will observe, has been forwarded to me by the Bishop of Cape Town, but without any recommendation.

Mr. Copeman came out to the colony in 1847, as chaplain at Uitenhage, on the understanding that he was to receive 200 *l.* per annum, viz. 100 *l.* from the

the Colonial Government, 25 *l.* from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and 75 *l.* from the congregation. He now represents that the two former sums are regularly paid, but that he cannot obtain the contribution of the congregation, and for which he seeks to make the Colonial Government liable.

So far from feeling that the Colonial Gouernment are liable for this payment, I conceive that they are, strictly speaking, released from their engagement by the failure of the congregation to fulfil the undertaking.

The correspondence which took place when application was made for the appointment of a clergyman at Uitenhage was enclosed in Sir P. Maitland's despatch, No. 29, of the 26th February 1845, and the appointment was sanctioned by Lord Stanley's despatch, No. 254, of the 27th July 1845.

It is only necessary for me further to explain, that since the arrival of the Bishop, the Government correspond and enter into agreements with him exclusively on the occasion of the appointment of new clergymen.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Smith.*

Enclosure in No. 14. Encl. in No. 14.

Sir. Cape Town, 5 March 1850.

I AM directed by the Bishop herewith to enclose a memorial addressed to the Right honourable the Secretary of State, which Mr. Copeman has forwarded to the Bishop for the purpose of transmission to his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of his stipend. 23 February 1850.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Davidson,* Secretary.

The Honourable
the Secretary to Government.

MEMORIAL.

My Lord, Uitenhage, Cape of Good Hope, 23 February 1850.

I WAS appointed by your Lordship to the Chaplaincy of Uitenhage in this colony in November 1847, with a salary of 200*l.* a year, the minimum of the colony, 100*l.* of which was to be paid by this Government, 25*l.* by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the remainder, 75*l.*, by the congregation. The two first named sums, amounting to 125*l.*, are regularly paid; of the latter I have only received 25*l.* altogether during three years, leaving an arrear of 200*l.*; the want of which has been a constant source of inconvenience to me, as 125*l.* is insufficient to maintain my position in the colony.

The cause of my present trouble seems to me to be this: the Colonial Government remained content with some vague promises of 75*l.* per annum from persons who could not, and never intended to pay that sum; the promise also of a bond for it had been given to the Government, which it did not exact. Surely if the authorities here had taken proper care, either they could not have sent home such representations, or at least a sufficient guarantee might have been secured.

Since my appointment a new system of ecclesiastical grants has been sought to be introduced, and I am told by this Government, that if anything more were done for me, it would be contrary to established rule, and unfair to others in a somewhat similar position; but I think I may unhesitatingly assert, that there is no case either in the Dutch or English Churches similar to mine at all.

In the Dutch Church there has always existed a recognized church authority which could treat with Government, and make such arrangements with congregations and ministers, to be settled as might be mutually satisfactory.

Not so in the English Church; in my case my appointment and arrival took place before the Bishop came; he now takes care that all proper guarantees are given on all sides previous to a new appointment. Previous to that, be it particularly observed, the Government as "ordinary" administered those affairs as well as supplied the salaries; I therefore trusted to its care, and believed its representations, not doubting to receive that which it led me to expect, but I came to a distant colony at its instance and invitation, to find myself grievously misled.

I can therefore never allow that I have anything less than a claim, in justice and honour, to the payment from this Government of the arrears, 200*l.* due to me; and that the full salary of 200*l.* for the future be paid to me, or at least that some other appointment in the colony be offered to me of equal value.

Commending therefore my hard case to your Lordship's acknowledged sense of justice and kindness,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *P. W. Copeman,* M.A.

The Right Honourable Earl Grey,
Secretary for the Colonies.

I. Mediterranean and African Possessions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Despatches from the Right Honourable Earl Grey, Secretary of State.

— No. 1. —

(No. 2.)

No. 1. Earl Grey to Governor Sir P. Maitland. 13 July 1850. * Page 10.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *Peregrine Maitland*; dated Downing-street, 13 July 1846.

"I HAVE laid before the Queen your despatch, No. 66,* of the 17th March, enclosing Ordinance No. 8, of 1846,* passed by yourself, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the Cape of Good Hope, intituled—

'No. 8. An Ordinance for authorizing the appointment of a vestry and churchwardens for the Episcopal Church about to be erected at Graaf Reinet.'

I have also received the Queen's commands to acquaint you, that Her Majesty is pleased to confirm and allow this Ordinance. You will communicate Her Majesty's decision to the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, by a proclamation, to be published in the usual and most authentic manner."

— No. 2. —

(No. 6.)

No. 2. Earl Grey to Governor Sir H. Smith. 27 Sept. 1847. * Page 13.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *Henry Smith*; dated Downing-street, 27 September 1847.

"I HAVE received and laid before the Queen Sir Henry Pottinger's despatch of the 16th of June last, No. 74,* enclosing an Ordinance passed by himself, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the Cape of Good Hope, entitled,

'No. 3, of 1847, An Ordinance for authorizing the vestry of St. Paul's church, Rondebosch, to raise a sum of money, not exceeding 2,000*l.*, to enlarge the building of the said church.'

I have received the Queen's commands to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been pleased to confirm and allow this Ordinance.

You will communicate the decision of Her Majesty to the inhabitants of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, by a proclamation, to be published in the usual and most authentic manner."

— No. 3. —

(No. 66.)

No. 3. Earl Grey to Governor Sir H. Pottinger. 13 April 1847.

Mr. Hough, 15 March.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *H. Pottinger.*

Sir, Downing-street, 13 April 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you the copy of a letter from the Rev. George Hough, senior chaplain of the Cape of Good Hope, stating that he is unfitted, by bodily infirmity, for the effectual discharge of the duties of his office, and that there is no prospect of his being able at any future period to resume those duties.

As Mr. Hough's retirement must under these circumstances be regarded as inevitable, I have to desire that you will furnish me with certificates of the length of his service, and of his having faithfully and effectually discharged his public duties in the colony, in order to enable Her Majesty's Government to consider his claim to retire upon a pension.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure in No. 3.

My Lord, Field-place, near Stroud, 15 March 1847.

In the early part of last year I was induced, by the earnest representations of my medical advisers to apply to Sir Peregrine Maitland, Governor of the Cape, for leave of absence to proceed to England for the benefit of my health. His Excellency was pleased to grant my prayer for the period of 15 months, to take effect from the date of my departure from the colony.

On my arrival in London, I duly reported myself to the Secretary of State, transmitting the Governor's despatch, and notifying the place of my residence.

Unhappily, my constitution, never robust, has not gathered strength since my return to this country. With one brief interval of comparative remission, the painful infirmities by which I have been severely tried for many years, have seemed rather to grow worse than better; and under these circumstances, enfeebled as I am by age, and unfitted by hopeless bodily suffering for the effectual discharge of the duties of the appointment which I have so long held at the Cape, I wish to relinquish an office which is now too heavy for me to bear, provided I may be permitted to do so, enjoying, like other servants of the public in the various departments of Civil Government, such an amount of retired allowance as can be granted to me, in accordance with the regulations of what is called, I believe, the Pension Act.

After a faithful and laborious service, extending over a space of almost 35 years, since the time of my first appointment to the colony by the late Earl Bathurst, in the autumn of 1812; and considering that an obstinate, complicated disease renders much personal exertion impossible for me, either in the way of ministrations in the church, or in the way of pastoral usefulness in visiting the sick and needy, I trust that your Lordship will look with complacency upon the present application as just and proper; and that you will also secure to me, by an act of grace, a retiring salary, adequate to all my reasonable expectations.

It only needs to add that, if testimonials of character be required, they may soon be obtained from persons of honour and station now in England.

Among others, Sir B. D'Urban, Sir John Herschel, Major-general John Bell, and Sir John Napier, have sat under my ministry, and have known me, less or more, in the habits and intercourse of private life. And these gentlemen, if called upon, would, I am confident, bear witness, that he is not altogether unworthy of your Lordship's favourable consideration, who has the honour to remain,

My Lord, &c.
(signed) *George Hough*,
Senior Chaplain of Cape of Good Hope.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 4.—

(No. 55.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *H. G. Smith*.

No. 4.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir H. G. Smith.
29 Dec. 1847.
* Page 14.

Sir, Downing-street, 29 December 1847.

I have received Sir H. Pottinger's despatch, No. 130,* of the 11th September last, reporting on the length of service of the Reverend G. Hough, chaplain of the English Church at Cape Town, to enable Her Majesty's Government to consider his claim to retire upon a pension, and I have now to acquaint you, that they have sanctioned a retired allowance to Mr. Hough, at the rate of 360*l.* per annum, payable from the revenues of the colony. The Reverend W. A. Newman having been recommended to me by the Bishop of Cape Town as Mr. Hough's successor, I have appointed that gentleman to the chaplaincy of the English Church at Cape Town, with a reduced stipend of 400*l.* per annum, and I propose that the remaining 200*l.* should be granted to the Bishop for travelling expenses. This distribution of the sum formerly assigned to the chaplaincy at Cape Town, will be of great advantage to the English Church in that colony, without adding to the entire sum appropriated for its support, and I have therefore to desire that you will recommend this proposal to the consideration of the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

— No. 5. —

(No. 160.)

No. 5.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir H. G. Smith.
21 July 1848.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *H. G. Smith.*

Sir, Downing-street, 21 July 1848.

I HAVE to signify to you Her Majesty's allowance and confirmation of Ordinance, No. 23, of 1847, passed by the Legislature of the Cape of Good Hope, and intituled, "For reducing the postage upon religious publications of, or under a certain weight," which was forwarded in your despatch of 12th April last, No. 65.

You will communicate Her Majesty's decision to the inhabitants of the Cape by a proclamation, to be published in the usual and most authentic manner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 6. —

(No. 260.)

No. 6.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir H. G. Smith.
31 January 1849.
* Page 26.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *H. G. Smith*; dated Downing-street, 31 January 1849.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th of October last,* No. 189, forwarding a petition from the municipality of Cape Town, praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to withhold her consent from the Ordinance, No. 7, of 1848, for amending and continuing certain provisions of the Ordinance, No. 8, of 1843, for improving the public roads of the colony, and also from the grants of 400*l.* to the Lord Bishop of Cape Town for travelling expenses, and 400*l.* for an Archdeacon at Graham's Town.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

With regard to that part of the petition having reference to the above-mentioned pecuniary grants, you will inform the petitioners that I duly submitted their representations to the Queen, who received the same very graciously, but did not think proper to give any directions upon it.

— No. 7. —

No. 318.)

No. 7.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir H. G. Smith.
8 May 1849.
* Page 31.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *H. G. Smith.*

Sir, Downing-street, 8 May 1849.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 15th of February last,* marked separate, forwarding a communication from the Bishop of Cape Town, in which his Lordship requests instructions with regard to the question of precedence which has been raised between himself, the Chief Justice, and the Judges of the Cape of Good Hope, and I have to request that you will inform the Bishop of Cape Town that discussions have been raised on the same question in other colonies, and having carefully considered the subject, I am satisfied that when the rules of precedence have been laid down in instruments of so much authority as charters of justice, it is inexpedient to disturb what has been thus settled.

As the Cape is one of the colonies in which the rule of precedence thus prescribed give the Chief Justice and the puisne judges rank next to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the forces, the Bishop will follow these gentlemen in order of precedence.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 8. —

(No 325.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *H. G. Smith.*

No. 8.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir H. G. Smith.
22 May 1849.
* Page 29.

Sir, Downing-street, 22 May 1849.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 12th of February last, *No. 44, forwarding the correspondence which took place between yourself and the Bishop of Cape Town respecting the payments due to the Rev. N. J. Merriman on his appointment to the Archdeaconry of Graham's Town.

I approve of your having issued to Mr. Merriman full salary from the date of his arrival in the colony, and half salary during the period of his passage, and upon the understanding that Mr. Merriman proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope with a view to the appointment in question, I have to convey to you the necessary authority for the further allowance of 100 *l.* on account of his passage.

With a view to carry out the suggestion of the Bishop of Cape Town, and in which you express your concurrence, that "the wants of the colony are more suitably supplied by the course of fixing the different stations of the clergy from time to time after their arrival in the colony." I shall also be prepared to sanction a similar payment on account of passage and half salary upon any future occasion, in the case of any clergyman proceeding to the colony on the invitation of the Bishop, reported by him to the Governor, and who may be inducted to a vacant benefice after his arrival.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 9. —

(No. 327.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *H. G. Smith.*

No. 9.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir H. G. Smith.
25 May 1849.
* Page 32.

Sir, Downing-street, 25 May 1849.

1. I HAVE received your despatch of the 22d March last,* No. 59, with its enclosures, on the subject of grants from the public revenue for religious purposes.

2. I approve of your intention to leave all existing ecclesiastical appointments which are provided for from the colonial revenues on their present footing, and to adopt the principle of requiring the congregations to contribute a moiety of the stipends in the case of all new appointments; and under these circumstances I have to convey to you my sanction for the grant of 200 *l.* per annum, which you have assigned to Mr. Reitz, the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Somerset, West, in lieu of only a moiety.

Adverting to that part of the correspondence which has passed between yourself and the Bishop of Cape Town, in which you decline to entertain the application of his Lordship for the grant of land for glebes, sites of schools, and parsonages, I am of opinion, that unless there is some objection to the arrangement, of which I am not aware, it is highly desirable to grant land for these purposes, provided the extent of the grants is moderate, and that due care is taken to secure them permanently to the objects for which they are given, and that the inhabitants undertake to build such schools and parsonages so as to render the grants really available for these objects.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 10. —

(No. 445.)

No. 10. Earl Grey to Governor Sir H. G. Smith. 16 February 1850. * Page 38.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *H. G. Smith.*

Sir, Downing-street, 16 February 1850.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 12th of September last,* No. 174, forwarding a memorial addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, by the Bishop, Clergy, and certain lay members of the Church of England, praying the admission into the Cape colony and Natal of religious books duty free, imported by the branch depôts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and I have to request that you will inform the memorialists that their Lordships have issued the necessary directions for the free admission at Cape Town and Port Natal of the books in question, upon the understanding that they are intended solely for distribution among the poorer classes of the inhabitants.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 11. —

(No. 468.)

No. 11. Earl Grey to Governor Sir H. G. Smith. 13 April 1850. * Page 44.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *H. G. Smith.*

Sir, Downing-street, 13 April 1850.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th of January last, No. 17,* enclosing a correspondence with the Bishop of Cape Town, relative to the principles upon which glebe lands should be granted to the clergymen of his diocese, and I have to convey to you my sanction to the arrangements which you have submitted for my approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 12. —

(No. 498.)

No. 12. Earl Grey to Governor Sir H. G. Smith. 5 July 1850. * Page 46.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *H. G. Smith.*

Sir, Downing-street, 5 July 1850.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 52,* of the 19th of March, forwarding a memorial addressed to me by the Rev. P. W. Copeman, minister of the Church of England at Uitenhage, Cape of Good Hope, representing that the contribution of the congregation of that place, which was to form part of his stipend, has not been paid, and praying that the Colonial Government will provide for the payment of the arrears due to him, and of the full stipend in future, or that some other appointment in the colony may be offered to him of equal value.

I concur in your opinion that the Colonial Government is not liable for the payment claimed by Mr. Copeman, and that, strictly speaking, it is released from its engagement to pay any portion of the stipend by the failure of the congregation to fulfil its undertaking.

If the congregation, therefore, should still fail to make the required payment, the first opportunity should be taken of removing Mr. Copeman to some other place, and of discontinuing the grant from the local treasury, the condition of which has not been fulfilled.

You will be so good as to apprise Mr. Copeman of my view on the subject.

It will be necessary in any law which may be passed in the colony for regulating grants to the clergy from the local treasury, to make some provision for securing the regular payment of the contribution required from the congregation.

This might perhaps be effected by the nomination of public officers in the character of churchwardens, who would be personally responsible; but I only mention this for your consideration as one of the modes in which some security might be obtained.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 13. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Bishop of Cape Town to *B. Hawes*, Esq. M.P.

No. 13.
Bishop of Cape Town to B. Hawes, Esq. M.P.
5 July 1847.

Sir, 4, Linden Grove, Bayswater, 5 July 1847.

YOU were kind enough to suggest that I should write a private letter to you, in which I might express the substance of the application I made at our personal interview.

I am most anxious that the office of chaplain at St. George's, Cape Town, about to be vacated by Mr. Hough, should not be hastily filled up, inasmuch as the welfare of the Church in the colony may very much depend upon the course adopted with respect to it.

The chief ground of my anxiety arises from the fear lest in the unsettled state of things, and the changes necessarily following upon the appointment of a Bishop, dissensions might spring up between the Bishop and the Chaplain (as has been the case in other colonies), respecting their mutual rights in connexion with the Cathedral Church.

I also venture to suggest that, as the Bishop will in future occupy the position which has until now, in some respects, been filled by the senior Chaplain, it would be advisable that he should be consulted as to the future arrangements in connexion with that chaplaincy. It is, at least, worth considering whether it ought not to go towards the support of an Archdeacon, who might also be Chaplain, or whether the Bishop might not, as in the case of the Roman-catholic Bishop, be considered as Chaplain, leaving him to provide his own deputies.

Bearing in mind that the Crown claims the right of exercising a control over the appointment of the Colonial Bishops, while it does not assert the same right with reference to other bodies of Christians, and is yet, in point of fact, as I am informed, contributing at the Cape towards the support of the chief ministers of these other bodies, as *e. g.* the Roman-catholic Bishop, the principal of the Dutch Reformed Communion, and the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Society, while it does not supply any part of the narrow income of the Bishop of the Church of England. I feel that the application I have made is one which is deserving of the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I am also anxious to know whether the Colonial Office will allow a passage out for an Archdeacon and a Chaplain.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Robert Cape Town.*

— No. 14. —

No 14,
J. B. Denyssen, Esq., to Earl Grey, 4 September 1848.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *J. P. Denyssen*, Esquire, Secretary to the Municipality of Cape Town, to the Right Honourable Earl *Grey*; dated Cape Town, 4 September 1848.

"As regards the Ecclesiastical grants, it will be superfluous to add any remarks to the resolution accompanying the petition, besides which, the Commissioners are led to entertain the most sanguine hope, from your Lordship's well known principles in this respect, that your Lordship will not allow the colonial revenues to be burdened with the additional and unnecessary expense, it being already insufficient to meet the necessary wants of the colony. Independent of which, it must be obvious to your Lordship that no principle whatever is observed in extending these grants, and that from the influence which the Episcopalian Church exercises over the Colonial Government of this colony, the greatest injustice will ultimately be committed upon the members of other communities, who, by being the greatest in number, and constituting the largest proportion of landowners, contribute to a much greater amount to the colonial revenue than the members of the Episcopalian Church."

ST. HELENA.

Despatches from the Governor.

— No. 1. —

(No. 6.)

No. 1.
Governor Trelawny to Lord Stanley.
7 January 1846.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Trelawny* to Lord *Stanley*.

St. Helena, 7 January 1846.
(Received, 18 March 1846.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular of the 1st September last, transmitting a return compiled from documents in the Colonial Office of the clerical establishment in Her Majesty's colonial possessions, and conveying instructions to me to correct it as far as relates to the colony under my government.

I observe that the stipend of 500*l.* a year, together with the incidental expenses, amounting to 75*l.*, awarded to the Colonial Chaplain, has been recorded as a Parliamentary grant in the document forwarded to me; and I beg to acquaint your Lordship, that as I have no means of ascertaining through the archives of this colony the grounds upon which this stipend is thus placed, I have not deemed it right to alter the authority, although, for the reasons I shall now give your Lordship, I am of opinion that these amounts should come under the denomination of colonial grants.

I find that the revenue for the year 1845 has reached the sum of 16,596*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, whilst the expenditure of the above period amounts to the sum of 16,290*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, only leaving a balance in favour of the colony of 305*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* In the above expenditure, the pensions paid at St. Helena to the Company's late servants, amounting to 2,825*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, are not included, being evidently a Parliamentary grant. Should this view of the subject be a correct one, and meet with your Lordship's sanction, the necessary alteration can be made in England.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hamelin Trelawny*,
Governor.

— No. 2. —

(No. 21.)

No. 2.
Governor Fraser to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
18 May 1846.
* Page 67

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Fraser* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

St. Helena, 18 May 1846.
(Received, 24 July 1846.)

Sir,

(Answered, 8 August 1846, No. 2, page 67.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 6,* of the 17th January last, on the subject of the additional clerical aid prayed for by the Committee of the Church Society at St. Helena, and desiring information as to whether it might not be possible, without incurring any additional expense to the public, to make a more adequate provision than is now made for the discharge of the ecclesiastical duties in the island, by entering into some arrangement with the clergyman officiating as Military Chaplain, to render regular aid to the whole of the inhabitants, in lieu of confining his services as at present to the troops.

In reply, I beg to state that regular aid to the whole of the inhabitants of the nature most required in this colony, cannot consistently with the duties of the Military Chaplain, be rendered by him to a population so scattered and dispersed as that of St. Helena, although he might assist the Colonial Chaplain in occasional duties, in visiting the sick, the gaol, &c.

There is undoubtedly adequate and active employment in the island for three clergymen, and I would here bring to your notice, that the clerical aid at present most

most required at St. Helena, is that of a zealous missionary of the Established Church, whose labours might be extended throughout the entire population, and to whom (if properly selected) a salary of 200 *l.* or 250 *l.* per annum, would doubtless be a suitable remuneration, and the services of such a missionary as an assistant to the Colonial Chaplain, would be of incalculable benefit and advantage to the population of this island. I am led to believe that the parishioners evince greater anxiety to have the sanction of Her Majesty's Government in obtaining an additional clergyman, than with a view to the amount of the salary which Government might be disposed to grant towards his stipend; the sum of 200*l.* a year, therefore mentioned in my predecessor's despatch, was, I apprehend, named more under the impression that a regular university man might have been selected and sent out by Her Majesty's Government, than with any idea of that amount being indispensably necessary to obtain the services of a missionary, to whom an allowance of 50 *l.* or 100 *l.* on the part of Government might be sufficient.

With reference to that portion of your despatch requesting explanation whether it was intended by the statement therein alluded to, to imply that the dissenting minister established here, was likewise supported by the contributions of those who attend upon the worship he conducts, I beg to state, that the dissenting minister alluded to does not profess to belong to any particular sect or denomination of Christians, and that dissent from the Established Church is a thing so new at St. Helena, that the persons who frequent his chapel, are probably themselves not prepared to admit that they are no longer members of our Established Church; his support is, however, exclusively derived from those who frequent his meetings, and the encouragement he has met with may be considered a strong proof of the desire of the lower classes for earnest religious instruction, imparted so as to suit their capacities, and gives fair promise that an equally zealous minister of the Established Church would meet with equal success in a sadly benighted colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Fraser,* Lieut.-Colonel,
Governor.

— No. 3. —

(No. 33.)

No. 3.
Governor Ross to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
29 July 1846.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Ross* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone.*

St. Helena, 29 July 1846.
(Received, 5 October 1846.)

Sir,

REFERRING to your despatch to Governor Trelawny, of the 17th January last, on the subject of the additional clerical aid prayed for by the inhabitants at St. Helena, and my predecessor's reply thereto of the 18th May, No. 21, I have now the honour to forward a statement from the Military Chaplain, showing the clerical assistance which he is capable of rendering to the civil population of the colony, and which at present he has undertaken; I likewise enclose a statement from the Colonial Chaplain, of the duties which he performs, and of the spiritual wants, which, in his opinion still remain unprovided for. These points appearing to me to bear on your wish to ascertain whether, by entering into some arrangement with the clergyman officiating as Military Chaplain, to render regular aid to the whole of the inhabitants, in lieu of confining his services as at present to the troops, it might not be possible to make a more adequate provision for the discharge of the ecclesiastical duties of the island.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Ross,* Lieut.-Colonel,
and Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

Sir,

7 July 1846.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor and officer commanding, that I have commenced the civil duties pointed out in your letter of the 10th ultimo, in addition to my military duties; and in obedience to the wish expressed by his

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.
ST. HELENA.

Excellency yesterday, "to have a list of the duties I am performing," I beg leave to state, that as military chaplain, I perform a service for the troops at 11 o'clock in the town church (the civilians retaining their sittings as at the service I have been performing exclusively for them), read prayers at the hospital, Divine service for the troops at Ladderhill barracks at half-past two, visit the hospital again on Thursdays, or more frequently, as occasion may require, also the schools, families in barracks, solitary cells, &c.

In addition to which, I am now doing a service at the gaol at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, an evening service in the town church on Thursday, and have taken the spiritual charge and duties of that part of the town east of the run.

I regret his Excellency cannot appoint any remuneration for these additional services, particularly the gaol, which is always a separate salary, but trust he will kindly give me the advantage of a favourable recommendation to the Secretary of State, as the frequent testimony of the colonial chaplain, that "my own charge alone is sufficient for any one person," will amply show, that these duties cannot be performed without great increase of responsibility, besides additional labour.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Helps,*
Chaplain to the Forces, &c.

R. C. Pennell, Esq., Colonial Secretary

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Sir, St. Helena, 13 July 1846.

In reply to the desire you expressed to me on Thursday last, I have the honour to enclose the following brief account of the ecclesiastical duty I perform, and of such duty as appear to me still required by the spiritual wants of the colony. Clerical duty now performed in the island, comprised in one parish, by the colonial chaplain:—Sunday morning service at the country church, and baptisms; Sunday evening service in town church; in the week, service at Longwood every other Wednesday; meeting of select vestry for managing parochial rates and relief every other Wednesday; two days of weekly duties in town, of which the more public are baptisms at the church, burials, and reading prayers and scripture at the civil hospital; the more private, visitation of the poor, and of three schools, containing about 280 children. The other days are occupied by official engagements in the country, marriages, &c., at the country church, and visitation of the poor, very much dispersed, and of three schools in the country, containing 160 children.

The military chaplain having now the clerical charge of a portion of James' Town, and otherwise assisting in the ecclesiastical duties of this island, the following appears to me to be required:—

1st. Means of plain religious instruction for the poor in the upper part of the town.

2d. In the country, two additional services at separate points, about an hour's ride from each other; the allotment of a district in the town or country to facilitate the more regular superintendence of eight schools, containing more than 600 scholars, widely dispersed, and the pastoral instruction of the sick and poor.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Kempthorne,*
Colonial Chaplain.

R. C. Pennell, Esq., Colonial Secretary.

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Governor Ross to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
31 August 1846.
* Page 67.

(No. 41.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor *Ross* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone.*

St. Helena, 31 August 1846.
(Received, 21 October 1846.)

Sir,

With reference to your despatch No. 6,* of the 17th January last, on the subject of the additional clerical aid prayed for by the inhabitants of St. Helena, I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from the Reverend the Military Chaplain, requesting to be allowed some remuneration for the performance of the colonial duties which he has undertaken, as pointed out in my despatch, No. 33, 29 July 1846. The reverend gentleman having so readily entered into your suggestion, to "render regular aid to the whole of the inhabitants, in lieu of confining his services to the troops," I would venture to recommend his petition to your favourable consideration.

No. 1. Military Chaplain's letter.

I have likewise the honour to enclose the copy of a resolution passed by the inhabitants in vestry, on the 27th ultimo, returning their thanks "for the measure adopted by Government to meet the immediate wants of the island," but expressing their opinion, that without the aid of the additional clergyman prayed for, the community cannot be supplied with the certain and permanent instruction which is so much required.

No. 2. Vestry proceedings.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Ross,* Lieut.-Colonel,
and Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Sir, 17 August 1846.

I HOPE that your Excellency will not feel that my present appeal for your kind consideration and recommendation to the Secretary of State is without strong claims for this indulgence.

Knowing that many subjects must engross your attention on assuming the Government, I feel bound to state, for your information, that in a letter dated the 15th August last, I applied to Lord Stanley for some remuneration for the duty I have been doing exclusively for the civil population of James' Town (containing the larger portion of the whole island) since 1842, without which they, with the Government schools, &c., would have been without a service till a quarter before seven in the evening of the Sabbath, but I regret to say my application was unsuccessful.

Since which time, at the request of the Governor, I have undertaken the additional duties of Divine service at the gaol, a full service on Thursday evening in the church in James' Town, and the spiritual charge of the eastern division of the town.

Though I can never feel sufficiently grateful for the extraordinary degree of health which enables me to perform these duties, in addition to my various military duties, yet it must be evident that it is at the expense of my constitution, on which alone my wife and seven children are wholly dependent. One has fortunately got into the Navy, but for some time to come will be an expense to me, and my wife and the other six I have been obliged to send to England for education, as the dreadful expense of necessaries in this colony, which are from 200 to 300 per cent. higher than in England, scarcely enabled me, with my present income, to maintain the respectability consistent with my position here.

My appointment here was exclusively to the military, which alone is a serious charge, and for these services only am I paid, as Lord Howick's letter to the Lords of the Treasury will show.

But ever bearing in mind the awful responsibility of my sacred office, I could refer your Excellency to public documents to prove, that whenever my services have been required previous to the regular duty since 1842, even for upwards of 10 years, I have most cheerfully volunteered them, nor ever waited for remuneration.

During a large portion of the time it is well known I did more duty than was performed by two chaplains during the East India Company's government, and am still taking as large a portion of the colonial duties as the Colonial Chaplain himself, with the exception of the country district.

It is painful to me to commit this to paper, or to speak of it, but the necessity of the case, and the duty I owe to a large family, and not inclination, compels me most unwillingly to plead for such remuneration as may be thought equivalent for my increased and laborious exertions, and, sanctioned by the holy religion I teach, leads me to hope that this request will not be denied me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Helps,*
Chaplain to the Forces, &c.

His Excellency the Governor.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

EXTRACT of the Vestry Proceedings of the 27th July 1846.

THAT best acknowledgments be tendered for the measures communicated in the Colonial Secretary's letter to meet some of the more immediate wants of the island, and they having on former occasions expressed their sentiments to Her Majesty's Government upon the necessity of a third clergyman, in resolutions of the 1st September 1839, and 1st September 1845 (copies of which we have enclosed), trust that his Excellency the Governor will continue the kind sanction given by his predecessors to the sentiments of the parish expressed, inasmuch as without such additional clergyman the community cannot be supplied with the certain and permanent instruction which is so much required.

Copied beneath.

COPY of Resolution of General Vestry of 1st September 1839.

THAT this meeting having been told by the churchwardens that a representation has been made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies by his Excellency the Governor, also by the Colonial Chaplain, the Rev. Richard Kempthorne, of the necessity of religious instruction to the inhabitants beyond what one clergyman can afford, cordially approve of the same, and earnestly hope that his Excellency and the Colonial Chaplain will urge their applications in the strongest terms on the consideration of the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

ST. HELENA.

Resolutions of General Vestry, held the 1st September 1845.

1st. That the circumstances of the widely scattered population of this island in reference to religious worship and instruction, imperatively call for the consideration of some measures for obtaining from England the services of an additional clergyman, educated at one of the universities.

2d. That an additional 50*l.* per annum be paid by the parish for the services of an additional parochial clergyman.

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Governor Sir Patrick Ross to Earl Grey.
30 Nov. 1846.

(No. 50.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Patrick Ross* to Earl *Grey*.

St. Helena, 30 November 1846.
(Received, 16 February 1847.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward a memorial addressed to the Right Reverend the Bishop of London by the clergy and the inhabitants of St. Helena, praying that this colony may not be overlooked by his Lordship in the measures which may be contemplated for extending episcopal government to the Cape of Good Hope.

The petitioners have expressed their desire not to take any steps in the matter which shall not previously have obtained your Lordship's sanction, they have therefore requested me to forward the memorial to the Bishop through the Colonial Office.

It is a lamentable fact, my Lord, that no prelate of the Established Church has visited the island, although the Protestant religion has been established here upwards of 160 years. I therefore confidently anticipate the most favourable results, if in the new arrangements which are about to take place, this colony could be visited every second or third year by the Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Patrick Ross*, Governor.

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

To the Right Honorable and Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of *London*.

My Lord, St. Helena, 28 September 1846.

Having been informed that a fund has been established in England, under the direction of the heads of the Church, for erecting bishoprics in the British colonies, and that in the year 1842, they were pleased to state that when the arrangements for the dioceses of New Brunswick and South Australia were completed, their attention would be directed to the important dependencies of the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon. We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Island of St. Helena, most respectfully express our earnest wish that our colony may not be overlooked by your Lordship in the measures which may be contemplated for extending the same benefits to the Cape of Good Hope; the only dependency out of the above number which now remains unprovided with Church Government.

The ecclesiastical connexion of the two colonies is suggested by that which already exists in their commercial relations, not to mention the apparent impossibility of securing by any other means the advantages of episcopal guidance and inspection to a Church placed in such a remote and peculiar situation as that of St. Helena.

My Lord, the Church has been established among us above 160 years; her sacred worship accompanied the first English settlers in 1673, but as no prelate has ever touched at our island, we need scarcely state, that the sacred rites of confirmation and consecration, with all the other blessings of the presence of the highest order of the Church have been, to the present moment, placed totally beyond the reach of 5,000 subjects of the British Crown.

Under these circumstances, we very respectfully solicit your Lordship's recommendation of such measures as may confer on St. Helena that episcopal guidance and government which are essential to the welfare and vitality of our Church.

We have. &c.
(signed) *Richard Kempthorne*, Colonial Chaplain,
and 116 other signatures.

— No. 6. —

(No. 56.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Patrick Ross* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 6.
Governor Sir Patrick Ross to Earl Grey.
23 Dec. 1846.

St. Helena, 23 December 1846.
(Received, 16 February 1847.)

My Lord, (Answered, 1 March 1847, No. 31, page 68.)

AT the request of the minister and churchwardens of St. Helena, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship's attention the accompanying memorial, representing the dilapidated and dangerous state of the parish country church, adjoining the Governor's official residence.

Enclosure. Memorial.

I have made a minute examination of this building, and I am decided in opinion, that any attempt to repair it would be only incurring expense, without any permanent benefit, and I therefore take the liberty to support the prayer of the petition, viz:

	£.
A Government Grant of - - - - - -	1,000
And a Loan of - - - - - - -	1,000
£.	2,000

(two thousand pounds, the amount required), and to express my hope that by such aid as your Lordship may be pleased to recommend on the part of the mother country, the island may have the advantage of a safe and permanent building, capable of accommodating a congregation of at least (500), five hundred people.

Were it practicable to repair the present church with any degree of safety to the inhabitants, they would of necessity be deprived for a considerable period of any means of public worship, whereas by an adjoining site having been already obtained for the contemplated edifice, the old building can, by the means of wooden buttresses be used, though not without insecurity, till the other is complete.

Under these circumstances, I take the liberty to urge strongly your Lordship's favourable consideration and support of a measure so important to the welfare of the colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Patrick Ross*, Governor.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Encl. in No. 6.

My Lord, St. Helena, 17 December 1846.

WE, the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Helena, most respectfully solicit your Lordship's consideration of the difficulties we are called upon to encounter in consequence of the dangerous state of our parish church, and the severe pressure of our rates.

A grant, authorized some time ago by a predecessor of your Lordship, from the Colonial Treasury, in aid of a voluntary subscription on the island, was the means of effecting important alterations in the church of James' Town, for which we offer our grateful acknowledgments; but we trust your Lordship will honour our present application in behalf of the church in the country, by viewing the case on its separate and peculiar merits.

The benefits of the former church are limited to the town by high and precipitous crags on every side, and thus the Governor of this colony, with his establishment, and more than 2,000 of the rural population, are dependant upon the country church for the public services of religion.

It has been therefore usual for the Government to extend generous assistance towards the reparation of this church. For example, 698 *l.* 1 *s.* 0½ *d.*, in the year 1806, when the costs of repairs amounted to 1,396 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.*; and again, when repairs were effected at the cost of 380 *l.*, in the year 1825 (April), we find the parish recording a grant from the Government of 200 *l.* towards that object.

These facts are not advanced merely in excuse for our present importunity, but as proving to your Lordship, when viewed in connexion with the existing state of the fabric, that all attempts to arrest its steady progress towards decay have been hitherto unavailing. The parish authorities have expended a considerable sum on repairs even during the last seven years; and yet our attention has been for some years past specially called to a fissure in a principal angle of the church, immediately over the Governor's pew. Its progressive enlargement has excited anxiety and examination, issuing in an official report that the foundation of the building is impaired, and that the materials generally are in a loose and decayed state.

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

ST. HELENA.

The report (*vide* Enclosure) shows that repairs, combined with the requisite enlargement, cannot be professionally recommended, and that a new church (the materials to be all prepared in England) would eventually be attended with less expense, far less inconvenience, and no interruption whatever to public worship.

As a parish, my Lord, we labour under most serious disadvantages, compared with the parishes in England, especially those which form the peculiar property of the Crown.

We now revert to our own island and all its poverty. Since the assumption of it by the Crown, the colonial revenue has shown an annual increase until it equals the expenditure; while, on the other hand, a double blow has since the same period been experienced by the rateable property, the expenses chargeable on us as a parish having alarmingly increased in proportion with the decrease of our means for discharging them.

Under these circumstances we have been compelled to adopt the course disadvantageous to the poor, of levying pew-rents, such monies, amounting to 50 *l.* per annum, (with a probable increase of 10 *l.* or 15 *l.* in the event of enlarged accommodation) being reserved solely for church repairs, together with a fund of 180 *l.* ready to be invested for the same object, partly from voluntary contributions which are still accruing.

We have reason to believe that by having all the ornamental parts of a church executed in England we could erect a new building, holding 450 persons, adequate to our wants in respect of religious worship, at the cost of 2,000 *l.*, postponing the steeple till additional funds will admit of its being erected.

When we find, my Lord, that in less than 30 years, the repairs of the country church have cost nearly 3,000 *l*, we very respectfully implore your Lordship to view all these circumstances with kind consideration, and to place at the disposal of his Excellency the Governor, in conformity with the precedents above stated, one moiety (1,000 *l.*) of the amount required as a grant, and the other moiety as a loan, on the security of the pew-rents, and of the fund above-mentioned, as being the only means of applying the prompt and decisive remedy demanded by the state of our church, and of preserving on the spot, where our friends, relations and fathers, have worshipped, and where their ashes now repose, those religious services which form the best inheritance of ourselves and our children.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Kempthorne,* C. Chaplain,
J. Torbett,
Thomas Charlett, } Churchwardens.

The Right Honourable Her Majesty's Secretary
of State for the Colonies.

Island of St. Helena.

Report on the State of the Parish Church, furnished at the request of the Select Vestry, by Mr. *Melliss.* April 1844.

In a former memorandum that I furnished on the subject of the country church, I alluded to the defective state of east and back walls; but as other parts of the structure are of the same inferior description of masonry, and would not correspond with new work so as to form a substantial edifice, and moreover as additional accommodation is required, which, in this climate, could not be properly obtained without a greater area than the present church affords, I am of opinion that the most advisable plan is to rebuild the country church.

A considerable sum of money will certainly be required to accomplish this object, the amount of which will of course vary much according to the size and style of the new building; but supposing a plain substantial church, containing about 100 more sittings than the present one, be approved of, in such case I do not apprehend that the outlay would so far exceed the cost of thorough repair and addition to the present church as might at first be supposed.

By attention to the small repairs mentioned in my former paper, particularly to the street at the east end, the present building may be used for some time longer, during which period a fund could be raised for either "rebuilding or repairing the country church."

The accompanying plans and elevation of the church were prepared to assist the present consideration of the subject. Attached thereto is a ground sketch of an idea that occurred to me of enlarging and repairing the present building, so as to take advantage of such parts of the walls as were sound. Instead of a tower or steeple, a small bell turret was intended to be erected on the west gable end; the accommodation was calculated at an increase on the present of 50 free and 50 pew sittings; the congregation would face the pulpit, and the approach was to have been made from the westward. I have, however, merely mentioned this circumstance, as it was one among other plans of alterations that suggested themselves; but they do not in the least dispose me to alter the opinion that rebuilding the country church is the wisest plan.

(signed) *G. W. Melliss.*

— No. 7. —

(No. 2.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Patrick Ross* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 7.
Governor Sir Patrick Ross to Earl Grey.
6 January 1847.

St. Helena, 6 January 1847.
(Received, 28 April 1847.)

My Lord, (Answered, 10 May 1847, No. 38, page 68.)

I HAVE the honour to forward a Memorial from the Colonial Chaplain, praying to be allowed the usual clerical fees.

Encl. 1. Chaplain's Memorial.

Referring to Lord Stanley's despatches, No. 150 of the 28 July 1844, and No. 209 of the 21 August 1845, I find that the Queen's Advocate has expressed an opinion that the Rev. Mr. Kempthorne has no legal claim to the fees in question. He therefore now requests they may be granted to him as a boon; and as they appear to have been recommended by the Commissioners for the island in conformity with usage here as well as in England, I beg to recommend the Memorial to your Lordship's favourable consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Patrick Ross*, Governor.

P.S.—Since the receipt of the above Memorial, I have also received one from the Sexton of the church on the same subject, which I beg herewith to enclose.

Encl. 2. Sexton's Memorial.

Enclosure 1, in No. 7.

Encl. 1, in No. 7.

My Lord, St. Helena, 22 December 1846.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that a memorial, dated 17 March 1845, was transmitted by the churchwardens to Her Majesty's late Secretary of State, at the desire of the inhabitants at a general vestry, praying that the ecclesiastical fees, which are now paid into the Colonial Treasury, might be permitted to be paid tothe clergyman, clerk, and sexton, for whose benefit the parish originally granted them.

His Excellency the Governor, observing that an opinion had already been expressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State decisive against any claim to such payments, considers that the subsequent despatch of the churchwardens could not have been deemed as requiring any separate notice.

My Lord, under these circumstances, I beg most respectfully to solicit your Lordship's kind consideration of this case; in the hope that, whereas all legal claim to the above fees has been disposed of, your Lordship will be graciously pleased to grant them as a boon, according to the recommendation on the subject of Her Majesty's Commissioners (*Vide* Sub-enclosure.)

The amount, forming a very trivial item in the colonial revenue, is of considerable moment to myself, having no official residence or other allowance, and to the clerk and sexton, with our three growing families; and we should ever feel a deep debt of gratitude should your Lordship condescend to grant this application.

I have. &c.
(signed) *Richard Kempthorne*,
C. Chaplain.

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-enclosure to Enclosure 1, in No. 7.

True EXTRACT from the Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners for St. Helena, dated 15 December 1834.
(signed) *Richard Kempthorne*, C. C.

"WE propose that, in future, the Island Chaplain should receive a salary of 500 *l.* a year, with an unfurnished house, to be kept in repair at his own expense. This, with the usual surplice fees, to be the extent of his provision."

Enclosure 2, in No. 7.

Encl. 2, in No. 7.

My Lord, St. Helena, 30 December 1846.

I WOULD most humbly solicit your kind consideration of the following particulars.

In 1834 I was appointed sexton and overseer of the town church, upon my present salary, with the established fees as sexton, and was confirmed in that situation in 1835 by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the same pay and fees, until the 27th November 1844, when I received an order to pay all the fees into the Colonial Treasury, which I did, and have never received any since.

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

ST. HELENA.

Having the additional duty under Her Majesty's Government to perform of collecting the pew-rents in the town church, without receiving the usual allowance granted for collecting Government rates, and having to appear respectable in the performance of my duties and clothing, and living being so very expensive, the loss is felt by me very severely.

Under those circumstances, I humbly hope your Lordship will allow me to receive the fees as before, or to grant me such remuneration as the merits of the case may seem to require; especially as the clerk of the town church has had an increase of 15 *l.* per annum to his salary, granted by Her Majesty's Government since July last.

(signed) *Edward Greenland,*
Sexton and Overseer, Town Church.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

— No. 8. —

(No. 11.)

No. 8.
Governor Sir Patrick Ross to Earl Grey.
25 February 1847.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Patrick Ross* to Earl *Grey*.

St. Helena, 25 February 1847.
(Received, 29 April 1847.)

My Lord, (Answered, 10 May 1847, No. 37, page 68.)

IT has come to my knowledge that a large proportion of the children born on this island have never been admitted to the Christian privilege of baptism, the parents being unable to raise the funds necessary to meet the fee of (6*s.* 6*d.*) six shillings and sixpence, which is paid to the Colonial Government, and having had under my notice a letter from the Bishop of London of the 17th March 1843, addressed to the Secretary of State on this subject, on which his Lordship writes as follows:—

"I must however except the fee for baptism, for which sacrament no fee whatever ought to be taken;" and finding that Lord Stanley, in forwarding a copy of this letter to my predecessor in his despatch No. 217, of the 16th September 1845, "concurs in the general observations made by the Bishop of London in regard to the fees that should be demanded by the Colonial Chaplain;" under these circumstances I have considered myself justified in directing the Colonial Chaplain to discontinue to demand a fee on baptism, and I trust my so doing will meet with your Lordship's sanction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Patrick Ross.*

— No. 9. —

(No. 16.)

No. 9.
Governor Sir Patrick Ross to Earl Grey.
17 March 1847.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Patrick Ross* to Earl *Grey*; dated St. Helena, 17 March 1847.
(Received, 21 June 1847.)

I ALSO beg to submit an Ordinance, No. 3 of 1847, for the protection of religious worship, to prevent any meeting or congregation of persons assembled for religious worship from being wilfully, maliciously, or contemptuously disturbed or molested, and to exempt ministers or preachers from serving on juries, bearing parochial offices, or serving in the militia.

— No. 10. —

(No. 26.)

No. 10.
Governor Sir Patrick Ross to Earl Grey.
12 August 1848.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Patrick Ross* to Earl *Grey*.

St. Helena, 12 August 1848.

My Lord, (Answered, 8 November 1848, No. 103, page 69.)

IN 1843 a piece of ground was granted to the parish for clerical purposes by Her Majesty's Government. The parish intending now to build a new church, have made an application to me to be allowed to exchange the ground then given for a piece more suitable.

From the report enclosed, your Lordship will observe that the exchange is indispensably necessary to enable the parish to carry out the object they have in contemplation, and under these circumstances I have the honour to request your Lordship's confirmation of the new grant which I have made.

Encl. No. 1. Report.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Patrick Ross.*

Enclosure in No. 10.

Encl. in No. 10.

The accompanying plan is prepared to show the position and quantity of land alluded to in the application from the Rev. R. Kempthorne, on behalf of the parish, B. and C. distinguishing what is applied for, and D. the piece proposed to be given back to the Crown. B. No. 282, general register, was one of several small lots of Crown lands let in the year 1836, for a term of seven years, with the view of benefiting the poorer classes of the inhabitants, and in the year 1839 it was recommended in the General Report on Property by the Commissioners, that in cases where the tenant of any of these lots had proved a good one, a new lease should be granted to him. John Walton, the tenant of B. No. 282, in 1836, built a small cottage upon the ground, and has continued in occupation of it until the present period, paying the annual rent of 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Crown.

The small piece C. merely contains the present roads and path to the church.

The water-pipe, supplying his Excellency the Governor's official residence, passes through B. No. 282.

(signed) *G. W. Melliss*, Surveyor.

— No. 11. —

(No. 13.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Patrick Ross* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 11.
Governor Sir Patrick Ross to Earl Grey.
10 April 1849.

St. Helena, 10 April 1849.
(Received, 20 June 1849.)

My Lord, (Answered, 26 June 1849, No. 141, page 69.)

IN compliance with the representations contained in the accompanying letter from the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, I instructed the Queen's Advocate to prepare a deed, whereby I could, in Her Majesty's name, convey to the diocese of Cape Town in perpetuity, the churches and burial-grounds of this island, without which the rite of consecration could not have been administered, nor the instructions of Her Majesty, consequent upon the appointment of a Bishop to the diocese, been carried into immediate effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Patrick Ross.*

Enclosure in No. 11.

Encl. in No. 11.

Sir, St. Helena, 19 March 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I have received a petition from the ministers, churchwardens, and other inhabitants of the island and parish of St. Helena, praying that I will consecrate the church of James' Town, and the several burial-grounds in the island.

I am most anxious to accede to their request, and solemnly to dedicate by prayer and other sacred rites, the house that has been built for the service and worship of God, and to separate it and the various places of interment, for ever, from all profane and common purposes.

It appears however that the church, with the ground upon which it stands, together with the various burial-grounds, have never been conveyed to the Church. I am therefore debarred by the laws and usages of the Church of England from proceeding to consecration, there being no security that the church and ground may not be hereafter again applied to secular and common purposes.

Under these circumstances, I trust that your Excellency will be pleased to convey the church of James' Town, with the several burial-grounds of the island, to the See of Cape Town, which by the letters patent is appointed a corporation sole, with perpetual succession, for the express purpose of affording a secure tenure in the diocese for ecclesiastical property.

And this arrangement will, I trust, be made without prejudice to the interests of the inhabitants of James' Town, who have hitherto been exempt from any charge for the due preservation of these various burial-grounds, which are for the most part full, and have been used for the military equally with the civil population.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Cape Town.*

His Excellency
Major-general Sir Patrick Ross, Governor,
&c. &c. &c. St. Helena.

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

— No. 12. —

(No. 20.)

No. 12.
Governor Sir Patrick Ross to Earl Grey.
28 April 1849.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Patrick Ross* to Earl *Grey*.

St. Helena, 28 April 1849.
(Received, 4 July 1849.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a letter addressed to me by the Bishop of Cape Town, containing two applications relating to the extension and benefit of the Church in the island.

The first soliciting that the Magnetic Observatory at Longwood, at present under the superintendence of a Captain of Artillery and the Board of Ordnance, may be conveyed to the diocese of Cape Town in perpetuity, to serve as a Chapel-of-Ease in that part of the island.

The ground on which the Observatory stands was granted to the Board of Ordnance for the erection of an Observatory, and that establishment having been by recent orders from the Board broken up, and the officer directed to embark all the instruments, &c., for England, the ground consequently reverts to the Crown, together with the buildings; and it is under this persuasion that the application for their conveyance to the diocese is now preferred.

The lease of the house at Longwood, in which Divine service at present is performed, will expire in January 1852, and as Government, acting on the instructions contained in the despatch of the 28th May 1842, of which I enclose a copy, may contemplate some other arrangement as regards the future disposal or leasing of the house and lands of Longwood, whereby the parish would be deprived of the use of the room in question, I beg to recommend your Lordship's approval of this measure.

28 May 1842.

The second application is for the grant of two fields (adjoining that in which the new country church is erected), containing together four acres, and at present let at an annual rental of 1*l.* 2*s.*, for the purpose of building a parsonage-house between the church and Plantation School, which house would be built from the funds of the Church Society.

And as I consider that this object would be attended with great benefit to the parish, I beg also to recommend that authority may be granted to make a conveyance in perpetuity to the Church of the ground in question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Patrick Ross.*

Encl. 1, in No. 12.

Enclosure 1, in No. 12.

Sir,

St. Helena, 1 April 1849.

HAVING understood that it is probable that the establishment at the Observatory in this island will soon be broken up, and that there will be no further use for the building which has been erected for an Observatory, I venture to hope that your Excellency may feel disposed to move Her Majesty's Government to make a grant of that building, and the ground inclosed around it, to the See of Cape Town for ecclesiastical purposes, whenever they may cease to be used for the purposes to which they are now applied.

I trust that your Excellency may see fit to make the recommendation to Government, both because the building being well suited for the purpose of Divine worship would, at no great expense be altered and converted into a church; and also because the lease of the new building at Longwood, in which an excellent room is secured by Government to the Church for the public worship of God will shortly expire, and the building probably be required for other purposes; thus leaving a very poor district of the island without any place for holding Divine worship.

I also venture to hope, that your Excellency may be pleased to grant, or to move Her Majesty's Government to grant, a site for a parsonage-house and garden, between the country church and the school. I know of no situation where a clergyman could be so well placed, for the discharge of his pastoral duties, as one between his church and his school.

As Government is the proprietor of the land, and has already granted sites for the church, the school and the teacher's house, I trust I am not anticipating too much when I express a hope, that it will also make a grant of land for a residence of the minister of the flock.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Cape Town.*

His Excellency Sir P. Ross, &c.
Governor of St. Helena.

Enclosure 2, in No. 12.

EXTRACT, Lord *Stanley* to Governor *Trelawny*, No. 42, 28 May 1842.

I NEED not of course draw your attention to the observations of the Commissioners of Crown Lands on the advantages of the position of Longwood, directed as those observations no doubt are, to the expediency of securing that position as an important feature of the military defence of the island.

Encl. 2, in No. 12.

— No. 13. —

(No. 4.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Clarke* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 13.
Governor Clarke to Earl Grey.
15 February 1851.

St. Helena, 15 February 1851.
(Received, 31 March 1851.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, a Memorial addressed to your Lordship by the churchwardens and parishioners of this island, respecting their title to a certain piece of land to be used as an additional burial-ground, and as a site for the erection of the new country church.

2. The ground in question was, in addition to the other burial-grounds and churches of the island, transferred to the Lord Bishop of the diocese, as reported to your Lordship in my predecessor's despatch, No. 13,* of the 10th April 1849, and the memorialists are of opinion that it ought to have been secured to the parish.

* Page 63.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Clarke*, Lieut.-Colonel, R. A.,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 13.

Encl. in No. 13.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Grey*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Respectful Memorial of the Churchwardens and Parishioners of the Island and Parish of St. Helena.

Showeth,

THAT memorialists have been in correspondence with the Government of St. Helena, respecting the title to a certain piece of land, to be used as an additional burial-ground, and as a site for the erection of the new parish church now being built, principally by voluntary contribution, which piece of land was exchanged for another piece, and the exchange sanctioned to the parish by your Lordship, but the Colonial Government declined to grant the deeds and conveyance applied for, on the ground that the land in question has been conveyed to the Bishop of Cape Town by his Excellency the late Sir Patrick Ross, and infer that this parish not being a corporate body, is incapable of holding property granted for Church purposes.

Memorialists respectfully beg leave to refer your Lordship to copies of this correspondence attached, and referred to in the margin.

2d. That memorialists have held a public meeting, at which a committee was appointed to obtain information relative to Church property in this island, and in the report of that committee, the following statements are made.

3d. That from time immemorial, the country church and church-yard, have been the property of the parish, and that the churchwardens elected by the parishioners have levied rates, borrowed monies, acted as overseers of the poor, and performed generally the duties of trustees of parish property.

That it does not appear that for the purpose of consecrating the church and burial-ground, (which consecration was prayed by the inhabitants on the occasion of the first visit of any Bishop of the Church of England to this island), that it was in every way necessary that the absolute right to the parish property should be conveyed to the Bishop of Cape Town.

That in the opinion of the Committee (after inquiry) the grant by Sir Patrick Ross is defective in point of law, and recommending that a memorial on the subject should be forwarded to your Lordship, and that a respectful letter should be addressed to the Bishop, praying him to sanction and support the said memorial.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully pray, that your Lordship will be pleased to take into consideration the facts stated in the accompanying report of the committee of parishioners, and in consideration of the unsatisfactory state in which the tenure of parish property in this island appears now to stand; that your Lordship will be pleased to advise Her Majesty to

I.

Mediterranean and African Possessions.

ST. HELENA.

grant her loyal subjects in this colony, such documents as will secure the right of property in the parish church and church-yard of this island to the parish; and should the churchwardens not be considered legally qualified to hold such property in trust, that such other trustees may be appointed, as may secure this property to the parish of St. Helena for Church of England purposes, and prevent its alienation by any act of the Colonial Government.

Your memorialists have only to add, that they do not proceed in any spirit of opposition to the highly respected Bishop of Cape Town (than whom no person could be fitter as one of the trustees of the parish property here), but in the face of such a grant as that of Sir Patrick Ross, n which the parish is not even named or referred to, and the legality of which is doubted. Memorialists fear that many and serious inconveniences may arise from the right of property in the parish church and church-yard remaining unsettled.

Copy attached, marked.

and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray,

(signed) *C. Sampson,* Chairman.
M. J. Torbett,
George Moss, } Churchwardens.

(signed)

Eden Baker.	Lee Solomon.	Jas. Metcalfe.
Henry Weston.	Thos. B. Fowl r.	A. W. Isacke.
S. Gideon.	W. Goodman.	Thos. Storer.
W. Carrol.	John W. Carrol.	S. Hopewell.
W. Gigney.	F. Moss.	James Bobbins.
Henry Doveton.	Wm. Green.	E. J. Fowler.
J. Bagley, sen.	Chas. Tracy.	J. C. Youd.
G. W. A. Allexander.	Henry H. Legg.	Jas. Elliott.
John Scott.	W. Smith.	Robt. Galbreath.
Thos. Charlett.	J. M. Gideon.	C. A. Carrol.
I. Moss.	John Marshall.	Henry H. Gideon.
Fredk. Allexander.	Stephen Stroud.	J. Bagley, jun.
G. F. Alexander.	Stephen Young.	J. Torbett.
H. B. Wright.	H. F. Seale.	P. C. Gernet.
W. O. Kennedy.	D. O. M. Sherrard.	

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

—No. 1.—

(No. 6.)

No. 1.
Mr. Secretary Gladstone to Governor Trelawny.
17 January 1846.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Gladstone* to Governor *Trelawny*.

Sir, Downing-street, 17 January 1846.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 68 and 71, of the 9th and 29th of October last, forwarding an application from the Committee of the Church Society at St. Helena, for additional clerical aid, and recommending that Her Majesty's Government should grant a sum of 200*l.* per annum in furtherance of that object.

I should have considerable difficulty in acceding to any increase of charge for the public establishments at St. Helena, as such increase would practically fall upon the British Treasury. I shall be glad therefore, if you will consider whether it might not be possible, without incurring any additional expense to the public, to make a more adequate provision than is now made for the discharge of ecclesiastical duties in the island, by entering into some arrangement with the clergyman officiating as Military Chaplain, to render regular aid to the whole of the inhabitants, in lieu of confining his services as at present to the troops.

I regret to observe, that the returns relating to the general attendance of the inhabitants at Divine service, are not so encouraging as might be wished, and it is a question on which I should wish for a definite assurance whether, in the event of the plan which you suggest being adopted, the three clergymen who would then be provided for the inhabitants, including the troops, would be adequately and actively employed.

I should wish to be furnished with your opinion on this point, and likewise whether, if additional aid be really required, a clergyman might not be appointed, not as a second chaplain, but as assistant to the Colonial Chaplain, at a less expense than that which you have proposed.

You state in your despatch No. 68, that a Dissenting minister had arrived at St. Helena, and had met with considerable encouragement from the inhabitants, more especially from the lower classes. I have to request that you will explain to me whether you intended by this statement to imply, that he was likewise supported by the contributions of those who attend upon the worship he conducts.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Gladstone.*

—No. 2.—

(No. 2.)

No. 2.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir Patrick Ross.
8 August 1846.
* Page 54.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *Patrick Ross*.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 August 1846.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Frazer's despatch No. 21,* of the 18th May, respecting the additional clerical aid stated to be required at St. Helena. I have also had under my consideration the previous correspondence on this subject, and the conclusion which I have drawn from it is, that it would not be right to sanction any increase of charge on the public revenues for the ecclesiastical establishment at St. Helena.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

— No. 3. —

(No. 31.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *Patrick Ross.*

No. 3.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir Patrick Ross.
1 March 1847.
* Page 59.

Sir, Downing-street, 1 March 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 56,* of the 23d December last, forwarding a memorial from the colonial chaplain and churchwardens of St. Helena, representing the dilapidated state of the parish country church, and praying for a grant from the public treasury of 1,000 *l.* and a loan of equal amount for building a new church.

I regret that I cannot comply with this application. In this country and in the colonies, churches have been erected by different communities entirely from their own resources, and where those resources have been very limited in amount, the community has been contented with a plain and moderate structure proportionate to their means.

This course should be followed by the inhabitants of St. Helena; or if they cannot raise the necessary funds for a new church, they must provide, by voluntary contributions, the means of effecting such repairs in the present building as will keep it from further dilapidation; I can hold out to them no hopes of assistance from the British Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 4. —

(No. 37.)

No. 4.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir Patrick Ross.
10 May 1847.
* Page 62.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *Patrick Ross.*

Sir, Downing-street, 10 May 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch of 25th February, No. 11,* apprising me of your having directed the Colonial Chaplain at St. Helena, to discontinue the practice of demanding a fee on baptism.

It was quite right that steps should be taken for discontinuing the practice, but I do not think that your communication to the Colonial Chaplain on the subject ought to have taken the form of orders. They would more properly have consisted in a quotation to him of the opinion of the Bishop of London, that the demand of such fees was illegal, or at least was contrary to the laws and canons of the Church of England. The error in point of form was, however, under the circumstances very natural, and you will, I doubt not, see the convenience of making the necessary explanation on the subject to the Colonial Chaplain, and of assuring him that it was not your intention to claim any authority over him in matters exclusively spiritual and ecclesiastical.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 5. —

(No. 38.)

No. 5.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir Patrick Ross.
10 May 1847.
* Page 61.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *Patrick Ross.*

Sir, Downing-street, 10 May 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 6th January, No. 2,* forwarding and recommending to my favourable consideration the applications of the Reverend Mr. Kempthorne, Colonial Chaplain at St. Helena, and of Mr. Greenland, overseer and sexton of the town church in that island, in which they pray to be allowed to receive to their own benefit the usual ecclesiastical fees, which have of late years been carried to the account of the Colonial Treasury.

Under all the circumstances of the case, I have to desire that you will cause the amount of these fees to be restored in the proper proportions to the Colonian Chaplain, the clerk, and the sexton, and that their future enjoyment of them may not be disturbed.

With regard to the practice of demanding baptismal fees, I must refer you to the instructions which I have conveyed to you on this subject in my despatch of to-day's date, No. 37.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 6. —

(No 50.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *Patrick Ross.*

No. 6.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir Patrick Ross.
27 August 1847.

Sir, Downing-street, 27 August 1847.

I HEREWITH transmit the copy of Letters Patent, erecting the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, together with the Island of St. Helena, into a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the "Bishopric of Cape Town," and appointing the Reverend Robert Grey, D.D., to be consecrated Bishop of that See.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 7. —

(No. 103.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *Patrick Ross.*

No. 7.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir Patrick Ross.
8 November 1848.
* Page 62.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 November 1848.

I HAVE received your despatch of 12th August last, No. 26,* reporting the circumstances under which you had authorized a grant of land in exchange to the parish of St. Helena, as a site for a new church, and I have to convey to you my sanction for the arrangement.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 8. —

(No. 141.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *Patrick Ross.*

No. 8.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir Patrick Ross.
26 June 1849.
* Page 63.

Sir, Downing-street, 26 June 1849.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of 10th and 17th April last, Nos. 13* and 16, notifying the arrival of the Bishop of Cape Town at St. Helena, on his first visitation, and reporting that you had instructed the Queen's Advocate to prepare a deed conveying to the diocese of Cape Town in perpetuity the churches and burial-grounds of the island.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes,* Esq. M.P., to the Lord Bishop of *London.*

No. 1.
B. Hawes, Esq. M.P. to the Lord Bishop of London.
19 Feb. 1847.

No. 50.
30 November 1846.

My Lord, Downing-street, 19 February 1847.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a despatch from the Governor of St. Helena, forwarding a Memorial addressed to your Lordship by the clergy and inhabitants of that island, praying that their spiritual interests may be considered in connexion with any steps which may be taken to erect a bishopric in the neighbouring colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Bishop of London to B. Hawes, Esq. M.P.
20 Feb. 1847.
* *See* page 69.

COPY of a LETTER from the Lord Bishop of *London* to *B. Hawes*, Esq., M.P.

Sir London House, 20 February 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter,* and of a duplicate letter to Earl Grey from the Governor of St. Helena, requesting his Lordship to transmit to me a Memorial sent therewith.

This memorial would have been more properly addressed to Earl Grey than to me; and all that I can do in the matter to which it relates, is to recommend the prayer of it to his Lordship's favourable consideration.

It appears to me desirable, that the island of St. Helena should be included in the diocese of the Bishop who will be stationed at the Cape; and that the Mauritius should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Colombo, if he be willing to take charge of it.

I have received from the Mauritius a pressing representation to that effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. London.*

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Lord Bishop of Cape Town to Earl Grey.
27 March 1851.

COPY of a LETTER from the Lord Bishop of *Cape Town* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, Cape Town, 27 March 1851.

1. I HAVE within the last few days received a letter from the churchwardens of the country church at St. Helena, dated the 1st of December last, on the subject of alleged dissatisfaction with the tenure of the country church and churchyard in that island, vested in the see, in 1849 (of which I presume a copy has been forwarded to your Lordship), together with a copy of a Memorial addressed to your Lordship by certain of the parishioners, and appended documents on the same subject.

Enclosure 1.
Encl. 2, 3, and 4.

2. I beg to forward for your Lordship's information, a copy of my reply to the churchwardens, together with copies of the petition for consecration,—abstract of the grant, and the consecration deed of the burial-ground.

3. I cannot but think that the matter originates entirely in misapprehension, and that there is no practical evil or grievance whatever in the case, but on the contrary, that the conveyance to the see, according to the provision in the letters patent, afforded the most obvious security for the parish, and the best means of escape from a variety of difficulties and questions attending any other tenure of the property.

4. I will therefore not give further trouble to your Lordship by additional remarks on the subject, beyond those contained in the papers, already sufficiently voluminous, unless you should express a wish for further information or explanation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Cape Town.*

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Gentlemen, Protea, Cape of Good Hope, 20 March 1851.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st December last (which reached my hands on Saturday last), with accompanying copies of documents marked A to F, by which I learn that the tenure of the parish property on the island is considered by some of the parishioners to be in an unsatisfactory state by reason of its being vested in the see of Cape Town; and that they believe the grant of the country church to the see by the late Governor is illegal; and am requested to support the prayer of a memorial to Earl Grey, that trustees of parish property may be appointed; and to waive the "doubtful" ownership conferred on the see by the grant of the late Governor.

From the perusal of the papers with which you have favoured me, and especially of the letter addressed to myself, the Report of the Committee, and the memorial to Earl Grey, I cannot gather that the dissatisfaction said to exist on the part of those parishioners who have joined in these several proceedings, with regard to the mode which has been adopted, of vesting parish or church property in the Island of St. Helena, which is the same that has been pursued in this colony in all cases, is in any way well founded, or that the state of the tenure

is

is detrimental to the interests of the parish. On the contrary, it still appears to me that the mode which has been adopted for permanently vesting the parish property is the most secure, and the best for the parishioners themselves; and that any wish to change it for a more local trusteeship (were it practicable) originates solely in misapprehension.

I cannot doubt the object of the committee to be, as my own is, solely that of providing a safe, legal, and enduring title to the church and churchyards for the parish inalienably, in connexion with the communion of the Church of England for ever, and under the parochial polity of the church. The approval of this principle is not only expressed in the petition for consecration of the various churches and churchyards; but in your present letter, in which you term the reason for conveyance of the church in James' Town, and the burial-ground, to the see for the express purpose of affording a safe tenure, "a good and sufficient reason." The circumstances of these properties, and of the country church, in point of title were, so far as I am aware, or can gather from the various documents with which you have furnished me, identical. They all belonged to the Crown, having never apparently been alienated from it by any grant whatever. There could not indeed be any reasonable apprehension as to any of them, that after being promised, and set apart, and appropriated by the Government, and built upon, or used for church purposes by the parishioners, whether for a longer or shorter period, they would ever be reclaimed and diverted from that purpose; and therefore, in this respect also, the several churches and churchyards seem to have been in the same position. But it is an injunction as ancient as it is reasonable, in the church, that no Bishop shall consecrate without a previous legal donation; and at the period of my visitation no such legal donation appeared to have been made of any of the churches and churchyards in St. Helena. Had such a previous donation existed in the case of the country church, or any other property comprised in the grants of Sir P. Ross, a subsequent grant thereof would doubtless have been invalid. If, however, after the lapse of so many years of occupation it was, as I apprehend, legally open to Sir P. Ross to make a primitive grant from the Crown, without (as it is said) the knowledge or consent of the parishioners; it appears to me to indicate a very unsatisfactory previous tenure of what the parishioners deemed to be already church property.

It is true, indeed, that the form of donation in England, until modern Church Building Acts, was not a donation to the Bishop himself, but rather an absolute surrender by the owner, for himself and his heirs, of his right and title, to no particular person or body, but for the purpose of a church or churchyard; upon which it became dedicated to that use for ever. But parishes in England have an ancient standing by which their representatives and officers, ecclesiastical and lay, have some of the qualities, at least, of a corporate body, subject to the control of the proper tribunals. And I believe I am correct in stating, that under comparatively recent legislation, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in England, like the different colonial sees, have been constituted a body corporate, with the same powers of holding ecclesiastical property, and numerous new churches and churchyards in England have been conveyed to them by the donors, in exact parallel with the course lately pursued in the colony and in St. Helena, of conveying similar property to the see as a similar corporation. The want of such a depository of title to church property has, indeed, been long felt in the colonies.

Under these circumstances, therefore, the see being constituted by the letters patent a corporation with a seal, and with power to hold lands in succession, appeared to be the only fixed and ascertained body in which to vest the legal title of the property. The final appropriation of the property to its intended purpose was afterwards made, as you are aware, by a formal document under seal, read and subscribed before all present at the service of consecration. So far as I am aware, the see has no further control over the church property except as its guardian and trustee, and is absolutely without power of alienation; and the property can never be legally diverted from the purpose to which it is appropriated. The control of the Bishop as ordinary, which you advert to as the desirable limitation of the control of the see, alone remains, and is altogether independent of what I cannot but think you err in terming the proprietorship of the church. The fabric will remain under guardianship of the minister and churchwardens of the communion of the Church of England, and the Bishop has in fact, no more power or authority over it than the Bishop of a diocese in England has over every parish church in his diocese. The property being vested, therefore, not in the Bishop individually, but in the corporation of the see, and being subject to the appropriation made at the consecration, ought to be considered, I conceive, rather as a negative of all adverse titles, than as any positive ownership whatever, except for mere formal and technical purposes: and I apprehend the only circumstance that could ever arise, productive of anomaly or inconvenience, would be the very remotely possible severance of St. Helena from the diocese of Cape Town. The same objection would, however, apply to the whole of the grants made to the see in the eastern division of this colony, and Natal, or in any portion of the diocese, in case of a division, and in the constitution of any new see, the difficulty will doubtless be met with a provision for attaching to every such new see the churches and church property within its limits.

I regret that in the compass of any letter I can write, I cannot explain to you, with any satisfaction to myself, the whole of the points on which, unless I am much mistaken, explanation alone is required for your perfect satisfaction with the arrangement that has been made. I could have wished, indeed, that the grievances and inconveniences which the parishioners apprehend had been brought forward in a more practical shape, as I have been unable to discover them; and am persuaded that a reference to the opinion of your own law officers, who I cannot doubt would have readily advised you on the subject, would have con-

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

ST. HELENA.

vinced you that your apprehensions were groundless in every respect. But there are several points in your letter, and the various documents accompanying it, on which I will briefly touch, lest I should be supposed to assent to some statements with which I cannot agree.

In your letter you say that the parishioners, although petitioning for consecration, were not informed that the country church and ground should be conveyed to the see; and you distinguish between the church and burial-grounds in James' Town and the country church. You state, also, that Sir P. Ross included in the conveyance to the see "the parish church in the country and ground attached, the same not being the property of the Government, but of the parish, and recognised as such by the Home Government." I have already adverted, in part, to these points. I know of no difference, in point of tenure, of the various properties, and believe none existed, and that all were legally the property of the Government, having never been granted over for the purposes intended. The property was not, therefore, the property of the parish; and although I had every confidence in the practical security of the several appropriations made by the Government, and in its good faith, I was, in justice to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to Miss Coutts, and to various other contributors to a considerable amount (I think not less than 800 *l.*), whose donations have been influenced by, or dependent upon, my recommendation, as well as my duty to the Church in general, bound to a technical security before consecration. And I believe the parishioners were aware of the contemplated arrangement at the time. At least I stated at St. Helena, as freely and as publicly as I have done everywhere throughout the diocese, the difficulties which stood in the way of consecration, from the want of a secure tenure. And I well remember that it was at the request of certain of the parishioners, who apprehended that if the property were granted by Government to the see, the repairs would fall on the parish, that I inserted in my official letter to his Excellency the expression of a hope that the Government would transfer the property without prejudice to the interests of the inhabitants, who had hitherto been exempted from any charges for the preservation of the burial-grounds. I may add that the property is still, or rather is more than before, the property of the parish, being now *in ecclesiâ*; and repeat there can be no possible interference by the see with the churchwardens, in the character of "owner" or trustee of the property, but only as Bishop. It appears to me that the only possible fulfilment of the gift to the parish, approved by Earl Grey, was by the intervention by a trustee or trustees. The Bishop is that trustee, with the advantage of perpetual succession; and so far as I can see, the multiplication of trustees, local or otherwise, would neither alter the character of the trust, nor in any degree more fulfill the gift to the parish, which appears to be confessedly incapable as such of receiving a conveyance. That some person or persons must be nominated as trustee or trustees, is obvious; and having no doubt that the most eligible has been adopted, I regret the objections which have arisen, more as indicating a want of confidence (although in reality no confidence is required), than in any other light. As the legal opinions of the committee do not seem to have emanated from any legal authority, and appear to me contrary to obvious principles, I do not think it necessary to notice them particularly, as probably, unless my previous explanations satisfy them, I should fail in throwing any further light upon the subject. I may, however, mention that I apprehend the Act of Parliament, to which an imperfect reference is given by the committee, as 58 Geo. 3, c. s. 38, and which I am therefore unable to find, is an Act for England only, not applying to St. Helena, and may be placed out of question. Besides which, the clause quoted by the committee relates to additions, not exchanges; and if it had applied to exchanges, the freehold of both pieces of ground was solely in the Government.

I regret to differ with any of the parishioners, but I am sure you will perceive that I cannot, with the convictions I have expressed, join in a recommendation to Earl Grey of the course proposed in their memorial.

Having written to Lord Grey on the subject, I enclose you a copy of my letter to his Lordship.

I have, &c.

The Churchwardens of St. Helena.

(signed) *R. Cape Town.*

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

PETITION OF CONSECRATION.

To the Right Reverend Father in God *Robert*, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Cape Town.

The Humble Petition of the Clergy, Churchwardens and other Inhabitants of the Parish and Island of St. Helena.

Right Reverend Father in God,

WE the undersigned ministers, churchwardens and other inhabitants of the parish and island of St. Helena, beg leave to represent to your Lordship, that the church or building erected in James' Town, in the above-named island, for the public worship of Almighty God, the

the preaching of His word, and administration of His sacraments according to the rules, ceremonies and ordinances of the United Church of England and Ireland, has never, in consequence of there being no Bishop, been solemnly set apart and consecrated.

That there are also several burial-grounds to which our dead have been committed, which for the same cause have never been consecrated.

And that there is a church in the country now in a dilapidated state, and shortly to be pulled down, in order that a more suitable edifice may be erected, which has also never been consecrated.

We therefore in our own names, and in the names of the parishioners at large, having obtained the sanction and approbation of his Excellency the Governor to the same, as testified in the letter hereunto annexed, do humbly pray that your Lordship will be pleased, by virtue of your pastoral and episcopal office, to sever and separate from all profane and common use the church of James' Town; and also that you will, by the word of God, and prayer, and other spiritual and religious duties, now dedicate and consecrate it in all time coming to the sacredname of God, and to His service and worship only, in exclusive connexion with the Church in the diocese of Cape Town, of which your Lordship and successors in the said see are and shall be Bishops, and which is in communion with the United Church of England and Ireland as now by law established.

Your petitioners also at the same time pray, that you will in like manner consecrate and set apart from all profane and common uses, the various burial-grounds, of which we subjoin a list and description, and that you will be pleased to license for the worship of Almighty God, and administration of the sacraments of the church in the country, until another and more suitable building can be erected.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(signed) Rich. Kempthorne, Chaplain.
W. Bousfield, Assistant Chaplain.
S. Soloman, Sheriff.
H. F. Strange.
H. Kay.
J. S. Des Fountour.
Thomas Ross.
J. Pritchard
J. Begley, jun.
J. Bowker.
R. White.
O. Bayley.
S. J. Pritchard.
W. O. Kennedy, Senior Churchwarden.
H. J. Weston, Junior Churchwarden.
D. K. Pritchard.
Henry W. Gideon.
J. Mallins.
H. Rawlins, M.D.
R. J. Pritchard.
John Thompson.
John H. Hands.
P. C. Gemel.
G. W. Bennett.
M. J. Takett.
J. W. Bovill.
Henry Doreton.
J. Wardness More.

St. Helena, 13 March 1849.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Encl. 3, in No. 1.

EXTRACTS of Grant by Sir *P. Ross*, under seal of the Island of St. Helena, dated 29 March 1849.

WHEREAS the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Cape Town has applied to me, the said Governor, requesting that the church of James-Town, with the several burial-grounds of the said island, be conveyed to him the said Bishop and his successors, for the purpose of being dedicated to the service and worship of God, and separated for ever from all profane and common purposes: and whereas I, the said Governor, have consented and agreed thereto: Now know ye, that I do hereby grant, release and confirm to the said Bishop and his successors (*inter alia*),

And all those other pieces or parcels of lands heretofore used, or intended to be used as a burial-ground or burial-grounds, called the Parish Churchyards, situate, lying and being in the west division of the said island, part of church ground, registered in the general register of property as follows; viz.—No. 282, one acre two roods 14 poles; part of No. 288, one rood 39 poles; and No. 290, one acre two roods and 13 poles (more or less); which said last-mentioned pieces or parcels of land adjoin each other, butting and bounding north upon the public road leading from Plantation House towards the John's-hole; east, upon part of Crown property, No. 288; south, upon the Crown property, No. 284; and west, partly upon Crown property, No. 280, and partly upon the public road leading from Plantation House gate to Casons; and are particularly delineated or described in the plans hereunto annexed, marked F: To hold the said edifice, church, tenement or building, and the said pieces or parcels of land and premises, with their several rights, members and appurtenances, unto the said Lord Bishop and his successors for ever, for the purpose of being consecrated and dedicated, according to their several natures and properties, to Divine worship and interment, in conformity with the

I.
Mediterranean and African Possessions.

ST. HELENA.

rites, ceremonies and rubrics of the united Church of England and Ireland, and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said island, this 29th day of March in the year of our Lord 1849.

Patrick Ross. (L. S.)

Encl. 4, in No. 1.

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

Copy of Deed of Consecration of Country Church, Burial Ground and Site.

In the name of God, amen. We, Robert, by Divine permission Bishop of Cape Town, taking into consideration the pious and religious desires of the residents and inhabitants of St. Helena, in the island of St. Helena, in our diocese and jurisdiction of Cape Town, and upon a certain deed of donation of the pieces or parcels of ground herein named, bearing date the 29th day of March in the year of our Lord God 1849, and made and executed by his Excellency Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M. and K.C.H., Governor of the island of St. Helena, do decree the said pieces and parcels of ground herein described, but more particularly delineated in the diagram annexed to the deed of conveyance, and marked F, heretofore used or intended to be used as a burial-ground or burial-grounds, and upon which the church, commonly called the country church, now stands, being in the west division of the said island, and registered in the general registry of property as follows; viz.—No. 282, one acre two roods 14 poles; part of No. 288, one rood 39 poles; and No. 290, one acre and two roods, containing in the whole three acres two roods and 13 poles (more or less); to be separated from all ancient common and profane uses; and do by our ordinary and episcopal authority assign, dedicate and consecrate it as the churchyard, cemetery, or burying-place for the dead bodies of the residents and inhabitants of St. Helena aforesaid, members of the Church of England, and as the site of the new church shortly to be erected; and we do openly and publicly pronounce, decree and declare that the same shall for ever hereafter continue so separated, assigned, dedicated and consecrated by this our definite sentence or final decree, which we make and promulge in these writings; saving always and in all things to ourselves and our successors, Bishops of Cape Town, all ordinary and episcopal jurisdiction, rights and privileges. In testimony whereof we have caused our episcopal seal to be hereunto affixed this 5th day of April in the year of our Lord 1849, and in the second year of our consecration.

Robert (L. S.) *Cape Town.*

COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, &c.

COPIES of any PETITIONS to The QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845.

(*Sir Robert Harry Inglis.*)

PART I.

MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *May* 1852.

[*Price* 10*d.*]

355.—I.

Under 12 *oz.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 February 1852;—*for*,

"COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 17 May 1852.

DESART.

(Sir Robert Harry Inglis.)

PART VII.

SOUTH AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA

AND

NEW ZEALAND.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *May* 1852.

355.—VII.

32.095

SCHEDULE.

Part VII.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

DESPATCHES FROM THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Number in Series.	From Whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1846:		
1	Lieut.-Governor Robe	26 Dec. (156)	APPROPRIATIONS FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES. Transmitting a MEMORIAL against the Appropriation of the Public Revenue to Religious Purposes - - -	1
		1847:		
2	Lieut.-Governor Robe	28 Dec. (152)	ARRIVAL OF BISHOP OF ADELAIDE. Reported -	4
		1848:		
3	Lieut.-Governor Robe	27 June (57)	ENDOWMENT OF BISHOPRIC OF ADELAIDE. Transmitting Resolutions of the Legislative Council of South Australia, expressive of grateful acknowledgments to Miss Burdett Coutts, for providing Funds for Endowing the Bishopric - - - - - - - - -	4

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

		1846:		
1	Earl Grey - -	17 Dec. (40) (Extract.)	APPROPRIATIONS FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES. Necessity for ample and regular provision for Maintenance of Public Worship - - - - - - -	5
		1847:		
2	Earl Grey - -	28 May (79)	APPROPRIATIONS FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES. With further reference to the Question. MEMORIAL forwarded in Lieutenant-governor's Despatch, No. 156, 26 December 1846, Acknowledged - - - - -	5
3	Earl Grey - -	22 Aug. (109)	BISHOPRIC OF ADELAIDE. Enclosing Copy of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, erecting the Provinces of South and Western Australia into a Bishop's See - - - - - - -	6

OTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

		1847:		
1	- - - -	15 May -	Memorial from Gentlemen interested in the welfare of South Australia, calling attention to the present Condition and future Prospects of the Church of England in that Province - - - - - - - - - - - -	6

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

DESPATCHES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Number in Series.	From Whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1851:		
		18 Mar. (29)	RELIGIOUS PROVISION FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Memorial from Inhabitants of District of York, and Governor's suggestions on appointing additional Clergymen.	
			(This Despatch will be found already printed for Parliament, in the "Papers relative to Convict Discipline;" presented by Command, 30th April 1852.)	
		1852:		
		9 Jan. (8)	RELIGIOUS PROVISION FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Governor's application for an Addition to the Stipends of the Clergy in the several Districts.	
			Statement showing the first Establishment and Progress of the Church of England in the Colony.	
			(This Despatch will be found already printed for Parliament, in the "Papers relative to Convict Discipline;" presented by Command, 30th April 1852.)	

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

		1847:		
1	Earl Grey - - -	22 Aug. (50)	BISHOPRIC OF ADELAIDE. Enclosing Copies of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, erecting the Provinces of South and Western Australia into a Bishop's See - - - - - - - -	8
		1851:		
		21 Aug. (100)	ADDITIONAL RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL PROVISION FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Correspondence with the Lords of the Treasury on the Appointment of Three additional Clergymen, consequent on the recent Representation from the Colonists of the York District.	
			(This Despatch will be found already printed for Parliament, in the "Papers relative to Convict Discipline;" presented by Command, 30th April 1852.)	

OTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

		1846:		
1	The Rev. E. Hawkins to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.	23 Feb. -	Enclosing Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Pearson, having reference to Church matters in Western Australia - - - - - - - - - - -	8
			Necessity for the APPOINTMENT OF A BISHOP -	8

(*continued*)

Number in Series.	From Whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1846:		
2	Lord Littleton to the Rev. E. Hawkins.	5 Mar - -	In reply - - - - - - - - - - -	10
		1851:		
3	The Bishop of Adelaide to Earl Grey - -	7 Aug. -	On the Subject of Licensing the CONVICT CHAPLAINS in Western Australia, and the Erection of that Colony into a separate Diocese - - - - - - - -	10
		1852:		
4	Earl Grey - -	10 Feb. - -	In reply to the preceding Communication - - - -	12

NEW ZEALAND.

DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR SIR G. GREY.

		1851:		
1	Governor Sir G. Grey	8 Feb. (31)	OUTLINE OF FORM OF CHURCH CONSTITUTION. Forwarding the Copy of a Letter to the Bishop of New Zealand, enclosing same - - - - - - - -	13
2	Governor Sir G. Grey	26 Mar. (51)	PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW ZEALAND, and Formation of Three separate Bishopries - - - - - - - - - -	17
			Correspondence with the Bishop thereon - - - -	18

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

		1852:		
1	Earl Grey - -	27 Jan. (15)	PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF DIOCESE, and Constitution of additional Bishopries. Correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury on this Question - -	22

COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845.

PART VII.

South and Western Australia, and New Zealand.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor.

— No. 1. —

(No. 156.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Robe* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone.*

No. 1. Lieutenant-Governor Robe to Mr. Secretary Gladstone. 26 Dec. 1846.

Adelaide, South Australia,
26 December 1846.
Received, 18 May 1847.

Sir, (Answered 28 May 1847, No. 79, page 5.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Memorial addressed to our Most Gracious Sovereign, by sundry inhabitants of this province, deprecating the vote of the Legislative Council at its last sessions, appropriating money from the public revenue for the support of religion and education, and praying that Her Majesty would instruct me not to propose or assent to any measure for the application of any part of the public funds of the colony for the support of religion.

I need not say that I do not concur in the views of the memorialists.

This memorial is the production of certain persons, principally dissenters from the established churches, congregated under the appellation of the "Anti-State Support League." The subject has been under discussion at public meetings, and in the local newspapers, since July last; very active measures have been employed to obtain signatures to the memorial from all parts of the colony, and 2,557 have been procured, which, if all genuine, would amount to about one-tenth of the present population.

The Memorial bears no date, but was forwarded to me on the 18th instant.

I do not feel called upon to trouble you with any lengthy remarks upon this Memorial, but I must deny that the Act of Parliament under which this colony was first founded, prevented the making provision for religious purposes from the public funds. That Act distinctly authorised the Governor to appoint Chaplains of the Established Churches of England and Scotland; one of whom has, in fact, been borne on the Colonial Estimates ever since.

That no increase of ecclesiastical establishment has taken place up to this year, has been owing, at first, to the infancy of the colony, and subsequently, to its bankruptcy.

The Memorialists pronounce themselves the representatives of one-half of the population of the colony, but the members of the Established Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome amount near 16,000 persons, out of a population of 23,000, and those bodies have gladly accepted the Government aid, and are employing it very beneficially.

On my arrival in this province a twelvemonth ago, there was but one clergyman of the Church of England (the Colonial Chaplain), the population in commu-

VII. South and Western Australia, and New Zealand.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

nion with our church being 12,000. There are now five appointed to livings, and one performing service gratuitously. For these we are mainly indebted to the funds of the Society for Propogating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, aided by private subscription and pew-rents.

I feel convinced that voluntary subscriptions alone will not suffice to support a sufficient number of clergy, to construct places of worship, and to maintain schools.

There are, I fear, but too many who consider the maintenance of spiritual teachers an unnecessary expense; and of those who are fully alive to their importance, many reside in parts too thinly inhabited to admit of their maintaining clergy without assistance, either from the State or from societies of piously disposed persons elsewhere.

For these reasons I decline recommending for favourable consideration the prayer of the Memorialists, believing that in doing so I am acting in accordance with the best interests of the colony, and with the wishes of a large majority of its inhabitants.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Fred^k H. Robe*,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

May it please Your Majesty,

The undersigned, your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects in the province of South Australia, crave permission to lay before your Majesty their humble memorial against the recent interference, by the Governor and Legislative Council of this colony, with religious matters, trusting that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to extend to them adequate protection and redress.

Your memorialists beg leave most respectfully to represent to your Majesty, as grounds for now soliciting your Majesty's gracious interposition, that they have been the instruments of founding a colony almost, if not altogether, unequalled in the rapidity of its progress in population and wealth, and which offers an increasing field for the employment of the overflowing population and capital of the United Kingdom.

That the colony thus founded, received no pecuniary aid in the commencement from the State, and now provides from its own unaided resources for the expenses of its government, and that any assistance which has been granted to it by the Imperial Legislature has been rendered necessary by proceedings which the community could not restrain or prevent; and your memorialists venture to affirm, it has been in a high degree loyal, peaceful and moral.

That many of your memorialists and others, both residents here and in the mother country, were induced to aid in the foundation of this colony, or to select it as a place of residence, because the uniform system adopted in the disposal of waste lands prevented the existence of any endowments for a peculiar church, and because they believed that there would be no interference with the uniform views or practices of individuals or bodies of Christians.

That this belief, derived in part from the principles upon which the colony was founded, and in part from the distinct assurances of individual members of the Commission to whom was delegated the power to found this colony, has been strengthened by the circumstance, that more than 10 years have elapsed since the earliest settlers left England, without any attempt on the part of the Legislature to interfere in religious matters, and that consequently the measure of which your memorialists complain, though it may not violate any express legislative provision, does in effect contravene the principle of this colony as understood by your memorialists, and as hitherto acted upon.

That your memorialists, who represent, as they believe, more than one-half of this community, have by themselves, or in conjunction with others, by their voluntary efforts, provided not fewer than 45 places of worship, capable of accommodating nearly 7,000 persons, and have at all times proved themselves willing to contribute to the support of preachers of the Gospel, and the maintenance of religious worship.

That the Legislative Council of this colony, which body your petitioners would respectfully remind your Majesty, is not elected by, or responsible to the community for which it legislates, and does not represent their opinions or their interests, has, during the present session, introduced a measure professedly for the support of religion, by which a portion of the public funds of the colony is to be appropriated among different religious bodies in proportion to their apparent numbers; and that this measure, although opposed by the vast majority of those who take an interest in the subject, and by a majority of the whole population of the province, has been adopted, and will have the force of law, unless your Majesty shall be graciously pleased to interfere to prevent it from taking effect.

That your memorialists, while they will yield to none in loyalty and devotion to your Majesty, and in attachment to your Majesty's Government, venture to claim for themselves and

VII.
South and Western Australia, and New Zealand.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

and for the community of which they form a part, entire and absolute freedom in all matters of religion, which freedom they conceive has been violated by the measure of which they complain; but believing that it is your Majesty's desire to protect the rights of conscience of all your Majesty's subjects, your memorialists thus confidently appeal to the justice and liberality of your Majesty to free them from a measure so unjust and obnoxious as that recently adopted by the Legislature.

That although your memorialists must have objected to any form of State support of religion in this colony, believing it to involve, under any circumstances, an unjustifiable interference with the rights of conscience, yet that the proposed measure, by which the State is made to lend its support indifferently to every form of religion which may be professed by sections of the colonists, appears to your memorialists the most objectionable in principle, since it destroys all pretence of religious feeling as the foundation of a measure professedly religious, and places the Legislature in the position of violating the religious conviction of the majority of the colonists for a mere naked principle of expediency, for which no sufficient ground can be alleged, even upon the reasonings of the Legislature itself.

That not merely are the different denominations of Christians compelled to contribute to the support of every other denomination, although conscientiously believing that the tenets of some are unscriptural and erroneous; but all Christians, as they are already compelled, as members of the State, to contribute to the support of a religion which is not Christian, may, if the principles of the Legislature are carried out, find themselves contributing to the support of Mahometanism, Brahimism or Buddhism, or any of the various forms of idolatry or polytheism among the nations from which the population of this colony may be recruited.

That the alleged unwillingness or inability of the people of this colony to provide for their own religious instruction, which has been the foundation of the measure of which your memorialists respectfully complain, is, they crave leave to inform your Majesty, unfounded in fact, since all denominations of Christians, with the single exception of the members of the Church of England, have provided, or are in course of providing, ample means for the support of religion among themselves. And your memorialists, many of whom are members of that Church, confidently affirm, that there has been, and is, no disinclination in the body of its members to contribute to the support of religion, so far as means have been afforded them of so doing.

That the apparent inadequacy of the means of religious instruction in this province arises mainly from circumstances in its social condition, for which no Government can provide, since the industrial pursuits of the colony necessarily tend to scatter large numbers of the population in extensive tracts of country, beyond the reach of any settled religious ministration, excepting at a cost which would probably absorb the whole present means of the colony; and that in consequence of this inevitable dispersion of the settlers, the means of religious instruction must of necessity be below the apparent requirements of the community, or must, in a very large population, exceed their real wants.

That the measure thus adopted by the Legislative Council is in many respects similar in principle to that which has prevailed in the neighbouring colony of New South Wales, in which colony it was introduced as an exceptional measure, justified, as your memorialists have been informed, on the ground of peculiar circumstances of the colony as a convict colony, and that not merely does the practice of such a colony form no precedent for legislature in this, from which convicts are excluded, but the system there has proved utterly inadequate and inefficient, since the apparent destitution of the means of religious instruction, in spite of a very large aid from Government, is even greater in the colony of New South Wales than in this community, where hitherto no such aid has been afforded.

That the introduction of the measure of which your memorialists complain has disunited the community; has interfered with the co-operation of members of all denominations of the Christian religion for common objects; has lessened the voluntary contributions of individuals to the support and spread of religion; has destroyed the prospect of any effectual aid by the State to education; has violated the confidence of the colonists in the justice and wisdom of their rulers; and unless your Majesty should graciously interfere, will have laid the foundation of the religious dissensions from which so many portions of your Majesty's dominions have suffered, but from which this colony has happily been hitherto exempt, and that the perpetuation of such a system would prove in all respects injurious to the material, moral, and religious interests of the colony.

Your memorialists therefore most humbly and earnestly pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to signify to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor of this colony, your Majesty's pleasure, that he should not prefer or assent to any measure for the application of any part of the public funds of the colony for the support of religion, and should give to your memorialists such other relief in the premises as to your Majesty may seem meet.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

(Here follow 2,557 signatures.)

VII.
South and Western Australia, and New Zealand.

No. 2.
Lieutenant-Governor Robe to Earl Grey.
28 Dec. 1847.

— No. 2. —

(No. 152.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Robe* to Earl *Grey*.

Adelaide, South Australia,
28 December 1847.

My Lord,

I HAVE great satisfaction in being able to announce to your Lordship the arrival this day of the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, with his family and suite, in perfect health, after a prosperous voyage.

It is somewhat remarkable that this advent, of such importance to the welfare of this young settlement, should have occurred on the anniversary of the foundation of the colony, and which is kept by the inhabitants as one of rejoicing.

This is the eleventh anniversary of the day on which Governor Hindmarsh landed and proclaimed South Australia as a distinct British settlement.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Fred^k H. Robe*,
Lieutenant-Governor.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Lieutenant-Governor Robe to Earl Grey.
27 June 1848.

(No. 57.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Robe* to Earl *Grey*.

Adelaide, South Australia, 27 June 1848.
(Received, 1 November 1848.)

My Lord,

ON opening the present session of the Legislative Council on the 2d instant, being the first meeting of that body that took place since the arrival of the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, I deemed the occasion a fitting one for publicly recording, as the head of this government, my own sense of the obligation which this colony owes to the munificence of our fellow countrywoman, Miss Burdett Coutts, for her munificence in providing the means whereby Her Majesty the Queen has been enabled to constitute this province a separate episcopal see.

The Council, concurring in those sentiments, passed a resolution, on the 20th instant expressive of such concurrence.

I beg leave to transmit herewith engrossed copies of the Resolution of Council, and of the extract from my address to which it alludes, in order to their being forwarded to that lady, and copies on despatch paper for your Lordship's office.

I enclose, also, some printed copies of the address from which the extract is taken.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Fred^k H. Robe*,
Lieutenant-governor.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

RESOLUTION passed by the Legislative Council of *South Australia* on the 20th June 1848.

Resolved,—That this Council concurring in the sentiments expressed by the Lieutenant-governor in his address to the Council on the 2d instant, desires to record its grateful sense of the Christian Munificence of Miss Burdett Coutts, whereby Her Majesty has been enabled to erect this province into a separate episcopal see.

(signed) *Frederick H. Robe*,
Lieutenant-governor.

Council Chamber, Adelaide,
22d June 1848.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

EXTRACT from the Address of Lieutenant-Governor *Robe*, referred to in the Resolution of the Legislative Council of the 20th June 1848.

THE most acceptable part of my task still remains to be accomplished, that of congratulating you and the colonists generally on the successful progress of the colony in prosperity during the past year. The statistical tables which will be laid before you, with the other financial documents, on Tuesday next, furnish abundant justification for the offering I now make. It is impossible not to trace, in this abundant measure of prosperity, the protective influence of Divine Providence over this infant settlement. And in no event of the past year more strongly, than in the advent among us, unaided by the colonists themselves, of a prelate to superintend that portion of Christ's Church, to which a large majority of the colonists belong, who, from his learning, piety and example is eminently qualified to exercise an important and beneficial influence over the entire community, and especially over the rising generation.

Our noble-minded and munificent fellow-countrywoman, Miss Burdett Coutts, although the humble instrument of Divine Grace in conferring this boon upon the colony of South Australia, has earned a lasting title to the gratitude and blessings of this and succeeding generations of its inhabitants. To me, personally, the benefit will be of short duration; but I avail myself of this the most suitable occasion for exercising the privilege of my station, by publicly recording my own grateful acknowledgments to that lady, in the firm belief that I am likewise giving expression to the sentiments of those over whom it has pleased our gracious Sovereign to place me.

(signed) *Frederick H. Robe*,
Lieut.-Governor.

Council Chamber,
Adelaide, South Australia.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

— No. 1. —

(No. 40.)

No. 1.
Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor La Trobe.
17 Dec. 1846.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor *Robe*.

Downing-street, 17 December 1846.

I SUBSCRIBE to your opinion, that a more ample and regular provision should be made for the maintenance of public worship. On that subject I would call your attention, and through you the attention of the local Legislature, to the system established in New South Wales, as explained in the accompanying printed papers. The wisdom of it has been sanctioned by no inconsiderable experience, and the adoption of it in South Australia would seem to be highly desirable.

See House of Commons Paper, Nos. 112 and 75, of 1837, Religious Instruction, Australia.

— No. 2. —

(No. 79.)

No. 2.
Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Robe.
28 May 1847.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor *Robe*.

Sir, Downing-street, 28 May 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch, dated the 26th of December 1846, No. 156.* I have laid before the Queen the petition which it encloses, praying that Her Majesty would instruct you not to prefer or assent to any measure for the application of any part of the public funds of South Australia for the support of religion.

* Page 1.

VII.
South and Western Australia, and New Zealand.
—
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

You will acquaint the petitioners that I have not been able to advise the Queen to assent to their request. On the contrary, it has been my duty humbly to submit to Her Majesty my opinion, that the course pursued by the local Legislature in applying some part of the local revenue towards the promotion of religious knowledge and of education in the colony, merits Her Majesty's entire approbation, and is not in any respect at variance with the terms of the Act of Parliament under which the colony was originally founded. The Queen has been graciously pleased to adopt and sanction that opinion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 3. —

(No. 109.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor *Robe.*

No. 3.
Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Robe.
22 Aug. 1847.

Sir, Downing-street, 22 August 1847.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the letters patent* which the Queen has been pleased to issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, erecting the provinces of South and Western Australia into a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Adelaide, and naming and appointing the Rev. Augustus Short, Doctor in Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of that See.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Other Correspondence.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.

To the Right Hon. *W. E. Gladstone*, Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.

Right Hon. Sir, London, 15 May 1846.

We, the undersigned proprietors, and persons otherwise interested in the welfare of South Australia, respectfully and earnestly request your especial attention to the present condition and future prospects of the Church of England in that province.

It has become, we believe, a matter of most unquestionable evidence, that that province possesses capabilities for the prosperous settlement of at least several hundreds of thousands of souls.

By the official census of 1840 it appeared that the population had amounted to 14,610 souls; a like census in 1843 brought it to 17,366 souls; and there is good reason for the supposition that by this present time it has reached to about 20,000 souls.†

† In a letter from a very intelligent member of the Legislative Council, dated 16 October 1845, the population is stated at "certainly 26,000."

By the manner, also, in which the extraordinary advantages of the colony are now forcing themselves—through its very great mineral treasures—upon the attention of the public in Great Britain, it is in the highest degree probable that the future increase of population, by emigration, will be rapid.

By the census of 1843 it moreover appeared that out of the population of 17,366 souls, 9418 were professed members of the Church of England. The number of this denomination cannot therefore now be under 10,000.

Nevertheless to this mass of persons, generally dispersed in small groups over a district as large as the principality of Wales, there has been, for about three years, only one clergyman of the Church of England. Two other clergymen, appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, are indeed on their voyage to the colony.

We

* Copy of these letters patent will be found at page 10, House of Commons Paper, No. 174, 25 March 1850.

We, however, respectfully conceive, that under the circumstances in which the population is placed, and under its prospects of increase, this whole number of clergymen (three) is lamentably inadequate. And also that even this number, very distant as is the colony from episcopal superintendence, requires for its well-being and efficiency a local controlling head.

In great works of construction, whether for land or marine purposes, it would be regarded as singularly improvident that the operations should be commenced without the counsel and superintendence of a master architect; and so, in a work so great as that of the foundation of the principles of a community in South Australia, which must rapidly become very large and highly important, we respectfully conceive it to be of great moment that an efficient head should be speedily appointed to the branch of the Church of England which there exists.

We respectfully consider, also, that a devoted and judicious Bishop would be eminently useful, not only in the ordinary superintendence and control of his clergy and flock, but in dividing the congregation into suitable parishes, and in obtaining assistance, both in the colony and from Great Britain, for the building and establishment of churches, schools, &c., by reports and solicitations, which from one in his station would operate everywhere with tenfold effect.

It must, moreover, be remembered, that through the convict system a fearful flood of bad principles has been poured in upon the Australian colonies; and that it is consequently incumbent on Great Britain, from which that torrent of evil has proceeded, to make the most strenuous exertions to subdue its pestilential influence. South Australia hitherto, in religious and moral principle, has been a bright redeeming spot in that portion of the British empire, and its example may be expected to act with future great and increasing effect upon the surrounding colonies.

Under such circumstances, we, the undersigned, most respectfully and earnestly solicit that, taking the condition of the Church of England in South Australia into consideration, you will be pleased to make such arrangements as you may deem suitable, for a considerable increase of the number of the clergy in that colony; and for the appointment over such clergy of a devoted and judicious Bishop as an efficient controlling head.

Towards the last-named measure we have reason to believe that the Bishops' Committee for Colonial Bishoprics is very favourable, inasmuch as their Lordships made some years since a liberal grant in furtherance of it.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Hindmarsh*, Captain, R.N., Lieutenant-governor of Heligoland, and First Governor of South Australia.
George Gawler, Lieutenant-colonel, late Governor and Resident Commissioner, South Australia.
E. Hawker, Rear-admiral.
Henry Kingscote, 10, Upper Grosvenor-street.
Raikes Currie, Hyde Park-corner.
James Prince, Abchurch-lane.
Oswald Smith.
Thomas Wilson.
Edw. John Eyre, Resident Magistrate, South Australia.
John Baron, M.D., Cheltenham.
J. Ruddell Todd, 33, Portland-place.
E. S. Buxton, Abchurch-lane.
George Robert Smith.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

—No. 1.—

No. 1.
Earl Grey to the Officer Administering the Government.
22 August 1852.

(No. 50.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to the Officer administering the Government of Western Australia.

Sir, Downing-street, 22 August 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the letters patent* which the Queen has been pleased to issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, erecting the provinces of South and Western Australia into a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Adelaide, and naming and appointing the Rev. Augustus Short, Doctor in Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of that See.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey.*

Other Correspondence.

—No. 1.—

No. 1.
The Rev. E. Hawkins to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
23 Feb. 1846.

COPY of a LETTER from the Rev. *E. Hawkins* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone.*

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel,
Sir, 79, Pall-mall, 23 February 1846.

I AM directed by the Bishop of London to transmit for your information the accompanying extract of a letter having reference to the Church in Western Australia. The portion of the letter to which his Lordship desires especially to direct your attention, will be found from page 5 to the end.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ernest Hawkins.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

EXTRACT of a Letter, dated 27 January 1846, from the Rev. *George Pearson* to the Bishop of *London,* referring to the Rev. *J. Wollaston*'s Exertions in Western Australia.

Incl. in No. 1.

WITH regard to Church matters, there is a great deal which is very important in his letter. He has entirely finished his own church at Picton, for which we sent him windows and a bell. Indeed, the money which we sent him has, in a great measure, built it; as it repaid him 90 *l.*, which he had expended out of his own pocket. At Bunbury, the town-site on the shore, three miles from Picton, where he now lives, he has got a substantial building erected, which he has partially fitted up for a church, and it is used for a school in the week. This building he hires, as, being entirely unassisted, he was afraid to incur the risk of building a church

* A copy of these letters patent will be found at page 10 of House of Commons Paper, No. 174, 25 March 1850.

a church, and at this he has regular service; also at the Vasse, thirty miles from him, on the 11th of last April, he opened another church. He gives a most interesting account of it; he says, that before twelve o'clock most of the settlers had assembled, and before the sermon was ended, there were 71 in the church, including children. On the following Sunday he had service again, when, in the morning, there were 63, and 26 in the evening. Many of the settlers live from five to ten miles off; but I believe that they are the most respectable in the whole district, and contain some excellent people. He had a sacrament, a baptism, and catechized the children. He says, "I was almost done-up at night, but lay down in the loft (where I slept amongst lumber, and such a medley of things as settlers must put away where they can) with a sincere feeling of thankfulness to Almighty God that he had graciously permitted and assisted me to bring about this work." It is a very neat and substantial church, like, he says, that at Wood-green, Tottenham. They have not yet been able to complete the interior fittings. He put into the plate at the offertory 20 *l.* out of the money we had sent him, and this, except about 20 *l.*, would pay every thing. He would have intelligence of this sum being voted to him by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Thus, within four years from his arrival, he has been instrumental in getting three churches opened in that district; and he says that none of them owe a shilling. We have sent to him, and expended for him about 350 *l.*; some of which was from entire strangers, and all of it from people who felt a deep interest about him. This last church was built mainly from money deposited in the hands of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. There are, besides these, churches at Perth and Fremantle (but overwhelmed with debt), and six others on different parts of the Swan River and the adjoining country: altogether, eleven churches, and six clergymen. One is also in the course of building at King George's Sound, but is now at a stand-still, as they have spent all their money from bad management. This is, I believe, towards 200 miles below Woollaston; and in two other places which Wollaston visited in his late tour, the people said that they intended to make an effort to build them. From his account, they seemed to be well-disposed people; but they cannot, in their present state, afford to support clergymen, and the local Government cannot help them. He speaks strongly in favour of churches, however humble, over private houses; for one reason amongst many, that the poor are unwilling to come to them. He laments much lukewarmness in many quarters, still he admits that there is much ground for comfort; and I make one extract from his letter, which your Lordship will read with satisfaction on more accounts than one. "I ought," he says, "to mention, as a cheering circumstance, that at every settlers' house at which I passed the night in my late excursion (they were, to be sure, the most respectable), a bible and prayer-book, or Bishop Blomfield's family prayers, were placed before me at bed-time and breakfast, one house only excepted, where I had held service on Sunday very late; and this without any solicitation from me. Surely it must be a comfort for the Bishop to know that his manual is to be found in the house of the solitary settler amidst Australian mountains, 16,000 miles from Fulham." He speaks about the clergy in the district, and in the highest terms of Mr. Mitchell, who wrote to your Lordship. He was a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in Bombay, and is an excellent Mahratta scholar; but he was obliged to leave from ill-health, and is now supported partly by the Colonial Church Society, and partly by the local Government. He seems to be a valuable man. But he says that they want some superintending authority in the colony itself, as much has gone wrong in Church matters for want of it. What he says on this head is so important, that I will give your Lordship the substance of it, as he says that what is read and heard in England of the state of the Colonial Church is much of it erroneous, where there is no authorized head through whom reports can be sent home. He says that the Governor showed him Lord Stanley's despatches, with copies of correspondence between him and the Archbishop of Canterbury and your Lordship on the subject: 1st, of a Suffragan Bishop at Adelaide, afterwards abandoned; and, 2d, an Archdeacon there, to have jurisdiction over West Australia. Now, he observes, that though nothing has been felt so much as the want of an ecclesiastical head in West Australia, yet such an appointment would be of little use there, on account of the distance, which is little appreciated in England. The overland journey from Adelaide to King George's Sound has been once performed, but under circumstances of the greatest exertions and privations, and the loss of one life. From King George's Sound to any other of the settlements, the distance is great, the only road or path leading to Perth being 300 miles. The communication by sea is very uncertain and tempestuous in winter, so that it would be difficult for an archdeacon to make or time his visitations. He says, that the last answer from the Bishop of Australia at Sydney, twelve months ago, was dated just twelve months after the letter to which it was a reply. He says, therefore, that a resident archdeacon is what they want. He might make 300 *l.* or 400 *l.* a year, or 300 *l.*, with forage allowance, meet his expenses. He must have two or three horses, and he must be one who has strength for long and wearisome journeys, and make his saddle his pillow, and occasionally sleep under a tree, or on the floor of a hut. He says that, even if a passage were commanded on board the Government schooner, yet living at the cabin-table is very expensive. Besides, the state of things requires a resident person to be always at hand and going about—to communicate with the local Government on Church matters—to see after church building, that they may be a little less like conventicles—to prevent jobbing and unnecessary delays—to 'order' things in the Church with some approach to uniformity—and to promote union amongst the clergy themselves. This, he says, may be at present styled a Church of England colony. The churches at Perth and Fremantle have a debt of 2,700 *l.* on them, which, at the rate of colonial interest, is a permanent burden of from 200 *l.* to 300 *l.* per annum, a dead weight of a very serious description; and much of this, it appears, might have been avoided by good management.

Bishop or Archdeacon wanted.

VII.
South and Western Australia, and New Zealand.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In the same manner with the church at King George's Sound, they had money enough for a moderate building, but it was mismanaged. There is much to the same purport in his letter to prove the great want of some resident authority to set matters right; and it seemed so important, that I have troubled your Lordship at some length about it. The local Government are too poor to do much; but Mr. Gladstone, perhaps, might be able to guarantee so small a sum as 300 *l.* a year for so great an object.

"I have felt it right to put your Lordship in possession of the substance of his letter, which is of real importance; and there can be but one opinion with regard to his self-denying labours and meritorious exertions. It would seem from his statement, that Western Australia is, in the number of churches and clergy, much before Adelaide, though the latter is more fertile; but Wollaston says, that behind them there is some very fine country."

— No. 2. —

No 2.
Lord Lyttelton to Rev. E. Hawkins.
5 March 1846.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord *Lyttelton* to the Rev. *E. Hawkins*.

Sir, Downing-street, 5 March 1846.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Gladstone to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, enclosing, by direction of the Bishop of London, an extract from a letter from the Rev. G. Pearson, addressed to his Lordship, and calling Mr. Gladstone's attention to that portion of it which has reference to the appointment of a Bishop or Archdeacon in Western Australia.

In reply, I am directed to request that you will state to the Bishop of London, that, however moderate may be the salary which it is proposed to assign on the creation of the office of Archdeacon, Mr. Gladstone regrets that there is at present no fund at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government from which that salary could be supplied.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Lyttleton.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Bishop of Adelaide to Earl Grey.
7 August 1851.

COPY of a LETTER from the Bishop of *Adelaide* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, Adelaide, 7 August 1851.

THE institution and possible enlargement of the convict establishment in Western Australia induces me to bring under your Lordship's notice, with a view to its proper and satisfactory adjustment, the question of the relation in which the convict chaplains should stand to the Bishop of the diocese. I accordingly submit for your Lordship's perusal a letter, which I lately addressed to the Rev. M. Fletcher, Chaplain of the Convict Establishment at Fremantle:

(Copy.)

"Rev. Sir, "Adelaide, 15 July 1851.

"Archdeacon Wollaston has made so favourable a report to me of the Convict Establishment under your charge, and of your own respectability and usefulness, that I do not hesitate to address you on the subject of your receiving license from me as Ordinary of the diocese, in which you are, though in a peculiar line of duty, an officiating minister. Before I refer to general principles, I quote an extract from a letter, addressed to Lord Stanley, when Secretary for the Colonies, by the Law Officers of the Crown, respecting the 'exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction by Australian Bishops.'—(Correspondence published by Order of the House of Commons, 25 March 1850, No. 13.) 'We are of opinion, that upon the appointment of a chaplain to officiate in Van Diemen's Land, whether by the Government here or in the colony, he cannot lawfully act without being licensed by the Bishop of Tasmania, &c.—(signed) *J. Dodson, F. Thesiger, FitzRoy Kelly.*'

"I presume the same rule holds good in all other penal colonies, and consequently embraces your particular case, although I have received no notification from

from the Colonial Office of your appointment. I have no wish to interfere in the internal arrangements connected with your peculiar office; but to assume or occupy, as a minister of our Church, a position independent of the ordinary, appears to me not only likely to produce grave inconvenience, but to be subversive of the principle of an episcopal church, as it is certainly contrary to the powers of my letters patent, the spirit of the ordination service, the 48th canon, and the practice of England; where the chaplains of the county jails are usually licensed by the Bishop of the diocese, upon the nomination of the magistrates. I am desirous of placing on a definite footing the relation of the Convict Chaplain to the Bishop of the diocese, without delay, in case the system should receive further development in Western Australia. With this view I sent a license, to be given you by Archdeacon Wollaston, on complying with the usual forms; the production of letters of orders, testimonials duly signed by three beneficed clergymen and the ordinary of the diocese in which you last ministered, subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, and three articles of the 36th canon, and declaration of uniformity in the use of the Liturgy. I propose to bring the subject under the notice of Earl Grey, by forwarding a copy of this letter, and calling his attention to the letter of the law officers of the Crown above alluded to. A printed copy of the correspondence, among which it is found, is probably in the possession of his Excellency Governor Fitzgerald, who, I have little doubt, would allow you to see it.

"I remain, &c.

"Rev. —— Fletcher, Fremantle." (signed) "*Augustus Adelaide.*"

My Lord,—I have no wish to stretch the authority of the Bishop beyond its proper limits, as I believe your Lordship has none unduly to restrict it; and I cannot but think that the general superintendence of the Bishop over one or more Convict Chaplains would have a beneficial effect, tending to unite them with the other clergy, and keep up the high tone necessary for the proper fulfilment of their arduous and responsible duties.

While on this subject, I cannot but advert to the importance, I may say necessity, of separating Western Australia into a separate diocese. The introduction of convicts is alone sufficient to point out the necessity of greater vigilance and increased exertion on the part of the ministers of religion. I say nothing of the efforts of a rival church; and if a difficulty arises from the want of an income, I am of opinion that such difficulty is unduly magnified, since, with some allowance from the colonial chest, such as is now given to four Chaplains and Archdeacon, together with co-operation on the part of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, an income equal, or perhaps somewhat larger, than the allowance for Colonial Secretary may be easily secured. Experience of four brief years has convinced me that the efficiency of colonial churches cannot be secured without local supervision; and I trust that, for the sake of the people of Western Australia, as well as my own relief from so distant and unsatisfactory a charge, some plan may be devised which shall place Western Australia, so far as the Church of England is concerned, under its own local Bishop. I may add, that for the endowment of such an episcopate, there are donations of some hundreds of acres of land (land orders) in the hands of the Government at Perth. I have to request that your Lordship will call for a report upon those orders, in order that they may be made available for the endowment of the Bishopric, as intended by the several donors. Land Orders.

I have received the copy of a petition from the inhabitants of the valley of the Avon and Toodjay to your Lordship, praying for the extension of resident Chaplaincies among them by aid from the Government. That district is, in my opinion, the best, agriculturally speaking, in the colony. It is occupied by an interesting and respectable body of settlers, and I should much rejoice if the prayer of their petition meets with success. I purpose, D. V., visiting Western Australia once more, but the uncertainty of the coasting trade, and the smallness of the craft for passing Cape Lewin, as well as the long absence from this part of the diocese which would possibly be involved in the visit, are serious difficulties in the way. The Government schooner, the "Champion," is, I believe, given up as unseaworthy. Petition.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Augustus Adelaide.*

VII.
South and Western Australia, and New Zealand.

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Earl Grey to the Bishop of Adelaide.
10 February 1852.

COPY of a LETTER from Earl *Grey* to the Bishop of *Adelaide*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 10 February 1852.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter, dated the 7th of August last, upon the subject of licensing the Convict Chaplain in Western Australia, and also upon that of erecting Western Australia into a separate diocese.

I readily agree that it is proper that the Convict Chaplain in Western Australia should have a license from your Lordship, as Ordinary of the diocese in which he exercises his functions; and I feel obliged to you for the steps which you have taken to facilitate the issue of this license to him by Archdeacon Woolaston. It is not, I fear, improbable, that the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, from not anticipating that they would be called for, may have omitted to take out with him all the testimonials which appear from your letter to be required; but if so, I trust that, seeing the favourable report which the Archdeacon has made of his respectability and usefulness, the absence of those documents may not create an impediment to his receiving the license.

I should consider the erection of Western Australia into a separate diocese very desirable, if a permanent endowment could be provided; but I do not see, at present, how this could be accomplished. The existing salaries of the clergy in that colony are dependant on annual grants, either of Parliament or of the Colonial Legislature.

With regard to the donations of land which you mention to have been already made for the endowment of a Bishopric, I am not sure whether your Lordship is correctly informed as to the facts of the case. In the year 1843, some private persons, in Western Australia, requested leave to surrender portions of their land, and to receive remission certificates instead, in order that they might dispose of the same to the best advantage, and appropriate the proceeds towards the establishment of a Bishopric. It is true that they also asked whether the Government would grant, on its own part, an equal quantity of land for the same purpose; but they were informed that this was beyond the power of the Government. Their other request was assented to, but if they proceeded further in the matter, they must hold the certificates, or the money realized by them, and neither would be in the hands of the Government. I shall request the Governor, however, to obtain and report to me any information which he can procure on this subject. From the low value of land in Western Australia, I fear that any fund which can possibly have been raised in this manner must be exceedingly limited.

I had already heard from the Governor of the anxiety expressed by the inhabitants of the valley of the Avon and Toodjay for further clerical assistance, and I am sure that it will be satisfactory to your Lordship to learn that, with the view of meeting this and other such wants in the colony, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have consented, on my recommendation, to make provision for three additional clergymen for the service of Western Australia. They will shortly be selected, and I shall then communicate their names to you, with a view to their obtaining your Lordship's license, and shall instruct them to take out with them the proper testimonials, in order that they may be able to produce the same when demanded of them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey*.

NEW ZEALAND.

— No. 1. —

(No. 31.)

No. 1.
Governor Sir George Grey to Earl Grey.
8 February 1851.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Grey* to Earl *Grey*.

Wellington, New Zealand,
8 February 1851.
(Received, 5 June 1851.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a letter addressed to the Bishop of New Zealand, and of an outline of a form of Church constitution for this colony, which I drew up, and which was in the course of signature when we received, in New Zealand, a report of the proceedings which had taken place in Parliament on this subject.

I think I need hardly assure your Lordship that, in drawing up these papers, I had no intention of in any way opposing the wishes of Her Majesty's Government on this subject, which were then and still are quite unknown to me. My only object was to attempt to put the Church of England in this colony in a far more efficient position than it at present occupies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey*.

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of New Zealand, from Members of the Church of England in that Colony.

My Lord,

We, the undersigned members of the branch of the Church of England existing in the New Zealand Islands, beg, with great respect, to offer the following remarks for your Lordship's consideration.

Upon reviewing our present position, we find that we form the most advanced and remote outpost of the Church of England. There have also devolved upon us, in common with many of our countrymen, the important duties of aiding in the foundation of a great nation, and in the moulding of its institutions. At the same time there are in our immediate vicinity various heathen nations, and even in the midst of us are many native inhabitants of these islands who have not yet embraced the doctrines of Christianity. Moreover, we, the European members of the Church of England, have been collected from many countries, and are settled in widely-detached localities; and thus, although we are bound together by a common faith, and have common duties to perform, we are united by but few of the usual ties of long and familiar acquaintance, whilst there is no system of local organization which might tend to draw us together as members of the same Church.

We therefore feel ourselves called, from circumstances and from our position, to vast responsibilities, and to the discharge of important duties, whilst we have many elements of weakness around and amongst us. From these causes it is our earnest conviction that a peculiar necessity exists for the speedy establishment of some system of Church Government amongst us, which, by assigning to each order in the Church its appropriate duties, might call forth the energies of all, and thus enable the whole body of the Church most efficiently to perform its functions.

Even with such a system our efforts might at first be feeble, from want of numbers, and from our limited means, but yet we humbly trust that we should labour with such heart and earnestness as becomes those who desire to aid in the planting here an efficient Church; which may, with God's blessing, promote His service, spread wide a knowledge of the Gospel, and secure the welfare of those vast numbers of our brethren who must hereafter occupy these islands.

Actuated by these views and wishes, we beg to submit for your Lordship's consideration, and, we trust, for your approval, the outline of a plan of Church Government, resembling in many

VII.
South and Western Australia, and New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND.

many points that which we are informed has proved so beneficial to our brethren in America, and which we should all be satisfied to see adopted here. By providing for the assembling of a General Convention, the proposed plan affords also a security for the ultimate establishment of that system of Church Government which may be found to be most in conformity with the wishes of the whole body of the branch of the Church of England existing in New Zealand.

We have felt the less hesitation in submitting these our views to your Lordship, because we are aware that you have long been most anxious to see an efficient system of Church Government established amongst us, and that this subject is one which has not only always occupied your own earnest attention, but which you have on various occasions commended to the serious consideration of the members of our Church.

To the Right Reverend
the Lord Bishop of New Zealand.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

1. For the management of the affairs of the Church in New Zealand, a General Convention shall be assembled, which shall represent the whole body of the Church, both clergy and laity. It shall consist of an Upper and a Lower House.
2. The Upper House shall consist of the Bishop or Bishops.
3. The Lower House shall consist of deputies of the clergy and deputies of the laity, to be elected at such periods and in such proportions as shall be appointed by the General Convention.
4. The clerical deputies shall be elected by the clergy; the lay deputies shall be elected by the adult lay members of the Church of England.
5. In the Lower House the discussions of questions shall be general; but the clergy and laity shall vote separately, a majority of each order being necessary to carry any question.
6. For the passing of any law, therefore, there will be required the assent of the majority of the lay deputies, of the majority of the clerical deputies, and of the majority of the Bishops. Such law must also, for the present, be confirmed by the Metropolitan.

Limitation of the Powers of the General Convention.

Neither the doctrines nor the ritual of the Church of England, nor the authorized version of the Scriptures, shall in any way be subject to the decision of the General Convention, nor of any colonial authority.

Regulations for Assembling the First General Convention.

1. The first General Convention shall be assembled previously to the 30th day of June 1852.
2. The clergymen in each parish or district shall register all adult male persons within such parish or district, who shall deliver to him a declaration in writing, stating that they are members of the Church of England, and are desirous to incorporate themselves with the proposed Church Constitution. But it shall be competent for every such clergyman to refuse to register the name of any applicant in his district whom he shall have good and sufficient reason to believe not to be a member of the Church of England. This decision of the registering minister may be reversed by the Bishop of the diocese, upon appeal made to him.
3. Where there are two or more clergymen in any parish or district, such registration shall be performed by such one of them as the Bishop may appoint for the purpose.
4. The time and place of the first assembling of the General Convention shall be determined by the Bishop of New Zealand, and the six senior clergymen in the New Zealand Islands who shall be willing and able to act.
5. The Bishop and the same six clergymen shall determine provisionally the electoral districts (which shall not necessarily have any relation to parochial boundaries) into which the New Zealand Islands may be divided. They shall also (having regard to the number of registered adult Church members in each district) determine the number of clerical and lay deputies to be returned to the first General Convention by each electoral district. The total number of clerical deputies to be returned to such Convention not being less than seven.
6. The Bishop and the same six clergymen shall determine the time and manner of proceeding to the election of the clerical and lay deputies to the first General Convention; they shall also determine by whom the votes shall be taken.
7. Every question to be determined by the Bishop and the six clergymen shall be determined by a majority of votes, the Bishop having also a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.
8. Every duly registered adult male Church member shall be qualified to vote at the election of the lay deputies for the district in which he is registered. Any duly registered Church member who, at the time of the election, may not be resident in the district for which he is registered, may exercise his right of voting in the district in which he is temporarily resident, upon giving one month's notice to the person appointed to take the votes

votes for the district in which he intends to vote, and upon showing to the satisfaction of such person that he is a duly registered adult Church member.

9. The clerical and lay deputies to the first General Convention shall be elected for a period of two years.

10. Upon the day of meeting of the first General Convention, the clerical and lay deputies, having assembled at the place and time appointed, shall present their credentials to officers provisionally selected by the Bishop and the above-mentioned six clergymen, and upon their credentials being examined and approved by such officers, they shall take their seats.

11. The Bishop of New Zealand or his commissary shall then open the proceedings with prayer, and with a pastoral letter or address.

12. The clerical and lay deputies shall then constitute their House by electing a President and Secretary.

13. The whole of the foregoing regulations relating to the assembling of the first General Convention shall apply to the assembling of future General Conventions, until a law or laws to the contrary shall have been passed by that body.

Fundamental Rules to be adopted until Laws to the contrary shall have been passed by the General Convention.

1. No member of the Church of England who shall not register himself as a member of that Church shall in consequence thereof be deprived of any right or privilege to which he is now entitled.

2. No Church censure shall be imposed upon any one until the charge brought against him shall have been duly proved before a jury of persons of his own order.

3. No clergyman who shall have been duly instituted into his office shall be removable therefrom, except by sentence pronounced after judicial inquiry, according to the laws of the Church.

4. The body of law, known as the Ecclesiastical Law of England (although in many respects inapplicable to the branch of the Church of England planted in these islands) shall, until altered by the General Convention, be the standard by which all questions of Church membership, and of the rights or functions of the members of the Church of England shall be determined.

5. Except in Churches where regulations to the contrary may now exist, the sittings shall hereafter be appropriated to Church members residing in the parish or district, without any payment being demanded in respect of such sittings.

6. The proposed constitution to be, for the present, applicable only to the European population of these islands.

AUCKLAND.

G. Grey	Wm. Williams	Edward Allen
Wm. Martin	J. O'Neill	William Chitham
Geo. D. Pitt	T. M. Haultain	Samuel Teague
R. H. Wynyard, Lieut. Col.	W. J. Parratt, 58th Regt.	M. F. Hanlin
John Fred. Churton, Clerk	Cyp. Bridge, 58th Regt.	Samuel Mills
G. A. Kissling, Clerk	Wm. Young	W. Wheeler
John Fred. Lloyd, Clerk	Cuthbert C. Clarke	Charles Harvey
Arthur G. Purchas, Clerk	Edward Mayne	Thos. Powley
Frederic Thatcher, Clerk	William Turner	Wm. Purdy
Thos. Beckham	D. Bolton, Lieut. Col. R. E.	G. Isaac Burnand
W. R. Gundry	Charles Heaphy	J. Harp
J. Burtt	W. A. Falwasser	William Atkins
Henry John Andrews	C. L. Nugent, 58th Regt.	John Hall
A. H. Russell, 58th Regt.	G. Sisson Cooper	William Hall
J. Travers, Capt. R. A.	William Davies, M. D.	Robert Hall
Matthew Carter, M. D.	George M'Ilwain	Benjamin Lewis
Wm. Glaister	Charles Knight	James Baber
Wm. Swainson	G. Milner Stephen	Richard K. Baber
H. Matson	Samuel A. Bell	John Gordon
William Hulme	Thomas Johnston	Robert Parris
S. Kempthorne	Wm. Bagnall	F. C. Lewis
Fred. W. Merriman	Wm. Tidmarsh	Robert Clapham Barstow
J. A. Gilfillan	Thomas Harris	M. Fitzgerald
John Watson Bain	John Alexander Smith	Edward H. Heywood
Thomas Lewis	John Morgan, Clerk	W. Nihill
T. Edward Taylor	R. Maunsell, Clerk	Seth F. Ward
David Rough	B. Y. Ashwell, Clerk	F. Gould
A. K. Churton	George M. Mitford	George Lilly
Henry Hadlow	Albert William Hansard	W. J. Fairburn
John Woodhouse	William Nankivell	S. H. Andrews
Edward Rich	James Spare	H. W. St. Hill.
Edward Wardell		

VII.
South and Western Australia, and New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND.

TARANAKI.

Henry Govett, Clerk
Henry King
W. Leech
Richard Chilman
John Newland
H. Sharland
Peter Hoskin
Thos. Standish
H. Halse
S. Gillingham
John Smith
Wm. Lakeman
George St. George
Edwin Harris
James Herbert Home
George Duncan
George Curtis.

WHANGANUI.

J. D. Newenham, 65th Regt.
H. F. Turner, 65th Regt.
Richard Taylor, Clerk
H. Churton
Ashton St. Hill
John Telford
Charles Lett
J. W. Bragg
Joseph Northorer
W. B. Chamberlain
Thomas Higgie
John Day
John Garner
Jonas Lockett
William Hair
Thomas Kells
Samuel Parkes
Frederick Parkes
Charles Parkes
Alexander Twiss
William Russell
John Miles
Jacob R. Weller
Walter Tucker
George Rees, M. D.
Joseph Cooper
James Wallace
William Kells
Edward Thos. Fox
Wm. Parker
Edmund Hackett
Samuel Deighton
James Slight
George Elms
Joseph Kells
Francis Hewitt
William Wyld
Daniel Richardson
Thomas Henson
Stephen Henson
James Thurston
John Wallace
John Doughty
C. H. Brown
B. K. Taylor
H. Rowland
Wm. Wybourn.

NELSON.

John Wilson, R. N.
James T. Smith
Edward Baigent
Robert Boddington
John Currin
William M'Gowen
Thos. Coleman
Thos. Newman
Thomas Wagstaff
Joseph Wagstaff
Thos. Flowers
Simon Silcox
Thomas N. Trower
Richard King
Edward Fairhall
David Clarke
Thomas Fairy
William Fairhall
John Norris
Geo. Biggs
Thos. Price
James Gibbs
John Gibbs
William Songer
George Holland
Thomas Allport
Alfred Allport
Henry Allport
Plunkett Doran
Thomas Lloyd Tudor, Clerk
Benjamin Walmsley
J. D. Greenwood
Edward Kingsett
A. C. Picard
Benjamin Smart Allen
Edward J. Lee
Aaron Loveridge
Walter Furnell
Thomas Atkins
William Sotherly
James Robinson
John Windebank
John Staples
Richard Tannant
James M'Donald
John Brougham
Basil Connell
John Gillett
Stephen Equiton
James Wilkie
William Brown
Thomas Locke
John Boyes
Thomas Yorke
John Noden
William Becan
Edward Stanton
George Harwood
Ann Boddington
Sarah Currin
Sarah M'Gowen
Rebecca Coleman
Elizabeth Palmer
Susannah Silcox
Mary Ann Newman
Mary Wagstaff
Mary Ann Trower
Ann Fairhall
Mary King
Mary Ann Baigent
Elizabeth Clarke
Fanny Biggs
Elizabeth Fairy
M. Richmond
Henry F. Butt, Clerk
A. Grey Tollemache
Edwin Wheeler, Clerk
Donald Sinclair
Richard Sutcliff
Joseph F. Wilson
W. Long Wrey
William Hale
C. Hagg
Jos. Fisher
Richard Mills
Wm. E. Locke Travers
Charles Matthews
John Waring Saxton
Jonathan Robinson
John Newman
Charles Palmer
Hugh Martin
Robert Burbush
Edward Fearon
William Stallard
Charles Logie
Samuel Wells
Charles Lucas
Charles Harley
Joseph Bonnington.
Thomas Fagan
A. S. Collins
George F. Bush
W. L. Howard
J. Dickenson
H. Saunders
Thomas Marsden
Thomas Roil
Thomas Wells.

— No. 2. —

(No. 51.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *George Grey* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 2.
Sir George Grey to Earl Grey.
26 March 1851.

Wellington, 26 March 1851.

My Lord, (Received, 25 Sept. 1851.)

In reference to Mr. Merivale's letter of the 1st of October 1850, upon the subject of the proposed territorial arrangements for the future dioceses of New Zealand, I have the honour to enclose the correspondence which has passed between the Bishop of New Zealand and myself on this subject.

Enclosure, No. 1.
Sir G. Grey to Bishop of New Zealand,
5 March 1851.

Enclosure, No. 2.
Bishop of New Zealand to Sir G. Grey,
22 March 1851.

Enclosure, No. 3.
Sir G. Grey in reply,
26 March 1851.

2. I beg to recommend, for the adoption of Her Majesty's Government, the proposal made by the Bishop that the New Zealand islands should be divided into three dioceses, of the extent and limits suggested by Bishop Selwyn; and as ample funds are in existence for the maintenance of each one of these bishoprics, as is pointed out in the Bishop's enclosed letter of the 22d of March, I would earnestly press upon your Lordship the advisability of Her Majesty's Government availing themselves of this opportunity of appointing a third Bishop for the New Zealand Islands.

3. I think it right to call your Lordship's attention to the advantages which would result from taking care, in the issue of the new letters patent, to revert to the former practice of inserting in them the words "subject nevertheless to the power of revocation." As an illustration of the difficulties which may arise from the omission of these words from the letters patent appointing the Bishops, I beg to mention that, in the case of the present diocese of New Zealand, the following difficulties have occurred.

4. It appears that, on the 14th of October 1841, Her Majesty's Government were pleased to constitute in this part of the world a Bishop's see or diocese, which, by the terms of the letters patent, embraced all islands lying between 34 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and 47 degrees 10 minutes south latitude, and between 166 degrees 5 minutes and 179 degrees of east longitude, and which therefore occupied an extent of about 4,700 miles in latitude, with a breadth, throughout its entire extent, of 13 degrees of longitude, and included within its limits a vast number of islands, races and languages. This diocese was conferred upon the Bishop for his natural life; but from the letters patent, conferring upon the Bishop this enormous diocese, there were omitted, as it is understood at his own request, the words "subject nevertheless to the power of revocation," which words were included in the letters patent constituting the first episcopal see of Australia, and, I believe, in all similar letters patent previously to the date of those issued to the Bishop of New Zealand.

5. It is now held by Bishop Selwyn himself, and I understand, by the law officers in England, that the Crown, by omitting from the letters patent the words above alluded to, has forfeited all right to re-arrange or subdivide the diocese; consequently, if any disagreement took place between the Bishop and the Crown, regarding the subdivision of his diocese, or regarding the new Bishop or Bishops who were to be appointed, it would always be in the power of the Bishop to prevent any subdivision of his diocese from taking place. Even in the event of the Bishop's holding such religious tenets or opinions as might render it desirable that other Bishops should be appointed in these islands; or in the event of his refusing to ordain persons who did not hold certain opinions, or who would not enter into certain written conditions or engagements with him, which are unknown to the ecclesiastical law of England, the Crown has relinquished all right of saving its subjects of the Church of England in these islands from the disabilities to which they might thus be subjected, and has not even vested the power of remedying the abuses which might arise in the Church itself, but has left it to the will of a single individual, who on these points is subject to no authority whatever.

6. Your Lordship is also aware that the larger dioceses constituted in new countries, which are either thinly inhabited, or in large portions wholly without inhabitants, require probably more than any other dioceses to be from time to time reduced and subdivided, so as to meet the wants of a rapidly increasing population.

VII.
South and Western Australia, and New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND.

7. The abandonment, upon behalf of Her Majesty, of the right of subdividing these dioceses has only recently become known, and has created serious alarm and great concern in the minds of, I believe, the great majority of the members of the Church of England in these colonies; and as this right has been abandoned by Her Majesty, not to the Church, but to an individual, I am satisfied that, instead of being regarded in the light of a concession upon the part of the Crown, the members of the Church of England look upon it as a dangerous change, and that they would be most anxious to see the Crown resume its former authority in relation to this subject.

Enclosure, No. 4.

8. In illustration of the general feeling which exists upon this point, I enclose a letter which I have recently seen, signed by the clergy of the diocese of South Australia, in which they record it as their unanimous opinion, that the right of Her Majesty to subdivide the existing Australasian dioceses, and to nominate Bishops thereto, has been hitherto beneficially exercised, and ought for the present to be maintained intact.

Enclosures Nos. 5 and 6. Draft letters patent, with marginal notes.

9. Acting upon these views, I have in the draft letters patent inserted in the margin the former words, "subject, nevertheless, to the power of revocation," in order that the subject may be brought fully under your Lordship's notice.

10. If Her Majesty's Government should think it inexpedient to advise the Queen to resume the power of revoking such letters patent as may be issued for the purpose of constituting Bishops in New Zealand, and if it should also be determined for the present only to create two dioceses in New Zealand, then I would suggest that it might be desirable only to create the Bishop of New Zealand the Bishop of the northern diocese, as he suggests, and simply to attach temporarily to his See the central diocese; so that Her Majesty could at any time, when she might think proper, appoint a Bishop for the central diocese, without the trouble of again requiring the resignation of his letters patent from the Bishop of New Zealand, in order to enable Her Majesty to divide the entire diocese, for the purpose of nominating a Bishop to the proposed central diocese.

11. In order that the fullest explanation may be afforded regarding the alterations which should be made in the letters patent constituting the new dioceses in New Zealand, with the limits now proposed, I have enclosed copies of the drafts of the proposed letters patent, with the alterations noted in the margin, which would be requisite to carry out the views expressed in this despatch; and I have, in the margin of the drafts of the letters patent, made also a note to raise for consideration the question of the expediency, or the contrary, of the Crown delegating to the Bishops the power of creating Deans, Archdeacons, &c., as, if it is in your Lordship's contemplation at any time to allow the members of the Church of England to embody themselves for the management of their own affairs, it might be found very inconvenient that the Crown should have delegated such powers to the Bishops.

12. Should your Lordship determine at once to adopt the recommendation now made of constituting a bishopric of Wellington, letters patent would also be required for the constitution of that bishopric, but the information contained in the draft letters patent, now sent home, would enable the requisite documents to be drawn without any further reference to this country, regarding the boundaries of the proposed third bishopric.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

Encl. 1, in No. 2.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

My Lord, Wellington, New Zealand, 5 March 1851.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the copies of a despatch and its enclosures, which I have received from the Colonial Department, upon the subject of the proposed division of your Lordship's present diocese into two distinct dioceses.

I should feel much obliged to your Lordship if you would acquaint me with the nature of that territorial arrangement regarding the proposed dioceses which your Lordship would wish to see adopted, together with reasons which would induce your Lordship to recommend me to make the alterations in the letters patent, which would be necessary to give effect to your wishes.

The Right Reverend
the Lord Bishop of New Zealand,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Encl. 2, in No. 2.

Sir, Wellington, 22 March 1851.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's letter of the 5th of March 1851, and its enclosures, in accordance with the tenor of which papers I submit the following plan for the subdivision of the present diocese of New Zealand.

1. That the province of New Ulster be the diocese of a Bishop, having his see at Auckland.

2. That the province of New Munster, including the Nelson Settlement, be the diocese of a second Bishop, having his see at Wellington.

3. That the Canterbury Settlement, and all lands and islands lying to the south of a geographical line drawn across the Middle Island, at the northern boundary of the Canterbury territory, be the diocese of the Bishop of Lyttelton, having his see at Christchurch.

Proposed line the 43d parallel of south latitude.

The reasons which induce me to propose this arrangement are the following:—

1. That one Bishop cannot adequately superintend the two large settlements of Auckland and Wellington, having equal claims upon his time and attention, and 550 miles distant the one from the other.

2. That the settlements in Cook's Straits are entitled to primary consideration, as having been formed upon the distinct understanding that a Bishop would be located at Wellington.

3. That the cause which hindered the fulfilment of this pledge, viz., the distance and uncertain title of the land allotted to the bishopric (at Whanganui) has now been removed by the grant of 500 acres of land at Porirua, given by the native owners, for a college and residence for a Bishop.

4. That a fund, amounting to 16,000*l.*, is now lying in the English funds for the settlements in Cook's Straits, which might be made to assist in establishing the Wellington Bishopric, in entire accordance with the purposes for which the fund was contributed conjointly by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the New Zealand Company.

5. The Bishop of New Zealand may continue to take charge of the two dioceses, having their sees at Auckland and Wellington, till the arrangements can be made for the consecration of the third Bishop.

I have the honour to enclose herewith the drafts of the new letters patent proposed by the Queen's Advocate, and request your Excellency's answer, after consideration of the whole question.

I would further request that the drafts of the letters patent may be returned to me, as I have no duplicates.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B. (signed) *G. A. New Zealand.*
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

Encl. 3, in No. 2.

My Lord, Wellington, 26 March 1851.

IN reply to your Lordship's letter of the 22d instant, upon the subject of the proposed subdivision of the present diocese of New Zealand, I have the honour to state that I will recommend to Her Majesty's Government to adopt the plan proposed by your Lordship, of subdividing the New Zealand islands into three dioceses.

A trifling error exists in your Lordship's letter to which I am replying, inasmuch as it is proposed that the second of the contemplated dioceses should comprise the province of New Munster, including the Nelson settlement. I am aware, however, that your Lordship means that this second diocese should consist of that portion of the northern part of the province of New Munster, which is bounded on the north by the province of New Ulster, and on the south by a geographical line drawn across the Middle Island, at the now existing northern boundary of the Canterbury territory. I will take care that this verbal inaccuracy in your Lordship's letter of the 22d instant is not introduced into the letters patent.

I have the honour to return the copy of the draft of the proposed new letters patent, and of the opinion of Messrs. Parker and Badeley, which your Lordship was so kind as to send to me, and of which documents copies have been made.

I have, &c.

The Right Revere d (signed) *G. Grey.*
the Lord Bishop of New Zealand,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4, in No. 2.

EXTRACT from the "New Zealander" of 19 March 1851, No. 514.

WE have now to invite attention to a document which we have not had an opportunity before of noticing, but which, in some respects, is the most important that has been published since the "Minutes" were issued. Hitherto we have seen the laity recording their protest against the virtual invasion of some of the principles of the Reformation which they believe to be contained in the "Minutes;" now, we find the body of the clergy of South Australia taking a substantially similar ground, and taking it, so far as we are informed, with entire unanimity. It appears that the Bishop requested his clergy to give their judgment in the matter. It might have been better (as they more than hint) if his Lordship had consulted them before he pledged himself to the "Minutes," and before the manifestation of public feeling elicited by those "Minutes" had been so unequivocally called forth. However, the clergy of the diocese did meet for deliberation at the Chapter-house at Adelaide, and on the 5th of February forwarded to his Lordship the results of their conference. The document bears the signatures of the Very Rev. Dean Farrell, and the Rev. Messrs. W. J. Woodcock, T. P. Wilson, W. H. Coombs, J. C. Bagshaw, A. B. Burnett, J. Watson, J. W. Schoales, J. Fulford, E. K. Miller, and S. P. R. Allom. It will be seen that, in language as strong as is consistent with their respect for the Episcopal office, they declare dissent from the conclusions of the Bishops on nearly all the points controverted. The series of "Propositions" in which they embody their views express this so forcibly and clearly that we are induced to place them on record in our columns in their own words, without abridgment.

PROPOSITIONS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. That our proceedings may be made public.

2. That we proceed to the consideration of the Minutes *seriatim*; omitting, however, all discussion upon the question of baptismal regeneration, except to affirm on the propriety or otherwise of its introduction into the Minutes.

3. That we regard the meeting of the Bishops respectively of Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, Adelaide, Newcastle, and Melbourne, simply as a voluntary assembling of the chief pastors of the Australasian dioceses, to confer upon matters affecting the interests of the Church.

4. That while we approve mainly of the objects on which the Bishops proposed to consult —as specified in Section I.—we cannot refrain from expressing regret that, as they had not conferred with their respective clergy before their meeting, they should have forwarded their "Minutes" to England, with a view, it is presumed, to imperial legislation, without previously submitting them to the clergy and laity of their respective dioceses.

Future Synods and Conventions.

5. That, adverting to Chapter III., "On Future Synods and Conventions," we are of opinion that it would be preferable for the clergy and laity to meet in one assembly or convention, consisting of every licensed presbyter having cure of souls, and one or more laymen, chosen by and out of the members of each congregation, in full communion, and presided over by the Bishop of the diocese.

Subdivision of Dioceses and Nomination of Bishops.

6. That the right and power of Her Most Gracious Majesty to subdivide the Australasian dioceses and to nominate Bishops thereto has hitherto been wisely and beneficially exercised, and ought for the present to be retained intact; and that, should a period arrive when it should be deemed expedient that Her Majesty should relinquish the right of nominating to Colonial Sees, we are of opinion that, according to ancient usage, such right of nomination should be vested in the clergy of the dioceses over which the Bishop is to preside.

Church Membership.

MINUTE.—On a discussion of the phrase "duly baptised," it was understood that the word "duly" was intended to be explained by the words following, viz. "with water, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," and not to refer to the person baptizing.

DISCIPLINE.

Clergy.

7. That as the Australasian Bishops "disclaim" the right, power, or wish "to suspend or revoke, at their own discretion, the licenses of clergymen," we are of opinion that the licenses of incumbencies should, as far as possible, be in the same form of words as those issued to incumbents in England, and not revocable at "pleasure."

8. That

8. That it is desirable there should be a power of depriving clergy, convicted of immorality or heresy, of their incumbencies.

Status of Clergy.

9. That we view with some degree of fear and disapprobation the desire of the Australasian Bishops to license clergymen to charges of a "temporary nature," and the wish expressed by them "that candidates for holy orders" "should place themselves entirely at the disposal of their Bishop for some definite term of years, and leave to him the responsibility of appointing and changing their station during such period;" as we believe such a policy, *if* general, would, under present circumstances, be injurious to the maintenance of mental independenc, doctrinal purity, and pastoral fidelity among the junior clergy, and would be inimical to their domestic comfort and general usefulness.

10. That it is of the utmost importance to the respectability, influence, and efficiency of the clerical body in this diocese to keep up, as far as possible, the standard of secular and theological learning for candidates for holy orders which is required by the Bishops at home.

11. That, under present circumstances, it is not desirable to admit to the diaconate, for the service of the Church in this diocese, persons whose previous position in the colony would materially impair their influence.

12. That, for the due preservation of order and harmony, it is desirable that no deacon or catechist should be introduced into any district already under the care of a presbyter, but on the nomination of such presbyter to whom the said deacon or catechist should be subordinate.

LITURGY.

Marriage of Persons neither of whom belongs to the Church.

13. That whereas, up to a recent period, no marriages of dissenters in England were legal unless celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church, and whereas at the present time the majority of dissenting marriages are so celebrated in the mother country, we are of opinion that no Australasian clergyman ought to refuse to marry any parties who may apply to him, though they be not members of our communion.

Ministering to Dissenters.

14. That, while we are relieved from any legal "obligation" "to perform religious services for persons who are not members of our Church," yet, to guard against any misconception, we desire to express our readiness to afford our ministerial offices, as far as in us lies, to any who may need or desire them.

MINUTE.—We deem it inexpedient to express an opinion on some points touched upon in chapter vii., as we believe these points must be left, to a certain extent, to the discretion of the officiating minister. We feel bound, however, to remark that in section 9, letter *d*, no mention is made of marriages to be solemnized on certificate from the registrar's office; but we cannot suppose that it is intended by such omission to condemn the solemnization of such marriages by ministers of our Church.

We desire also to express the difficulty we are under of understanding what is meant by the advice of the Bishops to repel from the Holy Communion persons who have married within the prohibited degrees "until they have repented and be reformed."

Holy Baptism.

15. That the introduction by the Australasian bishops of the question of Holy Baptism into their "Minutes" was uncalled for and injudicious; that the construction put by them upon the "Creed, Articles, and Liturgy," with respect to this subject, would, if imposed, be tantamount to a new article of faith; and that the dogmatical determination of a question which has ever been practically considered an open one, virtually narrows the terms of communion with our Church.

Education.

16. That, whilst desirous of seeing a school established in connexion with every church in this colony, we shall be prepared to regard favourably any system of education in which the Bible shall be the basis of the instruction given.

Missions.

17. That we hail with great satisfaction the establishment of the Australasian Board of Missions, in connexion with our Church, with a view to the conversion of the aboriginal inhabitants of Australasia and the Isles of the Western Pacific; and we earnestly hope and pray that such measures may be adopted and carried out by its members as may be crowned with the Divine blessing.

The Bishop, in his answer, briefly acknowledges "the calm and serious spirit" by which the resolutions of his clergy are characterised, and adds, "Should Her Gracious Majesty, as supreme head of the Church of England, authorise the clergy and laity of the Australasian dioceses

COPIES of any PETITIONS to The QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845.

(*Sir Robert Harry Inglis.*)

PART VII.

SOUTH AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA,

AND

NEW ZEALAND.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *May* 1852.

355.—VII.

Under 4 oz.

COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, &c.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 February 1852;—*for*,

"COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 17 May 1852.

DESART.

(Sir Robert Harry Inglis.)

PART VI.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *May* 1852.

355.—VI.

SCHEDULE.

PART VI.

Van Diemen's Land.

DESPATCHES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1846:		
1	Sir E. Wilmot -	27 Jan. (24)	Termination of Governor's Controversy with the Bishop of Tasmania - - - - - - - - - - -	1
2	Sir E. Wilmot -	7 Feb. (34)	GRANTS OF LAND FOR CLERGY. Reporting on Archdeacon Marriott's proposition as to Grants of Land for Clergy, and attaching Glebes to certain Chaplaincies -	2
			Information respecting the original Grants and Extent of Glebes - - - - - - - - - -	3
3	Sir E. Wilmot -	9 Mar. (49)	ORDINATION OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTORS. Referring to the Bishop's refusal to Ordain certain Religious Instructors - - - - - - - - - -	4
	Sir E. Wilmot -	10 Mar. (50)	CONSISTORIAL COURTS. (Sir E. Wilmot's Despatch, No. 50, 10 March 1846, forwarding Draft of proposed Bill on this subject, will be found printed at page 26, Part I., House of Commons Paper, No. 175, 1850; "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Australian Colonies.")	
4	Sir E. Wilmot -	12 Mar. (51)	ORDINATIONS BY THE BISHOP. Archdeacon Marriott's position; referring to the inconvenience resulting from the Bishop's refusal to Ordain certain Religious Instructors - - - - - - - - - -	6
5	Sir E. Wilmot -	23 July (104)	SUSPENSION FROM CHAPLAINCIES; adverting to the Salary question connected therewith - - - -	7
		1847:		
6	Sir W. Denison -	8 Sept. (118) (Extract.)	GRANT OF LAND FOR SCHOOL on Church of England principles. Forwarding a MEMORIAL ON THIS SUBJECT FROM MR. LILLIE, THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN THE COLONY	8
7	Sir W. Denison -	4 Oct. (124)	In continuation of the above; forwarding a Letter from the Principal of Christ's College, commenting upon Mr. Lillie's Memorial - - - - - - - - - - -	16
8	Sir W. Denison -	7 Oct. (129)	ECCLESIASTICAL ENDOWMENTS. Observations on the subject of Endowments, and on the Expenditure for Ecclesiastical purposes in the Colony - - - -	18
9	Sir W. Denison -	17 Nov. (167)	ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS. Reporting various Arrangements connected with the Church Appointments in the Colony - - - - - - - -	21
10	Sir W. Denison -	1 Dec. (170)	REMOVAL OF CONVICT CHAPLAIN. Report of Circumstances connected with the Case of the Rev. T. Rogers - - - - - - - - - -	22

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1848:		
11	Sir W. Denison -	4 Jan. (5)	THE REV. MR. BATEMAN'S CASE. Reporting the circumstances connected with the Bishop's revocation of this gentleman's Licence - - - - - - -	23
	Sir W. Denison -	26 Aug. (154)	ORDINATION OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTORS OF CONVICTS, and other Ecclesiastical Arrangements, made with the Lord Bishop of Australia. (This Despatch will be found already printed, at page 46 of "Papers Relative to Convict Discipline," presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command, July 1849.)	
	Sir W. Denison -	4 Nov. (221)	RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION. MISSIONARY CHAPLAINS employed in the Colony. Religious provision afforded hitherto, to those who have been, or are, Convicts. Statement of CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND SCHOOL-HOUSES BUILT by Members of the Church of England, since the Establishment of the Bishopric. Statement of Sums subscribed for Investment, &c. (This Despatch will be found already printed, at page 94 of "Papers Relative to Convict Discipline," presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command, July 1849.)	
		1849:		
12	Sir W. Denison -	12 Feb. (29)	GRANTS OF LAND FOR CLERGY, with further Reference to this subject; and to Archdeacon Marriott's Plan respecting GLEBES FOR CHAPLAINCIES -	26
		1851:		
13	Sir W. Denison -	27 Feb. (36)	MEETING OF BISHOPS AT SYDNEY. Forwarding a Copy of the Minutes of Proceedings of the Metropolitan and Suffragan Bishops of the Province of Australasia, held at Sydney, from 1st October to 1st November 1850 - -	28
14	Sir W. Denison -	26 July (105)	PETITION TO HER MAJESTY FROM CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERGY on the subject of the Right of Appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury - - -	35
15	Sir W. Denison -	15 Sept. (128)	ECCLESIASTICAL LEGISLATION. Observations relative to Ecclesiastical Arrangements and Legislation - -	36

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

		1846:		
	Mr. Secretary Gladstone.	2 Feb. (36)	CASE OF MESSRS. BATEMAN AND WIGMORE. Law officer's opinion on Legal Status of the Colonial Chaplains. (This Despatch will be found already printed, at page 52, of House of Commons Paper, No. 175, Part I., "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Australian Colonies.")	
1	Mr. Secretary Gladstone.	1 May (106)	CONTROL OF BISHOP OVER RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTORS OF CONVICTS. Views of Her Majesty's Government on this subject - - - - -	40

(*continued*)

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1846:		
2	Earl Grey - -	30 Sept. (3)	APPOINTMENT OF CHAPLAINS AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTORS to Convicts; Bishop's Control over them; continued Employment of Archdeacon Marriott, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -	41
		1847:		
3	Earl Grey - -	21 Mar. (86)	CONTROL OVER CONVICT CHAPLAINS. The Authority of the Bishop and the Governor defined - -	42
4	Earl Grey - -	2 April (92)	RESIGNATION OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CONVICT CHAPLAINS. Forwarding a Correspondence with the Bishop of Tasmania, relative to the Abolition of the Office of Superintendent of Convict Chaplains -	44
	Earl Grey - -	20 April (102)	MEMORIAL FROM INDEPENDENTS. Petition from the Members of Independent Congregations respecting Liberty of Conscience in Religious Matters. (This Despatch will be found already printed for Parliament, at page 53, of House of Commons Paper, No. 175, 25 March 1850, Part I., "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Australian Colonies.")	
5	Earl Grey - -	2 Dec. (232)	REMOVALS FROM CHAPLAINCIES. Forwarding Communications from the Bishop of Tasmania relative to the Cases of the Rev. T. Rogers and the Rev. J. Ison -	47
	Earl Grey - -	16 Dec. (242)	JURISDICTION OF BISHOP. Enclosing a Correspondence with the Bishop of Tasmania relative to the Powers and Jurisdiction to be exercised by him. (This Despatch will be found printed at page 10, of House of Commons Paper, No. 175, 1850, Part II., "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Australian Colonies.")	
		1848:		
6	Earl Grey - -	18 Mar. (45)	GRANT OF LAND FOR CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL. Reply to Lieut.-Governor's Despatches, Nos. 118 and 124, of 8 September and 4 October 1847, respecting the Rev. Mr. Lillie's Remonstrance against the Grant of a portion of Land in Hobart Town as Site for a School, in connection with the College instituted by the Bishop of Tasmania, on the principles of the Church of England - - - - - - - - - -	54
7	Earl Grey - -	12 May (74)	ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS. Reply to Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch, No. 167, of 17 November 1847 - - - - - - - - - - - -	55
8	Earl Grey - -	1 June (86)	POWER OF REMOVING CONVICT CHAPLAINS. Refering to the case of the Rev. T. Rogers, as one illustrating the necessity of retaining in the hands of the Executive Government the power of removing Chaplains connected with the Convict Establishment - -	55
9	Earl Grey - -	28 June (98)	THE REV. MR. BATEMAN'S CASE. Reply to Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch, No. 5, of 4 January, reporting the circumstances thereof - - - - - -	55
	Earl Grey - -	22 May (81)	SPIRITUAL JURISDICTION OF BISHOP OF TASMANIA. Letters Patent defining the same. (This Despatch will be found printed at page 15 of House of Commons Paper, No. 175, 1850, Part II., "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Australian Colonies.")	

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1849:		
	Earl Grey - -	26 May (86)	RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTORS OF CONVICTS. Approving of Arrangements connected with their Ordinaton.	
	Earl Grey - -	9 June (98)	MISSIONARY CHAPLAINS. Approval of proposed Arrangements relative to. (These Despatches will be found printed at page 236 and 238, of Papers relative to Convict Discipline and Transportation, presented by Command, July 1849.)	
10	Earl Grey - -	13 Aug. (136)	GRANTS OF LAND FOR CLERGY. Reply to Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch, No. 29, of 12 February, on the subject of Archdeacon Marriott's Proposal srespecting Glebes - - - - - - - - - - -	56
		1850:		
11	Earl Grey - -	30 Aug. (140)	PROVISION FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP by Parliamentary Enactment considered undesirable, as Representative Institutions are to be conferred on the Colony -	56
		1851:		
12	Earl Grey - -	10 June (8)	REMOVAL FROM CHAPLAINCY, with further reference to the case of the Rev. Mr. Ison - - - - -	56
13	Earl Grey - -	24 April (66)	ARCHDEACON'S APPOINTMENT as Member of Executive Council; Letters Patent revoking same - -	57
	Earl Grey - -	8 May (88)	MISSIONARY CHAPLAINS. Further appropriations for their support. (This Despatch will be found printed at page 42 of Papers relative to Convict Discipline, presented by Command, 4 August 1851.)	
14	Earl Grey - -	20 June (116)	THE REV. MR. BATEMAN'S CASE. Enclosing further Correspondence with the Rev. Mr. Bateman - -	57
		1852:		
15	Earl Grey - -	8 Feb. (13)	PETITION TO HER MAJESTY FROM CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERGY. Enclosed in Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch, No. 105, 26 July 1852, acknowledged - - - - - - - - - - -	58

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BISHOP OF TASMANIA.

		1847:		
1	Earl Grey - -	14 Jan. -	STATUS OF COLONIAL CHAPLAINS. Forwarding Copy of Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch, No. 96, 4 July 1846, on the case of Messrs. Bateman and Wigmore -	59
2	Bishop of Tasmania -	31 July -	APPOINTMENTS TO CHAPLAINCIES. Applying for permission to make certain Appointments - - -	59
3	Earl Grey - -	18 Aug. -	In reply - - - - - - - - - - -	59
	Bishop of Tasmania -	5 Nov. -	LETTERS PATENT CONSTITUTING THE SEE OF TASMANIA. Correspondence thereon. (This Correspondence will be found already printed at pages 9 and 13 of House of Commons' Paper, No. 175, Part II., 1850, "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Australian Colonies.")	
	Bishop of Tasmania -	16 Dec. -		
	Earl Grey - -	20 Oct. -		
	Mr. Hawes - -	22 Nov. -		
	Mr. Hawes - -	23 Dec. -		
4	Bishop of Tasmania -	11 Nov. -	RIGHT OF APPOINTMENT TO CHAPLAINCIES. Protests of Colonial Chaplains; Powers of the Bishop, &c. &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	60
5	Bishop of Tasmania -	19 Nov. -		61
6	Earl Gr - -	27 Nov. -	(*See* also the Correspondence on this subject printed at page 10, House of Commons Paper, No. 175, Part II., March 1850.)	64
7	Bishop of Tasmania -	29 Nov. -	With further Reference to the above Correspondence - -	65

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1847:		
	Bishop of Tasmania -	19 Nov. -	Relative to the CONTROL OF THE BISHOP OVER ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, Hobart Town.	
	Earl Grey - -	27 Nov. -	(This Correspondence will be found printed at pages 10 and 11 of House of Commons Paper, No. 175, Part II., 1850, "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Australian Colonies.)	

OTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

		1847:		
1	B. Hawes Esq. M.P. to Secretary to Society for Propagation of the Gospel.	27 May -	Correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury, enclosed, relative to the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Tasmania -	67
2	The Rev. G. Bateman	14 Aug. -	His difference with the Bishop respecting Construction of the Church Extension Act - - - - - - -	67
3	B. Hawes, Esq., M. P.	27 Aug. -	In reply - - - - - - - - - - -	67
4	The Rev. G. Bateman	30 Aug. -	Requesting Copy of Law Officer's Opinion on the Status of the Clergy - - - - - - - - - -	68
5	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.	13 Sept. -	In reply - - - - - - - - - - -	68
		1849:		
6	J. A. Jackson, Esq. to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.	23 April -	Forwarding a Communication from the Rev. Dr. Browne, upon the position of the Church in Van Diemen's Land -	68
		1851:		
7	T. J. Knight, Esq. -	30 July -	Forwarding Copy of Resolutions adopted at a public Meeting of the Lay Members of the Church of England, held at Hobart Town, on the 23d May 1851, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Minutes of Proceedings of a Meeting of the Metropolitan and Suffragan Bishops of the Province of Australasia, held at Sydney, from 1 October to 1 November 1850; and other Questions connected therewith - - - - - - - - - - - -	71
		1852:		
8	J. A. Jackson, Esq. -	21 Jan. - -	Forwarding a Letter from the Rev. W. H. Browne, covering Copies of Petitions addressed to Her Majesty, and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the Church of England Clergy, relative to the Right of Appeal - - - - -	73
9	F. Peel, Esq., M. P. -	30 Jan. - -	Acknowledging the preceding Communication - - -	75

COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845.

PART VI.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor.

— No. 1. —

(No. 24.)

No. 1.
Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Wilmot to Lord Stanley.
27 January 1846.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *Eardley Wilmot* to Lord *Stanley*.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
27 January 1846.

My Lord, (Received, 10 June 1846.)

IT is with feelings of no ordinary gratification that I transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter which I have received from the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, and one which I have addressed to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, upon the subject of the happy termination of the differences which had unfortunately existed between his Lordship and myself, and the mutual assurance which has been given to co-operate harmoniously in promoting the best interests of this colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Eardley Wilmot.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

Sir, Hobart Town, 11 January 1846.

I BELIEVE that I should be devoid of true Christian temper, as well as of real gentlemanly feeling, were I to hesitate to reply to your Excellency's gratifying letter of this day's date, in the same friendly spirit in which I believe it to have been written.

In sadness of heart have all my communications to your Excellency been made respecting the unhappy differences which grew out of your letter to Mr. Gell: with unmixed gladness I now close our correspondence on this head, and beg leave to express, not merely my sense of entire satisfaction at your Excellency's letter now before me, but of thankfulness that I am relieved by it from many painful feelings under which I long have laboured.

To the past I do not desire even to revert, but to look forward with hopefulness to the future. My duty is clear to receive your Excellency's offers with all cordiality and sincerity, and to consider that nothing of an unpleasant nature has ever passed between us. I believe that by so doing I shall best act up to the spirit of those rules by which I desire to be guided—those of our Divine Master.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Tasmania.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

Hobart Town, Government House,
17 January 1846.

My Lord,

Your Grace has received from the Bishop of Tasmania copies of certain correspondence which has passed between us, originating and continuing disagreements and differences between his Lordship and myself, at which I believe I may truly affirm we are both of us very sorry.

It appeared to me so injurious, not only to the Church itself in this colony, but to our respective authority in this island, that such differences should exist, and be suffered to continue, that the welfare and interests of this territory, both ecclesiastical and civil, required that unanimity and good feeling should prevail in every department and among all the officers of Her Majesty's Government, that I without hesitation wrote to the Bishop of Tasmania such a letter that called forth the reply which I have now the honour to transmit to your Grace; and I am happy to say, and to assure your Grace, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to continue and strengthen the harmony and kindness which, I trust, is now permanently established between us.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Eardley Wilmot.*

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

— No. 2. —

(No. 34.)

No. 2.
Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Wilmot to Lord Stanley.
7 February 1846.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *Eardley Wilmot* to Lord *Stanley*.

Van Dieman's Land, Government House,
7 February 1846.

My Lord,

(Received, 29 June 1846.)

I have received your Lordship's despatch, dated 29 September 1845, No. 542, enclosing copy of a letter addressed to your Lordship by Archdeacon Marriott, dated 8 September 1845, in which the Archdeacon proposes that land endowments by private individuals in this colony should be met by equal endowments of Crown lands; and also proposing that for money raised for the building of churches an equivalent should be given in convict labour; and also further proposing that the three 400-acre glebes, each attached to the lives of the present Incumbents of the three principal Chaplaincies, should be permanently attached to the churches of St. David's, Hobart Town; St. John's, Launceston; and the Rural Deanery of Longford; and also enclosing a copy of your Lordship's answers to these proposals, through Mr. Stephen, in which your Lordship informs the Archdeacon that you cannot agree to the grant of endowments in Crown lands, in proportion to endowments by private individuals; but that your Lordship will be prepared to give to the Lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land authority to meet any contributions in money which may be raised in the colony, by an equivalent amount of Crown lands. Neither can your Lordship sanction the allotment of convict labour to meet contributions in money towards the building of churches, but such contributions will be met by contributions from the public revenue, under the conditions and in the proportion fixed by the existing law of the colony, in regard to the erection of places of worship; and also that, in answer to the proposal of the Archdeacon, that the three 400-acre glebes, each attached for the lives of the present Incumbents to the three principal Chaplaincies, should be permanently attached to the churches of St. David's, Hobart Town; St. John's, Launceston; and the Rural Deanery of Longford. Your Lordship has directed the Archdeacon to be informed that you see no objection; but before coming to a final decision in the matter, you will think it necessary to consult the Lieutenant-governor upon it.

And your Lordship having further desired that I will report to you on Mr. Marriott's propositions, and on the course which your Lordship contemplates adopting in regard to them, and that I will especially advert to his suggestions, that the three 400-acre glebes now existing in Van Diemen's Land, should be permanently attached to three of the principal churches; I now, in obedience to your Lordship's directions, have the honour to submit my opinion accordingly.

I be

I beg to observe, that inasmuch as in this colony immense tracts of land are in the hands of private individuals, remaining in the same uncultivated state as they were when originally occupied, nothing would be easier than to endow a church with 1,000 acres or more, at little, if any sacrifice; whereas if so endowed, it would be a drain on the Crown to give an equivalent number of acres, which though equal numerically, as an endowment, might still remain uncultivated and profitless; whereas by your Lordship's decision as to Crown land being given only for contributions raised in money, it secures at least a consideration on one side, which will meet a return.

I also am of opinion that your Lordship's decision respecting the leaving of the present enactment as to contributions from the public money to be the equivalent for private subscriptions instead of convict labour, as proposed, will equally meet the Archdeacon's views, inasmuch as that labour may be paid for at 6 *d.* per head, per day, from such contributions; and thus no difficulty or dispute as to the labour to be considered as an equivalent, can take place.

With respect to your Lordship's answer, that you see no objection to Mr. Marriott's proposal, that the three 400-acre glebes be attached permanently to the three principal chaplaincies of this island, I believe that if all the chaplains of this island had sufficient quantities of land allotted to them in perpetuity, in lieu of salaries, so as to relieve the colonial funds from payments to the chaplaincies whatever, it would not only be lessening the annual charge on the colonial funds to a considerable extent, but would be a more satisfactory way of remunerating the chaplains themselves, by making them independent of secular control.

But I think it is my duty to draw your Lordship's attention to the following circumstances respecting the 400-acre glebe attached to certain incumbents during their lives.

By a despatch bearing date 16th February 1829, No. 45, the Secretary of State directed that every chaplain should have a glebe, not exceeding 400 acres.

Within 12 months of the date of this despatch, viz. by a despatch bearing date 25th January 1830, the then Under-Secretary of State informed the Lieutenant-governor that 400 was a clerical error for 40.

By a despatch bearing date 1st September 1838, No. 354, the Secretary of State decided that the glebes to be given to the ministers appointed under the Church Act should not exceed 10 acres; and the Church Extension Act itself, passed the previous year, placed the successors to the then incumbents in the same position as to salary and allowances, with the ministers of the new churches erected under that Act; there is, however, in that Act no legislation on the subject of glebes especially.

Between the date of the despatch which appeared to authorize 400-acre glebes and that of the official letter correcting it, glebes of 400 acres were set apart in the various townships and parishes throughout the interior then surveyed, and the ministers at that time were respectively put in possession of a glebe.

When the error was discovered, it was considered that it would be harsh to dispossess the existing incumbents; and thence it is that the four chaplaincies of St. David's, Hobart Town; Norfolk Plains, the chaplain at New Norfolk, and at Sorel, each still retain 400-acre glebes for their lives. The chaplain of St. John's, Launceston, has 200 acres.

By a despatch dated * , No. , the Secretary of State directed that the 400-acre glebes should be sold. These orders were acted upon, but none of the glebes of which the ministers had received possession prior to the discovery of the error of 400 for 40 acres, were sold.

* So in copy.

In the case, however, of Mr. Palmer, minister of Trinity Church, Hobart Town, and who arrived at a subsequent date, and had obtained from the Surveyor-general the possession of a 400-acre glebe, the glebe was taken from him and sold, although he urged at the time the conditions of his appointment to have been, that he should receive the same advantages as had been enjoyed by those who had preceded him as chaplain.

It appears that none of the chaplaincies can in strictness be said to have 400-acre glebes, nor perhaps even 40-acre glebes, but all of them are entitled to 10-acre glebes.

Some of the existing incumbents, therefore, have 40-acre glebes, in consequence of the mistake above referred to being corrected, and others still enjoy

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

400-acre glebes, having been possessed of them before the mistake was discovered.

The following is the list of the incumbents now in possession of 400, and 40-acre glebes, viz.:—

Minister of St. David's, Hobart	400
Ditto - Norfolk Plains	400
Ditto - St. John's Launceston	200
Ditto - New Norfolk	400
Ditto - Sorel	400
Ditto - Campbell Town	40
Ditto - Trinity - Hobart	40
Ditto Presbyterian, Hobart	40
Ditto - Ditto - Launceston	40
Ditto Roman-catholic, St. Joseph, Hobart	40

All the other ministers of the three denominations have 10 acres, or rather have a right to 10 acres, for the glebes have not been actually located in every instance.

Mr. Lillie, the head of the Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Willson, the head of the Roman-catholic Church, and Mr. Palmer, incumbent of Trinity, Hobart Town, have each commuted their claims for 40 acres, for one of 10 acres in the domain adjoining the Town of Hobart.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Eardley Wilmot.*

— No. 3. —

(No. 49.)

No. 3.
Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Wilmot to Lord Stanley.
9 March 1846.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *Eardley Wilmot* to Lord *Stanley*.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
9 March 1846.

Sir, (Received, 13 July 1846.)

I HEREWITH transmit to your Lordship copies of my letter to the Bishop of Tasmania, and his reply, on the subject of the ordination of the religious instructors, who have arrived, or may arrive, in this colony.

From this correspondence your Lordship will perceive that the Bishop declines, either advancing Mr. Wilson, Mr. Dobson, and Mr. Batchelor, whom he had ordained Deacons, to Priest's orders, or ordaining Deacons the religious instructors who have arrived, or may arrive, in this colony.

This decision of the Bishop will be, I believe, as unexpected by your Lordship, as it has been by myself; for I was in the fullest expectation, from your Lordship's despatch of the 18th November 1845, marked confidential, and from your Lordship's despatch of 22d October 1845, No. 554, relating to Mr. Elliott and Mr. Galer, that the objections which the Bishop had raised against the ordination of those gentlemen had been overcome; and I was still more strengthened in this hope by your Lordship's appointment of Mr. Archdeacon Marriott, as superintendent of convict chaplains, who informed me that he had accepted the appointment on the belief that the Bishop would have ordained the religious instructors, and particularly Mr. Elliott, whom the Archdeacon said had come out on the express understanding from him that he would be ordained on his arrival here.

It is not for me to say anything on this subject further than as it affects the efficiency of the religious instructors at the different convict stations in the territory. I have already ventured to express my opinion to your Lordship, that the influence and efficiency of religious instruction are greatly increased by its being conveyed to the prisoners by persons bearing the ministerial character. But the principal advantage arising from these instructors being clergymen, is from their being enabled to administer the Lord's Supper to such as are religiously inclined, or to such as are in danger of death. In consequence of the Rev. Mr. Dobson, at Maria Island (where there are above 700 prisoners), and of Mr. Batchelor at the coal mines, being in Deacon's orders only; and no other clergyman on the whole peninsula, many persons have sent to the Roman-catholic Priests, and have taken

taken the Sacrament from them, rather than not receive it at all. The Roman-catholic Priests are not averse to these applications; and though I do not say they encourage them, yet certainly eagerly respond to them.

A circumstance has occurred at Norfolk Island, which will, I think, place a clergyman in full orders at our disposal; and if so, I should lose no time in appointing him to Maria Island, in the room of Mr. Dobson, whom I would bring nearer to Hobart Town. The circumstance to which I allude, is to the late extraordinary proceeding of the Rev. Mr. Rogers, with regard to the prisoner Barber, the account of which, if substantiated, will make it necessary to remove Mr. Rogers from Norfolk Island, and locate him in this territory; and I think his services might be rendered available at Maria Island.

I will transmit to your Lordship a full account of the transaction in a succeeding despatch.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Eardley Wilmot.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

My Lord, Government House, 4 March 1846.

I HAD the honour of transmitting to your Lordship in December last, extracts from Lord Stanley's despatch, of 30th June 1845, respecting the religious instructors in this island; and on 15th December 1845, I addressed a letter to your Lordship, requesting you would be good enough to inform me of your Lordship's decision respecting the advancement to Priests' Orders, of those religious instructors, whom your Lordship had already ordained Deacons, and also whether your Lordship intended to ordain those religious instructors now in the colony, as well as those whom I might expect shortly to arrive from England.

Your Lordship informed me that you expected Mr. Archdeacon Marriott shortly to arrive from England; and that as probably he would bring to your Lordship letters from the Archbishop of Canterbury, you would defer your answer until the Archdeacon's arrival.

Understanding from a copy of a letter from Mr. Stephen to Mr. Archdeacon Marriott, that two gentlemen are appointed and sent from England, as religious instructors, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Galer, the former of whom is arrived, but not the latter, may I now ask your Lordship as to your decision respecting the ordination of Mr. Elliott and the other five gentlemen from England, who have been employed as religious instructors since their arrival, and whether your Lordship intends to ordain Priests Messrs. Wilson, Dobson, and Batchelor.

Mr. Bennett.
Mr. Medland.
Mr. Gurney.
Mr. Eastman.
Mr. Barbridge.

The despatch of Lord Stanley of 30th June 1845, had given me the hope that as his Lordship has "had much communication with the Archbishop of Canterbury, he has reason to believe that his Grace will urge upon the Bishop the propriety of waiving the objection which he appears to entertain as to considering those situations (those of religious instructors) a valid title for Orders;" that your Lordship will ordain these gentlemen, and thus contribute so essentially and necessarily to relieve the spiritual destitution of the probation gangs.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Eardley Wilmot.*

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Tasmania,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

Sir, Hobart Town, 6 March 1846.

IN reply to your Excellency's communication of the 4th instant, respecting the ordination of the religious instructors, I beg to say that it is with a far stronger feeling than that of mere regret; it is with real sorrow, that after the most careful and anxious consideration of the question in all its bearings, I feel myself unable, without a further reference home, to recede from the views which I have so long entertained respecting it.

It would be needless for me to enter here into any discussion of the reasons which induce me, most reluctantly, to decline complying with your Excellency's wishes, and with the expectations of the authorities at home.

Those reasons will be stated in full to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who will, I am sure, kindly communicate them to the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Tasmania.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant-governor.

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 4.
Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Wilmot to Lord Stanley.
12 March 1846.

—No. 4.—

(No. 51.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *Eardley Wilmot* to Lord *Stanley*.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
12 March 1846.

My Lord, (Received, 13 July 1846).

I HAVE the honour of transmttting to your Lordship, a copy of a letter from the Bishop of Tasmania to the Colonial Secretary, received this morning; and as it is connected with the subject of my despatch of 9th March, No. 49, in which I informed your Lordship, that the Bishop declines ordaining the religious instructors, I have thought it right to transmit this letter of his Lordship's also.

* Page 4.

Had the religious instructors, if clergymen, been vested with any ecclesiastical, district, or parish duties, which they were appointed to perform *coram ecclesiâ*, the objection to their being subject to other power than that of the diocesan, must have its deserved weight; but I always understood, that they held the civil office of religious instructor, or schoolmaster; and that the investing them with the sacerdotal character, was an important, though not essential auxiliary, for the influential discharge of their trust. Precisely as is the case with head or under masters at public or other schools, who give religious as well as scholastic instruction to their pupils, without the intervention of their ecclesiastical superior.

Your Lordship's directions as contained in your despatch dated 22 October, 1845, No. 554, that the intended ordained religious instructors just arrived, "as well as all other religious instructors, shall be denominated Colonial Chaplains," is the first time that these gentlemen have been designated "chaplains" at all. Officially by the local Government, and among themselves, they have not been acknowledged otherwise, than as "religious instructors," and the Bishop is the only person who has denominated them, as in his letter now transmitted "Convict Chaplains."

Had your Lordship been aware that the undertaking of Mr. Archdeacon Marriott to your Lordship, that the Bishop would ordain the religious instructors on his arrival here; and that the pledge which the archdeacon gave to Mr. Elliott personally, that he would be "admitted into holy orders on his arrival," would not have been redeemed; and that thus, owing to the Bishop's decision, the religious instructors would have continued laymen, with the Bishop's rejection of the right "of supervision or control." I am inclined to think that your Lordship would not have appointed a superintendent of convict chaplains, and perhaps not a dignitary of the Church, who is the personal archdeacon of the Bishop, and not of the colony.

Upon the Bishop's notifying his refusal to ordain the religious instructors, Mr. Archdeacon Marriott came to me, to advise him whether he ought to continue or resign the superintendence. He stated that he had not anticipated the Bishop's refusal to ordain, and that the expected ordination of these gentlemen, being the reason of his accepting the office, the ground was taken from under him, and he felt he was not in the same position as he expected. My answer was, that it was a question entirely between himself and his own feelings, and that he alone was the judge of the line of conduct he ought to adopt; that I was no less disappointed than himself, as I had been in hopes that the difficulties which had stood in the way had been surmounted; and I should regret that these difficulties should occasion the loss of his services, which relieved me from so much contention and responsibility. The archdeacon left me with the intimation that he should write to your Lordship by the ship which bears these despatches; and having received no notice of his resignation, I conclude he retains the office.

As the religious instructors are not clergymen, with the exception of the three ordained Deacons by the Bishop, and as there will be some confusion in denominating under one title, the gentlemen who held the three distinct offices, of chaplains of the colony, of the district (lately appointed), and the religious instructors, I respectfully suggest to your Lordship that the clergymen who have been called always heretofore "Colonial Chaplains," should alone be so called; the clergymen lately appointed to minister to the passholders &c., should be called "District Chaplains;" and these gentlemen who are appointed religious instructors, be they laymen or clergymen, should be still called "Religious Instructors;

tors; and that the superintendent, if continued, shall be called, not "Superintendent of Convict Chaplains" (this name being abrogated by your Lordship's despatch of 22d October 1845, No. 554) but "Superintendent of Religious Instructors."

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Eardley Wilmot.*

Enclosure in No. 4.

Enclosure in No 4.

Sir, Hobart Town, 11 March 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, accompanied with a copy of a communication to Archdeacon Marriott, announcing his appointment, by Lord Stanley, to an office in this diocese, entitled that of Superintendent of Convict Chaplains.

It is not my intention to offer in this place, either comment upon, or remonstrance against the creation by the Secretary of State of a civil office invested with eccesiastical jurisdiction, in a diocese, the entire spiritual supervision of which Her Majesty has been pleased to confide to myself.

But it is needful to observe that, with the extract from Lord Stanley's despatch, which you have transmitted to me, as my only official guide, it is impossible for me formally to recognise an officer, a portion of whose prescribed duties are to maintain among the chaplains attached to the convict gangs uniformity of practice in the performance of their spiritual duties.

The bestowal of such authority belongs to me alone, as the diocesan; and I cannot so entirely forget what is due to my ecclesiastical position as to consent to share it with any layman, even though that layman (I say it with the highest personal respect for Lord Stanley), happens to be the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The archdeacon has informed me that, had the extract from his Lordship's despatch, with which you have been commissioned to favour both him and me, been his only guide, he must unhesitatingly have declined the office. But, as he received Lord Stanley's distinct assurance that it was his Lordship's desire that the superintendent of convict chaplains should be a person possessed of the mind, and enjoying the confidence of the Bishop, and further, that he should be in a position of ecclesiastical authority; as, too, this assurance was accompanied with a gratifying recognition on his Lordship's part, of the archdeacon's zeal and earnestness of purpose, he consented to accept his Lordship's offer.

This assurance is not without its influence upon myself.

Whilst, then a sense of the duty which I owe to the Church compels me to decline officially recognising an office created without my knowledge or sanction, and to which I have many serious objections, a feeling of personal respect for Lord Stanley induces me to consent that my archdeacon should receive, as delegated from his lawful ecclesiastical superior, the authority to exercise, temporarily, such spiritual supervision over the convict chaplains as I may myself possess from the very nature of my office, and of which I cannot be deprived by the mere wish or authority of any layman whatsoever.

I restrict my observations to the chaplains, and their ministrations, because with regard to duties or functions purely civil, I have nothing to do; and over religious instructors not in holy orders, I affect neither the right of supervision or control.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Tasmania.*

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Wilmot to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
23 July 1846.

(No. 104.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *Eardley Wilmot* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone.*

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
23 July 1846.

Sir, (Received, 23 January 1847.)

IN my despatch of the 4th instant, No. 96*, when referring to the chaplaincies of Messrs. Bateman and Wigmore, I intimated that the question, whether the withdrawing a license to perform certain ecclesiastical duties, does or does not legally and necessarily deprive the incumbent of the chaplaincy of his salary, without any proceeding in an ecclesiastical court, has not as yet been decided; and, in your despatch of the 2d February last, No. 36,† I am directed to consult with the Bishop of Tasmania as to the appointment of a clergyman to one of these chaplaincies, in the event of its being vacant.

I have

* Page 37, of House of Commons Paper, No. 175, 25 March 1850, Part I., "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Australian Colonies."
† Page 52, Ib. Ib.

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

I have already reported to Her Majesty's Government, in my despatch of the 3d September 1845, No. 129, that pending the Queen's pleasure, I had deemed it necessary to suspend the Rev. Mr. Wigmore, on the ground of his insolvency; and the chaplaincy thus temporarily vacated at Bothwell I have, with the entire concurrence of the Bishop, offered for the acceptance of the Rev. J. Wilson, and beg accordingly to submit his name for your approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Eardley Wilmot.*

— No. 6. —

(No. 118.)

No. 6.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison to Earl Grey.
8 September 1847.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison* to Earl *Grey;* dated Van Diemen's Land, Government House, 8 September 1847.

(Received, 1 March 1848).

(Answered, 18 March 1848, No. 45, page 54).

I FORWARD herewith a memorial from the Rev. Mr. Lillie, who is the head of the Church of Scotland in this country, complaining of the appropriation of a lot of land in Hobart Town for the purpose of erecting a school in connexion with the college lately established, and which is more especially in connexion with the Church of England. * * * * * * * * * * * The facts of the case are substantially these: the ground was originally a garden belonging to the Government, but had ceased to be cultivated in—when the large garden in the domain was appropriated to the use of the Lieutenant-governor; it is situated favourably in the centre of the town, and, as presenting a favourable site for building, was applied for by several parties, as stated by Mr. Lillie. Sir George Arthur and Sir John Franklin, however, refused these applications, upon the ground that the site was reserved for public purposes, but what these purposes were is nowhere alluded to. Sir Eardley Wilmot, in a verbal communication which took place with some persons who contemplated establishing a school of a better description, in which no specific religious instruction should form part of the course of education, promised to allot either the whole or a portion of this ground to this purpose, but no further steps were taken in the matter, no money was raised for the construction of the school, and the matter appeared to be altogether in abeyance. Shortly after my arrival, a communication was made to me by the Archdeacon, stating that a large subscription had been raised for the purpose of erecting a testimonial of some kind to the memory of Archdeacon Hutchins, who had acted as the head of the Church of England here for some years, and that the subscribers had decided upon applying the funds so raised to the establishment of a better description of school in connexion with the college. A request accompanied this statement, that I would appropriate a piece of ground in a convenient situation for this purpose. On reference to the plan of the town it appeared to me that the situation in question was in every way well adapted for such an establishment, and I accordingly decided upon conveying it to trustees under the condition that it was to be reserved for ever for the purpose of the school, that no part of it was to be let or alienated in any way, and that a sum of 2,000*l.* should immediately be devoted to the construction of the school. Accordingly the foundation stone was laid a week or two ago, and the work is proceeding rapidly, the plan of the school was submitted to me and approved of, as admitting of extension hereafter, should the wants of the community require it.

I will now proceed to comment upon the statements made by Mr. Lillie, as to the result of his interview with me; a deputation composed, as stated, waited on me to object to the decision communicated in Mr. Gladstone's despatch, No. 55, as to affording aid to the schools in connexion with the Churches of England and Rome; application was made to Mr. Lillie, as heading the deputation, to ascertain upon what matter they wished to apply to me, and in the answer received from him, no mention was made to the existence of any objection to the grant in favour of the Hutchins school, but a statement was made of their intention to remonstrate

remonstrate against the grant of money, as directed by Mr. Gladstone's letter, to the schools in connexion with the Church of England and Rome. However, after discussing the general question of education, Mr. Lillie mentioned the circumstance of this grant of land having been given to the Church of England, and complained of it; but so far was he from entering into all the reasons which he would lead your Lordship to infer that he did, that after having stated that the Church of Scotland had applied for a portion for the erection of a church, and had been refused, I at once stopped him by stating that I could not recognize his right to interfere in the disposal of the Crown property. Mr. Lillie, in commenting upon the answer sent to his application to keep the question of the appropriation of the land in an abeyance till the decision of the Home Government had been ascertained, states that he had given to me in substance, the reasons which he has here brought forward to your Lordship; this was not the case, and I am borne out in stating this by the evidence of my private secretary, who was present during the interview.

I must also observe, that the reverend gentlemen has altogether omitted to state, that I informed the deputation that I should be willing to allot to them the land necessary for the construction of a school, provided they would raise the necessary funds; and I beg to inform your Lordship, that an application has since been made to me for the purpose, to which I have promised compliance, and shall have no hesitation in appropriating the necessary amount under the same conditions as those under which the land in question is granted to the Church of England. Mr. Lillie states, that he has good ground for affirming that the sum for the construction of the school has been obtained in consequence of the previous transference of the land; this is an entire mis-statement on his part, he could not have any ground for affirming this; in the first place, the sum of 960 *l.* has been subscribed for some time for the memorial to Archdeacon Hutchins, and the trustees of the college have made up the remainder, trusting to be repaid by additional subscriptions. From Mr. Lillie's statement, your Lordship would infer that the trustees contemplated either selling or raising money on the land in question, but the terms of the grant preclude this altogether.

Mr. Lillie again makes a statement with regard to the college, tending to give your Lordship altogether an incorrect idea of the nature of the institution; it is, as your Lordship will perceive by the enclosed papers, an establishment permanently endowed for the purpose of education; land has been purchased, and vested in the hands of trustees for the purpose, and no greater mistake can be made, than to place it on a level with the private schools in the colony; it is under the charge of the Rev. P. Gell, as warden, whose name must be familiar to your Lordship in connexion with the question of education in this country; there are a certain number of fellows who take part in the business of education, and although the number of pupils is not numerous, yet several of them are of an age sufficient to avail themselves of the higher kind of instruction thus afforded them, and it is probable that in a few years, there will be a sufficient number of young men properly educated, and capable of being ordained as clergymen, or of filling up the vacancies which may occur in the other liberal professions.

Your Lordship is aware of the vain attempts which were made by Sir John Franklin to establish a college with the assistance of the Government, it is needless therefore to go into this question, my feelings have always been, that it would be better in every way to trust to the efforts of individuals or associated bodies, and that every inducement should be held out to them to exert themselves to provide for the wants of the community, as regards education; I was therefore very willing to afford every aid to the Church of England, to carry out their views, by giving them the land in question, and I am happy to say that the example thus set, has stimulated the Church of Scotland, and the general body of Dissenters to attempt a similar establishment, to which I shall gladly afford every assistance in my power.

I must, in conclusion, comment upon the assumption on Mr. Lillie's part, that he is the representative of the feelings of the great body of the community; the Church of Scotland forms only one-tenth part of the whole free population, and even when united with all the other bodies of Dissenters, the members of the Church of England form by far the more numerous body, and their feelings

VI. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

and wishes are therefore entitled to the respect due to their numerical predominance.

I trust, therefore, that your Lordship will approve of the appropriation I have made of the land in question, as being for a purpose, which will, if carried out, tend essentially to the benefit of the community, and which, if not carried out, will, according to the conditions of the trust, revert to the possession of the Crown.

Encl. 1, in No. 6.

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land,
25 August 1847.

My Lord,*

1. I HAVE the honour, on behalf of the Church of Scotland in Van Diemen's Land, to submit the following statement for your Lordship's consideration.

2. As your Lordship must be aware, the Church of Scotland in this colony has been placed, by an Act of the local Legislature, on an equal footing, in relation to the support and protection of the Government, with the Churches of England and Rome.

3. A second Scottish church being about to be erected in Hobart Town, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a letter was addressed by the Committee for the erection of the building to the local Government, on the 4th of February 1841, soliciting a portion of an allotment of Crown land, situated in a central part of the town, as a site for the church and minister's dwelling.

Vide Appendix, No. 1.

4. By a letter, dated the 14th of the same month, the committee were informed that "it was not in his Excellency's power to comply with their request, the ground in question being reserved for other purposes, and having already been frequently refused to other applicants."

Vide Appendix, No. 2.

5. This decision was the more readily acquiesced in by the members of the Church of Scotland, as they were given to understand that the "other purposes," for which the land referred to had been reserved, embraced, more particularly, a public institution for the higher branches of education, and open to all classes of the community.

6. They had the less reason to complain, also, when they were made aware, that the "other applicants," who had met with a similar refusal, included, not only other religious denominations, but even the Mechanics' Institute, which, by its superior and continued success, had commended itself to the special countenance of both the Government and the public.

7. Under these circumstances, the committee of the Scottish Church at once yielded to the refusal of the Government, and purchased less than a quarter of an acre of ground in the immediate vicinity of the Crown land, for a part of which they had thus unsuccessfully applied. For this small portion they paid 700 *l.*

8. It is, therefore, with no ordinary surprise, that the members of the Scottish Church, in common with the rest of the community, have learned that it is the intention of the present Lieutenant-governor to alienate, not a portion, but the whole of the land referred to, for the erection of an exclusively Church of England school; in the benefit of which the children of the other religious denominations cannot participate but upon principles which the Church of England herself repudiates.

9. The land which it is thus proposed to confer on one denomination is, from its extent and situation, and more especially its long lines of frontage on the principal streets, valued at not less than 3,000 *l.*, as a reference to the accompanying tracing and certificate by a professional surveyor, who is also a large contractor for public works, will show.

Vide Nos. 6 and 7.

10. This estimate is corroborated by the fact above mentioned, that 700 *l.* was paid by the Church of Scotland for a piece of land in the immediate neighbourhood of the other, and not one-tenth of its size.

11. It is also important to bear in mind, that there is no other piece of unappropriated Government land in the town at all to be compared with this as a site for public buildings, so that the Church of England will not only receive an unprecedented boon, in the very great intrinsic value of the land, but, by receiving the whole, she will, in effect, shut out every other denomination from a similar advantage; a result which is rendered more obnoxious by the circumstance, that the whole (the locality being considered) is unnecessarily large for any one school.

12. The school which has thus been invidiously selected by his Excellency as the object of special favour, is altogether a private institution, and has never, in any way, received the sanction of the Legislature. It is but one of a number of classical schools, of which I can reckon up six in Hobart Town alone; nor has anything yet transpired in relation either to the number of its pupils, or the quality of its education, to entitle it, rather than its competitors, to such peculiar distinction.

13. What valid reason can be given, for example, why the private school of the Church of England should be an object of such extraordinary preference to the Government, above the corresponding school of the Church of Scotland. Both schools are conducted by clergymen of their respective Churches. The English school has 24 boys, and has been but lately established,

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* *See* the Remarks of the Rev. P. Gell, at page 17, on the paragraphs of this letter as here numbered.

established, while the Scottish school has 30 boys, and has successfully maintained itself for years.

14. This favoured school is, moreover, by its constitution, under the exclusive superintendence and control of the Bishop of the Anglican Church in the colony; and from the very offensive attitude which this functionary has publicly assumed towards all other denominations of Christians, no institution, under such superintendence and control, is ever likely to conciliate their confidence or esteem.

15. A deputation, including representatives of the Church of Scotland, and all the other Protestant denominations in the colony, except the Church of England, having had the honour of an interview with the Lieutenant-governor on the 6th instant, relative to the subject of public education, took occasion to represent to his Excellency the injustice of thus giving the whole of the foresaid land to one denomination, especially as it was calculated to defeat the expectation which had all along been held out to the community, of an educational institution of a general and non-sectarian character.

16. His Excellency was pleased to state in reply, that as the land in question was Crown land, no one had any right to interfere with the manner in which he disposed of it; and with reference to the refusal of a site to the Church of Scotland, that as this had taken place in the time of his Excellency's predecessor, he knew nothing of it, and was not answerable for it.

17. It is more particularly with reference to these points of his Excellency's reply, that I have now the honour of addressing your Lordship.

18. It is true that the Act of the Imperial Parliament 5 & 6 Vict., c. 36, invests the Lieutenant-governor, as the representative of Her Majesty, with the power "of disposing of, in such manner as may seem best for the public interest, such lands as may be required as the sites of places of public worship, schools, and other public buildings;" yet, I most respectfully submit, that even the terms of this Act ought to have suggested to his Excellency the impropriety of alienating a large and valuable piece of land to a private school, about which the Legislature of the colony knows nothing, after less than a tenth of the same land had been refused as a site of a place of public worship, sanctioned by a distinct legislative enactment.

19. The fact, too, that a popular and long established institution like the Mechanics' Institute had been denied a site for the erection of its buildings in the same locality, ought to have given rise to a similar inference.

20. For, as to the avowal of his Excellency, that he was not aware of what his predecessors had done in this matter, it proceeds on an assumption which I humbly submit is at variance with all constitutional usage, as well as fraught with the worst practical consequences in the government of a colony so remotely situated as this is.

21. The maxim that "the Sovereign never dies," is, I apprehend, legitimately applicable to the Sovereign's representatives in Colonial Governments; nothing at least can be more necessary for the welfare of a young community, than that an unbroken unity of purpose should preside over the councils, and direct the operations of its Government.

22. This avowal on the part of his Excellency seems altogether irreconcileable with the supposition that his Excellency can have consulted his Executive Council, one of the chief objects of which is to preserve the continuity and consistency of the measures of Government, under the dangers to which they are obviously exposed from the frequent necessary changes of Colonial Government.

23. Transactions relative to land, and particularly land occupying such a prominent place, and of such great value, in the very heart of the chief town of the colony, are matters of official record.

24. The offices of both the Colonial Secretary, and particularly of the Surveyor-general, if referred to, would, I am well assured, afford information which would guide his Excellency to a very different course from the one he has chosen.

25. The correspondence given in the Appendix is a sufficient proof of this, as far as regards the former office.

26. But, on the other hand, admitting that his Excellency is borne out by the letter of the Act of Parliament, I again respectfully submit, that the community have a right to expect that this and every other Act shall be administered with a due regard to its spirit and design. When the Imperial Parliament conferred on the local Government a discretionary power to dispose of Crown land for public purposes of education and religion, it could never have been its intention that such a power should be exercised arbitrarily, or so as to elevate one denomination to the prejudice of others; indeed the Act itself expressly intimates that it was "the public interest," and not class or denominational interests, which it contemplated.

27. The sense of a community, as it may fairly be presumed to be represented and embodied in its laws, regarding education and religion, ought surely to be respected by a Governor in every act of discretionary power relative to these high interests.

28. Now, the common sense and opinion of this colony have been clearly indicated by the fact, that its Legislature has opposed the exclusive predominance of any one denomination, either in ecclesiastical or educational affairs.

29. What then can be conceived to do greater violence to the common feelings and apprehensions of men in this community, than that a Governor but newly arrived in a colony 16,000 miles from the mother country, and therefore comparatively uninformed on the inner and more important relations of its society, should, on his own individual judgment and responsibility, choose from among all its competitors one private school, avowedly belonging to one religious denomination, and that one having no legal or constitutional claim, which is

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

not equally shared by others; and one, moreover, which by its recent intolerant procedure has placed itself in a relation of antagonism to all the rest. What, I ask, can be conceived more justly offensive, than that a Governor should thus cull out this one school, and without any trial of its comparative merits, should deck it forth for posterity with the substantial endowment of the only valuable allotment of unappropriated public land within the precincts of the town, while all other schools, if they are to be favoured with land at all, must be content to hide themselves in corners and by-ways.

30. The undeniable fact that all applications for even small portions of the land in question have hitherto been resisted by the Government, is presumptive evidence, that this wholesale alienation of it cannot have been recommended by any of his Excellency's constitutional advisers at all acquainted with the records of the executive, or the peculiar condition and circumstances of the community.

31. I would willingly risk the decision of the question on the opinion of the head of the survey department, or of any other public officer or private gentleman who has lived long enough in the colony to form a correct estimate of its social character and relations.

32. It was under the strong conviction of the injustice of such a measure on the part of the Government, that the deputation before mentioned remonstrated against it in their interview with his Excellency.

33. Not more disappointed at the manner in which that remonstrance was received, than astonished at the unconstitutional grounds on which it appeared to be defended, the authorities of the Church of Scotland determined on making this appeal for redress to your Lordship.

34. Having, in the meantime, learned that, notwithstanding the reasons which had been thus publicly urged against it, it was, nevertheless, his Excellency's purpose to authorise the immediate issuing of a grant for the land in question to the trustees of the school, I addressed the letter (No. 3) to the Colonial Secretary, intimating that "it was the intention of the Church of Scotland to make an immediate appeal to your Lordship against it, and requesting that his Excellency would therefore be pleased to keep the question of the final appropriation of the land in abeyance till the decision of the Home Government should be ascertained." To this letter I received the answer (No. 4), in which I am informed that, "as I have not given any reason why the lot of land in question should not be appropriated to the purpose for which the Lieutenant-governor has transferred it to the trustees of the college, his Excellency is not disposed to keep the question of final appropriation in abeyance, as, by so doing, he would delay the erection of the school, to which the trustees above mentioned have devoted the sum of 2,000*l.*"

35. This letter has certainly not tended to mitigate the astonishment which the original proposal had excited. So far from not having given any reason why the land in question should not be appropriated in the manner proposed, I had myself, in presence of a deputation of nine gentlemen, given, in substance, to his Excellency the very reasons which I have developed in this communication to your Lordship. And with reference to the trustees having devoted the sum of 2,000*l.* to the erection of the school, I have good ground for affirming that this sum has been obtained as the consequence of the previous transference of the land; so that here is the effect put for the cause—as great an inversion of the nature of things, as the transaction which it has been adduced to defend is an infraction of the rights of the community. One thing I can at least with certainty, and without hesitation, affirm, that the trustees of the Church of Scotland School, or of any other private school, will be too happy to give the most unexceptionable security to his Excellency for devoting 2,000*l.*, and even more, after receiving such a valuable donation.

36. By the same letter, it appears that the grant for the land referred to is ordered to issue in favour of the "trustees of Christ's College."

37. As it is evidently sought to connect the alienation of the land with the imposing name of a college, I deem it my duty to correct your Lordship's conceptions on this point.

38. What is called a college, is neither more nor less than a school, attended by some 20 boys (boys in the strict sense of the term), and bitterly complained of—and by none more bitterly than by members of the Church of England, both lay and clerical—as a gross misnomer, calculated, under an incorrectly assumed name, to compete unfairly with the private schools in its vicinity. So that this school, situated on the opposite side of the island, and more than 100 miles from the capital, is to be held forth as standing in the dignified relation of a college to the Hobart Town School, attended by its 24 boys of the same real standing, and prosecuting substantially the same studies as the 20 who are nominally graduating at the college; and this fictitious relationship, it would appear, is to be paraded as a reason for conferring upon the affiliated school the unquestionably real advantage of a grant of land.

39. As illustrating the subject of this letter, I will subjoin, for your Lordship's information, a list of the private classical schools in the colony, as far as my own knowledge of them extends.

Vide Appendix, No. 8.

40. The numbers showing the attendance at the respective schools may, I believe, be relied on as substantially correct. Some of these schools are taught by masters of decided ability, and have turned out excellent scholars.

41. I have thus, my Lord, brought my statement to a conclusion. It is matter of extreme regret to the Standing Committee of the Presbytery of the Church of Scotland, in whose name I have the honour of addressing your Lordship, to be compelled thus to oppose itself to any measure of the head of the local Government.

42. But the highly objectionable character of the particular measure adverted to, in relation both to the rights of that Church for whose protection we are officially responsible, and also to

to the common weal—its direct contravention of the spirit and aim of the existing laws of the colony—its inevitable tendency to give an unjust pre-eminence to one religious denomination, and thus permanently to disturb the peace and harmony of society; and, not least, the arbitrary, and, to British ears, the unwonted principles on which our remonstrances against it were met,—have left us no alternative.

43. And I have every confidence, my Lord, that, when the foregoing statement shall have been perused, your Lordship will at once recognise the justice of our complaint, and render the redress sought for, by withholding your Lordship's sanction from an order to alienate land in such an unconstitutional and exceptionable manner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Lillie,*
Convener of the Standing Committee of Presbytery.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosures to Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

(No. 1.)

Sir, Hobart Town, 4 February 1841.

Having been appointed to act as a committee of management in the erection of a second church in Hobart Town, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, we have the honour to thank your Excellency for the favourable reply you were pleased to make to the application of our constituents, the requisitionists, for assistance from the public revenue, in furtherance of that undertaking.

From the difficulty, or rather the impossibility of procuring a suitable site for so important a public building, we have now very respectfully to request your Excellency to take into consideration the advantage which will result to the community from the erection of the church on that portion of Government ground now lying vacant between Macquarie and Collins'-street, adjoining Barrack-street.

That point is the centre of an extensive and populous neighbourhood, extending from Murray-street to the western termination of Macquarie, Darcy, and Liverpool-streets, and the adjoining localities, whose numerous inhabitants are far removed from any place of worship. A church in this situation, in addition to the advantages it would confer upon the inhabitants of that district, would form a marked ornament to Hobart Town.

By favourably considering our request, and granting a portion of the ground we have indicated for the erection of the church and minister's dwelling, we have the honour to submit that your Excellency will confer an important and lasting benefit on the community.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Walker.*
Stephen Coombs.
Leon. Pearson.
William M'Robie.
Joseph Dixon.

His Excellency Sir John Franklin,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 2.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Gentlemen, 18 February 1841.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, requesting the Lieutenant-governor to grant a portion of the land belonging to the Crown, between Macquarie and Collins'-street, adjoining Barrack-street, as the site whereon to erect the second Presbyterian Church in Hobart Town.

I am to inform you, that it is not in his Excellency's power to comply with your request.

The ground in question is reserved for other purposes, and has already been frequently refused to other applicants.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. Foster.*

J. Walker, Esq., and the Gentlemen
signing the application.

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

(No. 3.)

Sir, Hobart Town, 13 August 1847.

As I have reason to believe that the trustees of the Hutchins' Church of England School have obtained the authority of the Lieutenant-governor for applying immediately for a grant for the whole of the piece of Crown land adjoining Macquarie, Barrack and Collins'-streets, and commonly known as the Old Government Garden, I have the honour, on the part of the Church of Scotland, to intimate, for the information of his Excellency, that it is the intention of the latter Church to make an immediate appeal to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, against the exclusive appropriation of that land to the Church of England, and respectfully to request that his Excellency will be pleased to keep the question of final appropriation in abeyance till the decision of the Home Government shall have been ascertained.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Lillie.*

The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 4.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
18 August 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE submitted to the Lieutenant-governor your letter of the 13th instant, reporting the intention of the Church of Scotland to appeal to the Secretary of State against the appropriation of certain land to the purposes of the Hutchins' School, and requesting his Excellency to keep the question of its final appropriation in abeyance, until the decision of the Home Government shall have been ascertained.

His Excellency desires me in reply to state, that as you have not given any reason why the lot of land in question should not be appropriated to the purpose for which he has transferred it to the Trustees of the College, his Excellency is not disposed to keep the question of the final appropriation in abeyance, as by so doing he would delay the erection of the School, to which the trustees above-mentioned have devoted the sum of 2,000 *l.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Bicheno.*

The Rev. John Lillie.

(No. 5.)

Sir, Hobart Town, 16 August 1847.

As your professional engagements must have rendered you intimately conversant with the value of landed property in this colony, may I request the favour of your informing me what you would consider a fair estimate, according to current rates, of the value of the piece of Government land adjoining Macquarie, Barrack, and Collins'-street, and stated on the authority of a Government survey to contain 2 acres and 39 perches.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Lillie.*

Mr. James Thomson,
Surveyor, Hobart.

(No. 6.)

Rev. Sir, Liverpool-street, 25 August 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, calling upon me to give my opinion of the value of certain land situate in Macquarie, Barrack, and Collins'-streets, which has lately been given as the site of the Hutchins' School. I beg to say in reply, that I have estimated the value of the said land, and consider that if it was judiciously subdivided, it would readily realise a sum exceeding 3,000 *l.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Thomson.*

The Rev. John Lillie.

PLAN

(No. 7.)

[To face page 14.]

PLAN

Showing the relative magnitudes and positions of the Land proposed to be given to the "Hutchin's Church of England School," and the small portion for which the "Church of Scotland" had to pay Seven Hundred Pounds, in consequence of being refused a part of the former.

COLLINS STREET
W. L. Crowther
3 05½
Hutchin's School
Grant to Issue in favor of the Trustees of the Christ's College for the purposes of that School.
See Col: Sec^y's letter, Dated 11th August, 1847.
1 33½
4 90½
1 22½
48½
70 links
BARRACK STREET
MACQUARIE STREET
Scale of the Scottish Church for which £ 700 was paid.

Scale.
½ an inch to 1 chain.

This Plan is a copy from the original in the Survey Office.

Willis

J. Basire, Lith.

No. 355—VI. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 17th May, 1852.
Henry Hansard, Printer.

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

(No. 8.)

List of Classical Schools in Van Dieman's Land in 1847.

In Hobart Town.

St. Andrew's School	Thirty boys.
Rev. Mr. Fry's School	(Not known.)
Mr. Langley's School	Eighty-one boys.
Mr. Giblin's School	Thirty-one boys.
Hutchins' School	Twenty-four boys.
Mr. Morris's School	

In Launceston and the Adjacent Districts.

Rev. Mr. Price's School	Twenty boys.
Mr. Morrison's School	Twenty boys.
Rev. Mr. Kane's School	(Not known.)
Mr. Hawke's School	(Not known.)
Christ's College	Twenty boys

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

Encl. 2, in No. 6.

Rev. Sir, Christ's College, Bishopsbourne, 4 September 1847.

I beg to acknowledge your kindness in forwarding, for my perusal, Sir William Denison's letter to you, dated Government House, 30 August, in which his Excellency says that "Complaints have been made of an undue preference having been shown to the Hutchins' School, in granting to it the lot of land upon which you are about to build; it is also stated that the term 'College,' as applied to the establishment at Bishopsbourne, is altogether a misnomer; this being in fact nothing more than a private grammar school, altogether similar to those conducted by individual clergymen at Launceston and Hobart Town and elsewhere."

His Excellency then requests you to furnish him with all the facts relative to the establishment of the school and of the college, which may show the footing upon which each is placed, both with reference to the other and to the colony, and any other facts which it may be desirable to lay before the Secretary of State with reference to these establishments, so as to enable him to form an opinion as to the value they are likely to be to the colony."

I enclose a printed document,* extensively circulated in the colony, about the time Christ's College was opened in October 1846. In page 11 is an "Abstract" of the system pursued in the establishment of this College, constantly published in the newspapers for several months previously to October 1846, which met with so much public approbation as to secure our success without aid from the public funds. To that system we adhere. We possess a library of 3,000 volumes already; also 3,200 acres of good land, fenced and cleared, besides nine endowed scholarships of from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per annum each. We have three Divinity fellowships occupied by candidates for Holy Orders, and Warden and Sub-warden, both ordained; and the secular concerns are managed by a gentleman who resides in the College, and is one of the oldest and most respected magistrates of the colony. Our application for a charter is now pending, and meanwhile our property is under the protection of five trustees, two clergymen (who also act as fellows of the College), yourself, and the rural Dean of Longford, and three laymen of the highest standing in the colony; viz., the Solicitor-general of Van Diemen's Land, and Messrs. Kermode and Dry, both members of Council. Such being our position in the first year of our establishment, I hope you will make it clear to his Excellency that the name of "College" is not altogether a misnomer, and that we are in fact something more than a private grammar school. In commencing operations, we found no more than seven students, among those who presented themselves, sufficiently well instructed to enter College. So many means and appliances as we had at our disposal were not to remain idle, because the previously existing schools of the colony had presented so inadequate a result as only seven qualified students. We undertook the remedy, by receiving into the College 20 candidates under preparation, and by establishing in Launceston and Hobart Town two grammar schools, both under Clergymen of the Church of England, and both containing from 27 to 30 pupils. At our last examination of the College and Schools, between 80 and 90 boys came before me, and this I conceive a very fair proportion to be under classical instruction at any one time in a colony of this population.

I trust, therefore, that you will explain to his Excellency that we have, in the first instance, planted the College as a tree, whose seed is in itself, and that the first few years will require a good deal of elementary work on our parts, which must not be confounded with the mere routine of a grammar school, never rising to anything higher.

The Hutchins' School is in strict connexion with the College, and is established for the more especial convenience of the inhabitants of Hobart Town. It is under a clergyman of experience in the system of English grammar schools, and it is designed to satisfy a want which

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* Pamphlet entitled, "Christ's College," Tasmania, Hobart Town; W. Gore Elliston: Collings-street, 8vo. 1846.

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

which has long been felt, and often expressed. But the plans for the promotion of a public grammar school in Hobart Town have heretofore been transient and nugatory, owing to the difficulties of satisfying all parties. This school has the College to fall back upon, and may, therefore, aim with every prospect of success at the character of a permanent public institution, conducted upon known and approved principles. In a colony very destitute of such institutions, the importance of one so characterized is doubly great, and it may tend to replace the vague and visionary scheme of education with which persons of no practical experience are wont to dazzle the public eye, by something more sound and profitable.

In pages 14 and 15 of the enclosed pamphlet, there is some account of the Hutchins' School. Besides 1,000*l.* devoted from the Hutchins' Memorial Fund, the Trustees of Christ's College guarantee another 1,000*l.* towards the building by a subsequent agreement. It must be a grammar school under a Clergyman of the Church of England, with the Bishop of the Diocese as a visitor.

It does not occur to me as necessary to trouble his Excellency more at length upon the value these institutions are likely to be to the colony. The many thousands of pounds collected here and in England are a proof how many and sincere are the friends of this undertaking, and how grateful to a large and influential portion of the community, his Excellency's opportune gift of a site has proved, while the number of pupils placed under our charge during the first year, shows, that the desire for a higher education has not to be altogether created, but exists already, and will grow with our growing means of satisfying it. Had the Lieutenant-governor expended his aid upon a scheme in embryo, it might probably have failed to do any good, but by selecting one which has already taken some root, and is in active and successful operation, he has bestowed a most timely and beneficial encouragement. My belief is that no proprietary or shareholding scheme can prosper here, because of the changeable state of society; they get their masters to work, and then think no more of supporting them. But I am sure if anything of the sort so far succeeds as to take root, and come into active and successful operation, it will be a good thing for the cause of learning to foster that plan with the same encouragement which ours has received.

I refused long ago, under the advice of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, to act under any such plan, and all I have since learned of the colony, has strengthened my convictions on the subject; but I should be sorry to attack others as we ourselves have been attacked.

Pray direct his Excellency's attention to Lord Stanley's despatch, No. 130 (Downing-street, 27 July 1842), as containing a luminous statement of the case on the part of Her Majesty's Government. Upon Sir John Franklin's removal, Sir Eardley Wilmot saw good to defer the whole matter of Lord Stanley's suggestions for 10 years (Sir E. Wilmot to Rev. J. P. Gell, 7 October 1843), whence the necessity arose for our late successful appeal to our fellow colonists and to the Church of England. It is some consolation for the irretrievable loss of the beautiful site at New Norfolk, which Sir John Franklin gave us (Sir John Franklin to Lord Stanley, No. 139, 1840), and which Sir E. Wilmot resumed, that we have been thought worthy to receive from the present Governor so good a site for our Hobart Town Grammar School.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Phillip Gell*, Warden.

The Venerable the Archdeacon.

No. 7. —

No. 7.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison to Earl Grey.
4 October 1847.

(No. 124.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison* to Earl *Grey*.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
4 October 1847.
(Received, 4 March 1848.)

My Lord, (Answered, 18 March 1848, No. 45, page 54.)

* Page 8.

AFTER I had transmitted the original of my despatch, No. 118,* accompanying Mr. Lillie's memorial to your Lordship on the subject of the grant of the Hutchins' school, I received from the Venerable the Archdeacon the accompanying letter from Mr. Gell, the principal of Christ's College.

It appears that Mr. Lillie has thought proper to publish his memorial to your Lordship, and has thereby laid himself open to comments of the nature of the enclosed.

I forward this as calculated to give your Lordship a clearer insight into the question at issue, and a better idea of the nature of the opposition raised to the grant, than I have been able to give in my former despatch.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Denison.*

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Reverend Sir, Christ's College, Bishopsbourne, 15 September 1847. Encl. in No. 7.

My letter of the 4th September was written before I saw the letter of the Rev. J. Lillie to the Secretary of State, published in the "Examiner" newspaper of the 8th, I therefore append a few observations, which I should not otherwise have made.

And remain, &c.
(signed) *John Phillip Gell.*

The Venerable the Archdeacon,
&c. &c. &c.

Observations on the Rev. *J. Lillie*'s Letter of 25 August 1847, printed at page 10.

The Act in question, 1 Victoria, No. 16, say, "Whereas it is expedient to make provision by law for the support, from the colonial public revenue, of certain ministers of the Christian religion, and for encouraging in the manner hereinafter-mentioned, the erection of places of public worship, and of ministers' dwellings, for persons professing that religion: Be it therefore enacted, &c." It is here proposed to make this Act (which relates to revenue only), affect the disposal of Crown lands; and to make the regulations for the pay of ministers, and the erection of churches and parsonages, affect the question of classical grammar schools. Indefinite confusion would arise from applying an Act made for one purpose so as to be binding for another. Paragraphs of Mr. Lillie's letter here referred to. — *See* Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Mr. Lillie's letter.

His Excellency will recollect that the Government is not bound to give sites for churches, and that so long ago as 1839 the late Venerable Archdeacon Hutchins had occasion to purchase a site for a Church of England place of worship, in the same quarter of the town, from the proceeds of private subscriptions. Nothing, therefore, can be founded on the fact of the committee of the Scottish Church, in 1841, having tried the goodness of the then Lieutenant-governor without success. Par. 3, Ib.

In 1840, Sir John Franklin showed me a plan for a school-house, proposed to be erected at the Government expense, on the site in question, and placed in my charge. I have no doubt, therefore, that documents exist to prove that the ground was reserved for a school. I have the tracings of that plan still by me. Par. 4, Ib.

The Hutchins school is open to all classes of the community, and I submit that the Presbyterian plan is not based upon any principle of greater comprehensiveness, but upon a latent anxiety to neutralize the preponderating influence of the Church of England. If it be sound policy to encourage the main bulk of society in its endeavours to advance, why not encourage both the Presbyterians and the Church of England in proportion to their success in benefiting the public. Who, on the whole, can be a fairer judge of that success than the Government. Par. 5, Ib.

The Mechanics' Institute, then, owed its very existence to the support of the Government, and as there must be a measure in all things, it was not deemed fit to add a piece of land to the grant of 150 *l.* per annum; moreover, the Mechanics' Institute has nothing in its constitution to ensure permanence, and it is obvious policy to support it by annual grants, reserving grants of Crown land for institutions of a more permanent character. Par. 6, Ib.

Seven hundred pounds for a quarter of an acre, in 1841, was a bad bargain, I should say it would cost about 300*l.* now. Par. 7, Ib.

The whole is not too much for the purpose of a good play-ground and school buildings, including the projected museum and reading-room, which could be well supported hereafter from the Ancanth land of 400 acres. The Church of England does not repudiate the principle of comprehensiveness, by which I understand, offering to all such benefits as they can willingly accept. Par. 8, Ib.

It almost seems as wrong to make orthodoxy in doctrine the *sine quâ non* for bestowing education, as it would be to make it the *sine quâ non* for giving custom to a tradesman or alms to the poor. It is true the Church can only bestow one kind of religious education, and to omit it leaves all the rest of education imperfect, but respect for the integrity of the divinely sanctioned parental authority, justifies the omission. Pars. 9, 10, and 11, Ib.

The Church of England will not shut out other denominations, because there are many ways of encouraging their efforts left open, even supposing (which is not the case) that the Government has no land left in Hobart Town, a quantity of Crown land may be given elsewhere, with leave to exchange it for a town site, &c.

The Hutchins school was obliged to commence without a site last year. The suggestion as to the size of the site, says in effect "let it be neither mine nor thine, but divide it."

The school has received the sanction of the college, of the Church, and of the Lieutenant-governor; it has not appealed to the Legislature for assistance, but I should think it might do so with confidence if needful. Mr. Lillie speaks of other classical schools, but if he had to examine boys as often as falls to my lot, he would not call every school a classical one which professes to be so. Mr. Buckland's pupils are the best grounded scholars, so far as they have yet proceeded, of any school I know. Par. 12, Ib.

Without disparaging the Reverend Mr. Campbell, the clerical schoolmaster of St. Andrew's Presbyterian school, I do not believe his best friends could put him forward as a rival to Mr. Buckland. Mr. Buckland being at the time in the occupation of an important chaplaincy, Par. 13, Ib.

VI. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

laincy, was selected by the Bishop as the best and fittest man to raise classical education from the dust, and to maintain it in Hobart Town. You know the manner in which he is now fulfilling his honourable commission.

Par. 14 of Mr. Lillie's letter.

I hope the Bishop will long be, as he is now, the best educated man in the colony, and as such the best supervisor of the education imparted in the Hutchins school. I imagine the allusion to the offensive attitude which he has assumed, is a repetition of the old story about the passage in the Bishop's charge last year: "in these shifting days, the Secretary of State may be a Romanist, a Presbyterian, a Unitarian, a Dissenter, nay, even an Unbeliever, for these are not the times when the state feels it a duty to watch with jealous care over the high principles of Christian faith as exhibited in the Church of England;" a statement both true and inoffensive. The Secretary of State does not set up for a defender of the Church of England form of doctrines, nor if a Presbyterian, would he enter, any more than would a Romanist, into the defence of those important points, which it is the Bishop's province to maintain.

This passage, however, quoted in newspapers, in addresses, and public meetings, was used to create a feeling against the Bishop the moment he left the country. It is well there was nothing worse to bring against him.

Pars. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, Ib.

The deputation which went to the Governor about the site of the Hutchins school with the old story in their mouths, let it be neither mine nor thine, but divide it, represented a portion of the community who are always worthy of respect and regard, because in many points well-meaning and anxious to do good. But upon the question of superior education, they hardly know how to set about acting; they are easily misled and easily contented. The moment the Church moves, they move; when she sits still, they sit still.

Sir Eardley Wilmot offered them the land now in question for a public school; but they did nothing with it, for the Church said neither good nor evil about it.

Pars. 20 to 26, Ib.

Men of restless minds and inferior talents have acquired the power to combine these good people in destructive (but not yet in constructive) operations, and they enjoy the exercise of this power. The succeeding observations made in this letter to the Secretary of State, upon the principles of government, are a specimen of the sort of argument with which these people are satisfied.

Par. 27, Ib.

From this clause to that which closes with the curious abuse of the words "public interest," as opposed to class or denominational interests, the style of argument needs no observation.

I refer to the preamble of the Act 1 Vict. No. 16, already quoted, as the best exponent of the sense of the community.

Par. 28, Ib.

The Church of England was in a majority in the Council which, by that Act, extended equal encouragement to all denominations; and though the colony is opposed to exclusive ecclesiastical predominance, it is in favour of supporting every denomination according to their efforts.

Pars. 29 and 30, Ib.

It is here forgotten that the college and the Church of England, speaking by its Bishop, had marked this school with distinction before the Lieutenant-governor saw fit to encourage it; and before what better tribunal (may I ask) could a comparison of its merits have been made.

Pars. 31 to 40, Ib.

The repetitions which this letter to the Secretary of State contains do not require noticing over again.

This is a palpable plan for delaying our efforts. If we were to wait till every one was of our opinion, whom Mr. Lillie chooses to name, we might as well give up the attempt to do anything.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-governor knows well that the sum named could not have been obtained as a consequence of the transference of the land. The Hutchins school was all along to be the next object, as soon as the college was fairly fitted out.

As I have written at sufficient length about the present attack upon my own particular charge, I will not go into further details.

Pars. 14 to 43.

It is here assumed, that the rights of the Scotch Church are such as to forbid all help to a Church of England school; that it is injurious to the common weal to countenance Church of England efforts to promote superior education; that it contravenes certain laws not distinctly referred to; and tends to give unjust pre-eminence to one religious denomination, as though that pre-eminence can be unjust which is earned by liberality and skill.

No man can be allowed to make a disturbance in society, and then plead that disturbance as a reason for granting his demand. The stuff about "unwonted principles" may go for what it is worth.

— No. 8. —

No. 8. Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison to Earl Grey. 7 October 1847.

(No. 129)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison* to Earl *Grey*.

Van Dieman's Land, Government House,
7 October 1847.

(Received, 4 March 1848.)

My Lord, (Answered, 30 August 1850, No. 140, page 56.)

IN my despatch, No. 121, upon the financial state of the colony, I called your Lordship's attention to the large expenditure in support of public worship.

This expenditure already amounts to 13,950 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.*, and as I cannot say that the wants of the community are in any way adequately provided for, there is every

every probability of increased claims being made on the public purse, claims which it will be difficult to resist, as they will be founded upon circumstances of a nature precisely similar to those upon which were based other claims which have already been granted.

If, therefore, it is intended that the whole of the funds for the support of public worship should be provided by the Treasury, proper provision must be made to meet, not only the present, but the probable future wants of the community.

If, however, it is not thought desirable that the clergy should be dependent altogether upon the state, there are two modes in which provision might be made for their maintenance. The voluntary principle might be adopted, by which the clergyman is dependent upon the good will of his congregation, or some permanent system of endowment might be established, by which land or money might be nvested in the hands of certain trustees, for the use of the clergy of particular districts or particular denominations.

I confess I am by no means an advocate for the present system. Under it the clergyman sinks into a stipendiary of the state. He looks to it for advancement, for change from a worse to a better living; he has few ties which connect him with his congregation. I object to it also on the ground that it affords an opening for the development of religious animosities in the Legislative Council, which will be made by the different sects the battle-field in which they will struggle for predominance.

But then, if an end be put to the present system, what is to be substituted for it.

The voluntary system has the advantage of attaching the clergyman to his flock; but that advantage is purchased at too dear a rate, when he becomes solely and entirely dependent upon the voluntary contributions received from them; he then ceases to be their pastor, and becomes their slave, and not merely the slave of the body, but that of every individual member of that body, each of whom has the power of exercising a petty tyranny over him. I have seen too much of the effect of the voluntary system, both upon the clergy and their flocks, ever to desire to see it in operation, wherever another system can be possibly substituted for it.

Does then endowment offer the means by which the evils which originate from exclusive state support, or those which emanate from the voluntary system may be avoided? I think it does to a great extent. It may be made to combine, in my opinion, the certainty and security of the one with the intimate connexion with individual members of the congregation, which is the only advantage of the other.

Upon this subject, I would beg to refer your Lordship to a letter addressed by Archdeacon Marriott to Lord Stanley, dated 8th September 1845, in which that reverend gentleman proposes that, "for the encouragement of private exertions, land endowments from the settlers should be freely doubled by the British Government; and, if possible, that for money raised for church-building, an equivalent may be allowed in labour, such labour being allowed as a privilege and reward to the most deserving convicts." To this letter Mr. Stephen replied, by direction of Lord Stanley, that "his Lordship could not agree to the grant of endowments in Crown lands in proportion to endowment in land by private individuals, but that he would be prepared to give to the Lieutenant-governor authority to meet any contributions in money which may be raised in the colony, by a grant of an equivalent amount of Crown land; that his Lordship could not sanction the allotment of convict labour to meet contributions in money towards the building of churches, but that such contributions would be met by contributions from the public revenue, under the conditions and in the proportion fixed by the existing law of the colony in regard to the erection of places of public worship."

In Lord Stanley's despatch No. 542, 29th September 1845, forwarding this correspondence, my predecessor was desired to report his opinion on these propositions, which he accordingly did in his despatch No. 34,* dated 7th February 1846.

* Page 2.

With regard to the proposition that land endowments from settlers should be doubled by the Crown, Sir Eardley Wilmot remarked, "That as immense tracts of land were in the hands of individuals remaining in the same uncultivated state as they were when originally occupied, nothing would be easier than to endow a church, with 1,000 acres or more, at little if any sacrifice, whereas if so endowed, it would be a drain on the Crown to give an equivalent number of acres, which, though equal numerically as an endowment, might still remain uncultivated and profitless; whereas by Lord Stanley's decision as to Crown lands being given

VI.
VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

only for contributions raised in money, it secured at least a consideration on one side, which will meet a return."

The circumstances of the colony are very much altered from what they were at the time that these letters and despatches were written. The convict system is at an end; the contributions from the British Treasury for the support of various establishments in this colony will soon cease, the payment for the police and gaols for the pauper and insane, for the prisoners under second sentences, will have to be made out of the colonial chest; and while these additional expenses are thrown upon the colony, the outlay from the military chest, caused by the presence of the convicts here, will be gradually but rapidly reduced from 250,000*l.* to about 50,000*l.*, a reduction which must of course make a material alteration in the means of the settlers of raising a revenue adequate to their increased expenditure.

I presume therefore to think, that under these altered circumstances, Lord Stanley's decision upon the proposition made to him by Archdeacon Marriott would have been different, and that his Lordship would have considered it advisable to do everything in his power to encourage private individuals in appropriating land or money for the purpose of endowment, partly with a view to the benefit of religion generally, and partly with the object of relieving the revenue from what must, in the course of a few years, prove a serious and heavy charge upon its resources. I do not think it necessary to make a lengthy comment upon the objections brought forward by Sir Eardley Wilmot. It is true that some few persons are in the possession of large tracts of land which is still in a state of nature, and being pastured by sheep, it is likely to remain so for many years; but I do not anticipate that this land is ever likely to be given away in such quantities as to make the drain upon the Crown at all serious. The land which would be given by the Crown would not be sold for many years to come, and the loss to the land revenue would be merely the amount of the annual rental, or about 10*l.* per annum for 1,000 acres, this is but a small sacrifice for so desirable an object.

I will now proceed to consider the Archdeacon's proposition more in detail, and will point out to your Lordship the conditions under which I conceive it may be desirable to carry out the principle of giving land for endowments. As to the proposition relative to convict labour, that of course cannot now be put in operation, even were it desirable to do so, which I very much doubt.

The Archdeacon proposes, that for any grant of land by a settler the Government should give an equivalent grant, and Lord Stanley agreed that any contribution in money should be met by a grant of an equivalent amount in Crown lands.

The effect of acceding to the Archdeacon's proposition without limitation would be to place in the hands of the Church, that is I suppose of trustees (for the Archdeacon says nothing as to the detail of his measure, and does not explain how the land is to be appropriated for the benefit of the Church), a large amount of land partly cultivated, but principally uncultivated; and as the clergy themselves could not be supposed to expend capital and labour in rendering the waste lands productive, it would remain in this state for many years to come, and the object of the endowment would be lost sight of. The same objections would apply to this, though not to the same extent, as were made to the clergy reserves in Canada, which were found to be useless to the Church, and a check and hindrance to the prosperity of the colony.

But if to the grant a condition were attached that a certain amount of money or of labour should be expended on the land in fencing it and bringing it into cultivation, with the view eventually of either making it a glebe in connexion with the residence of the clergyman, or of letting it as a farm, there would be every prospect of procuring good interest, both for the money expended and the value of the land itself, and an endowment would be thus at once produced which would every year increase in value; besides, by insisting upon this application of capital, an opportunity will be afforded to those who have not the means of giving money for such endowments, of contributing by their labour to the comforts of their pastor, and thus the good feeling of every class might be brought into action.

The principle of endowment has already been carried into successful operation, to a certain extent, in this colony.

About

About 5,000 *l.* has been invested in land, for the purpose of securing a revenue to the Bishop of this diocese.

Nine thousand pounds has also been invested in land, to provide a fund for the support of Christ's College, in addition to various scholarships which have been endowed by private individuals.

The rent received from these endowments is, on an average full 10 per cent. upon the amount laid out.

A further sum of 5,000 *l.* has also been transmitted to the colony through the hands of the Bishop of Ripon, being an anonymous donation for the purpose of establishing missions in the bush, and it is proposed to invest this in land, in the same manner as the sums above-mentioned, with the certainty of procuring the the same return.

I have then very little doubt but that, if a certain amount of money were expended upon the grants made by the Crown to the Church, or the land let to tenants upon clearing leases upon easy terms, such a rental would be realized in the course of a few years, as would not only give a high interest upon the money or labour expended, but also upon the value of the land itself; and as this value would, in the common course of things keep augmenting, so would the value of the endowment increase with the increasing wants of the colony.

I do not at all propose to restrict the plan of endowment to the Church of England; on the contrary, I should wish it to extend to the Churches of Scotland and Rome, and indeed, to all those religious communities who now receive aid from the state, and I should recommend that their exertions should be stimulated by an intimation, that after a certain number of years, say five, all direct contributions from the Colonial Treasury in aid of public worship should cease.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Denison.*

— No. 9. —

(No. 167.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison* to Earl *Grey.*

No. 9.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison to Earl Grey.
17 Nov. 1847.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
17 November 1847.
(Received, 26 April 1848.)
(Answered, 12 May 1848, No. 74, page 55.)

My Lord,

It is my duty to report to your Lordship the following changes which have taken place in the Ecclesiastical (Church of England) department in the colony.

Sir Eardley Wilmot's despatch, No. 43, of the 3d March 1846, will have made your Lordship acquainted with the departure from this colony of the Rev. Dr. Pogson, the Chaplain at Hamilton, and the appointment of the Rev. George Wright, as his *locum tenens*. Dr. Pogson's health at the time of his embarkation, was in a very precarious state, and during his voyage to England, failed him altogether. He died it appears on the 23d March 1846. Mr. Wright has been continued in the office, and since the receipt of the news of Dr. Pogson's decease, has been placed in the receipt of the full emoluments of the chaplaincy, authorized by the Church Act, namely, a salary of 200 *l.* a year, with allowance for forage and for house-rent, at the rate of 30 *l.* per annum, together with the use of a ten-acre glebe.

The Rev. Mr. Bateman, who was stationed at Oatlands, and whose name was brought under the notice of your Lordship's department by Sir Eardley Wilmot, in his despatch, No. 178, of the 12th August 1844, applied in May 1846, on account of the ill health of himself and wife, for six months' leave of absence from the colony, to proceed to Adelaide, where, as it appeared from a correspondence in the newspapers, he was seeking employment. Sir Eardley Wilmot rejected his application. Mr. Bateman then asked permission to reside at the sea-side for six weeks, and furnished a medical certificate as to his state of health, but as he could not secure the discharge of his duties during his absence, the leave solicited was refused him.

Mr. Bateman left the colony notwithstanding, proceeded to Adelaide, and it was not until a few days before his return, that the Government became aware

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

that Oatlands was entirely without a minister or a religious service. Mr. La Trobe, therefore, declared the chaplaincy vacant, and appointed the Rev. Mr. Dry as Mr. Bateman's successor. Mr. Dry is a native of the colony; he completed his education at one of the English universities, and was ordained previously to his return to Van Diemen's Land. He acted, as perhaps your Lordship may be aware, as Mr. Palmer's *locum tenens*, during the absence of that gentleman in England, and is much respected.

The second Chaplain at Launceston, the Rev. W. L. Gibbon, resigned his chaplaincy at the end of last year, with the intention of leaving the colony, and the late administrator, acting on the recommendation of the Archdeacon, appointed as his successor, the Rev. Thomas Reibey, a gentleman, who like Mr. Dry, is a native of the colony, and has graduated at an English university.

The appointment at the suggestion of the Archdeacon, was made only temporarily, because it was understood that the Bishop of Tasmania, was aware of Mr. Gibbons' intended resignation, and that it was very probable that his Lordship would select some clergyman in England for the chaplaincy, in which case Mr. Reibey would have to relinquish his charge. Should, however, the Bishop think it preferable that Mr. Reibey should be confirmed in the appointment, I have no doubt your Lordship will give your sanction to the arrangement.

In my despatch, No. 166, of the 16th instant, I reported the removal of the Rev. Mr. Davenport, the chaplain at Windermere, to the chaplaincy of Richmond. The Archdeacon found some difficulty at first in obtaining a clergyman to succeed Mr. Davenport, but the Rev. Mr. Rogers, who had been engaged at Norfolk Island, and was about to proceed to England, consented to defer his departure until a clergyman should arrive to take the duties. Mr. Rogers did not, however, at once proceed to Windermere, because of the more important district of New Norfolk being without a clergyman, in consequence of the death of Mr. Gerrard, and he officiated there until the archdeacon assumed the duties as I have already reported to your Lordship in my despatch No. 165, of the 15th instant; he has now, however, proceeded to Windermere.

I trust I shall have the honour to receive your Lordship's approval of these arrangements.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Denison.*

— No. 10. —

No. 10.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison to Earl Grey.
1 December 1847.

(No. 170.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *William Denison* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, 1 December 1847.
(Received, 26 April 1848.)

My Lord, (Answered, 1 June 1848, No. 86, page 55.)

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the circumstances under which, in May last, I deemed it necessary to direct that the services of the Rev. Thomas Rogers, one of the Church of England Chaplains at Norfolk Island, should no longer be retained in the Convict Department.

In the month of September 1846, Mr. Price, the newly appointed commandant at Norfolk Island, addressed a letter to the Comptroller-general, transmitting correspondence which had passed between himself and Mr. Rogers, and recommending that Mr. Rogers should be transferred to some other station, on the ground of his general disposition to oppose rather than co-operate with the civil authorities.

This letter, received during the period of Mr. La Trobe's administration of the Government, was referred for the observations of the Superintendent of Convict Chaplains, and both having been brought under the consideration of Mr. La Trobe, he came to the conclusion that from the style and tone of Mr. Rogers' own correspondence, it was evident that he could not satisfactorily fulfil the duties of his situation at Norfolk Island, and that his removal was desirable.

In the letter of the Superintendent of Convict Chaplains, containing his observations upon the complaints of the Commandant against Mr. Rogers, certain statements were transmitted, which the Superintendent had received from Mr. Rogers,

Rogers, and as several of these statements contained serious imputations on the conduct of the Commandant, and some of his subordinate officers, Mr. La Trobe directed that inquiries should be made respecting them.

In the month of March, Mr. Rogers arrived from Norfolk Island, under the order of removal which had been conveyed to him in consequence of Mr. La Trobe's decision, and at the same time were received the explanations of Mr. Price on Mr. Rogers' statements.

The papers were then submitted for my consideration, and after a careful review of all that had transpired, coupled with the fact that Mr. Price had in my judgment shown that the statements of Mr. Rogers were unfounded, it appeared to me that Mr. Rogers' general character was marked by such a want of temper and discretion, as to render it hopeless to expect that he could be employed with any advantage in the convict service, I therefore decided not to place him in any other appointment in the Convict Department, at the same time intimating to the Archdeacon, that I would not oppose his being employed in some other situation where his peculiar deficiencies would not operate so disadvantageously.

In accordance with a recommendation shortly after received from the Archdeacon, I approved of Mr. Rogers being appointed to the Colonial Chaplaincy of Windermere.

It is right that I should state, that the salary of the last appointment is less by 50*l.* a year than that which Mr. Rogers received at Norfolk Island, but it was not in my power to make any other provision for Mr. Rogers under a removal which Mr. Rogers' own character and conduct had rendered in my opinion indispensible.

I enclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of all the correspondence which has taken place connected with Mr. Roger's removal.

This Correspondence being extremely voluminous, is not printed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Denison.*

— No. 11. —

(No. 5.)

No. 11.

Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison to Earl Grey. 4 January 1848.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison* to Earl *Grey*.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
4 January 1848.
(Received, 24 May 1848.)

My Lord, (Answered, 28 June 1848, No. 98, page 55.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 177, of the 12th July 1847, in which you enclose copy of a letter from the Reverend Gregory Bateman, relative to the circumstances under which he quitted the colony; and you desire me to furnish explanation of the cause which led to the refusal by Sir Eardley Wilmot of leave of absence to Mr. Bateman on account of ill health, and to his subsequent removal by Mr. La Trobe.

My despatch, No. 167,* of the 17th November last, has stated shortly the facts of Mr. Bateman's case in regard to his removal from the chaplaincy at Oatlands; but, perhaps, it will be necessary that I should enter a little more into detail, in order to afford your Lordship fuller information on the subject.

* Page 21.

In consequence of some ecclesiastical delinquencies on the part of Mr. Bateman, the Bishop of Tasmania felt it necessary, in the month of June 1844, to revoke the license granted to him to officiate as a priest; but Sir Eardley Wilmot, conceiving that the removal of a chaplain could only be made by the Crown, and that Mr. Bateman had not been tried and found guilty of misconduct, in accordance with the 15th section of the Church Act, 1 Victoria, No. 16, continued the issue of pay to him, on his own certificate that he had performed the duty of his chaplaincy.

From that time until 30th September 1846, he was in the receipt of his salary and allowances. In the month of May of that year, however, he made application,

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

on account of the ill health of himself and wife, for six months' leave of absence to proceed to South Australia, but he furnished no medical certificate; and Sir Eardley Wilmot, in the belief that his object had not been candidly stated, refused to grant him the leave requested. He then applied to be allowed to visit the sea-side for six weeks, when he was requested to forward a medical certificate, and the name of the clergyman who was to act as his *locum tenens*; he furnished the first, but on being pressed, he acknowledged his inability to secure the regular discharge of his duty. On this ground Sir Eardley Wilmot finally refused to accede to his application.

What made Mr. Bateman's application for leave appear to be based on grounds different from those which he represented, was a letter addressed to the editor of the "South Australian Gazette," dated 30th October 1845, which was republished in this colony, in the "Hobart Town Courier" of the 7th January 1846. From this letter it appeared that he had been seeking ecclesiastical employment in South Australia, and had failed in his object. I enclose a copy of the letter, which concludes in the following terms: "Should I be spared for another year (or perhaps less), I hope to establish myself amongst you, and prove by professional exertion, and character and conduct, that I am not unworthy the suffrages of the good and just."

Your Lordship will, I think, perceive that Sir Eardley Wilmot had good grounds for distrusting Mr. Bateman's assertion as to the object for which he applied for leave of absence.

Mr. Bateman, however, did proceed to Adelaide, and it was not until three or four weeks had elapsed that the Government was aware of the circumstance. When, however, the Archdeacon reported, on the 16th October 1846, that Oatlands had been left without any provision being made for the performance of the chaplain's duties; and inquiries were instituted, and it was found that Mr. Bateman had in the previous month sailed for Adelaide, Mr. La Trobe decided that the chaplaincy had been voluntarily abandoned, and that were Mr. Bateman to return, he could not expect to be reinstated in an office he had in such a manner relinquished. The chaplaincy was, therefore, declared vacant, and the Rev. Mr. Dry appointed in succession to Mr. Bateman.

On his return from Adelaide, he addressed the accompanying letter to Mr. La Trobe, explanatory of the reasons which had induced him to leave his charge; but Mr. La Trobe, with the papers already adverted to before him, seems to have been impressed with the same ideas as to his real motives which had influenced Sir Eardley Wilmot, and he came to the conclusion that when Mr. Bateman relinquished his charge, not only without leave, but in defiance of the Lieutenant-governor, he virtually threw up his appointment, and had no claim to the favourable consideration of the Government of this colony.

I have now endeavoured to obey your Lordship's instructions in this matter, and have only to add my opinion that, as the Bishop had thought it necessary to revoke Mr. Bateman's license, in point of fact he can have no claim to be considered as a chaplain of the Church of England in this colony, although Sir Eardley Wilmot had not felt himself justified in stopping his salary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Denison.*

Encl. 1, in No. 11.

Enclosure 1, in No. 11.

To the Editor of the "South Australian Gazette."

Oatlands Parsonage, Van Diemen's Land,
Sir, 30 October 1845.

By the last post I had the satisfaction of knowing that you had given my statements upon St. John's Church a place in your journal, and feeling that my cause is one of justness and uprightness, I am thankful to have that powerful auxiliary, the press, an expositor of the manner in which I have been dealt with. I beg leave now to forward you the following correspondence, which will, I hope, give me yet an opportunity of soliciting the suffrages of the really independent pew renters of St. John's Church. On receiving an intimation of my rejection from C. B. Newenham, Esq., churchwarden of St. John's Church, I wrote the following letter in reply:—

"Parsonage, Oatlands, Van Diemen's Land,
"Dear Sir, 23 June 1845.

"Your last, of the 28th May, came safe to hand, and from the copy you forwarded of a former letter, dated 18th July 1844, I perceive that my application had not been received favourably by the pew renters, and that those you had spoken to appear to be opposed to my coming to Adelaide. I should esteem it a favour if you would inform me of the reasons that may have influenced the above individuals against me, since my testimonials and conduct are such as to secure me the voice of any unbiased persons. You will, I feel assured, deal with me frankly, and allow me, as the sole and unopposed candidate, the privilege of knowing the grounds of my rejection.

"I remain, &c.
(signed) "*Gregory Bateman*, A.M.,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Chaplain of Oatlands and
Jericho, Van Diemen's
Land.

"C. B. Newenham, Esq.,
Churchwarden of St. John's Church,
Adelaide, South Australia."

To this reasonable request I received a reply to the following effect:

"Dear Sir, "Adelaide, South Australia, 11 September 1845.

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 23d June last, requesting of me to inform you of the reasons which may have influenced the pew renters of St. John's Church, to oppose your coming over here to take charge of that Church. In reply, I must be allowed to say that I do not feel myself at liberty to give the private sentiments of those individuals. I would with pleasure comply with your request did it not involve a breach of confidence on my part.

"I remain, &c.
"The Rev. Gregory Bateman, M.A., (signed) "*Chas. B. Newenham*,
Chaplain of Oatlands and Jericho." "Churchwarden."

Distinguished as South Australia has been from this colony in not having, in secret conclaves that influence the judgment of individuals, and feeling that where the true influence of the Church of Christ exists there will be liberty, I directed my wishes to South Australia in 1839, but finding that there was then no professional opening for me, I determined to visit your colony, and accept an appointment in Van Diemen's Land, that when any vacancy might occur I should not be far off to take it. My visit in 1840 to Adelaide confirmed my anticipations, and in my various communications to England I warmly and zealously commended South Australt, ia as a desirable and delightful place; and though humble and limited are my exertions yeI still have the happiness of corresponding with and probably influencing not a few connnected with the University of Cambridge, who held responsible positions in society.

On my arriving in Van Diemen's Land I encountered no little odium at having ventured (as it was said) out of my way to Adelaide; the reason of this at first I could not divine; but I soon found out that as comparisons are said to be odious, so that my visiting another colony, distinguished for virtue and integrity, would only cause me to draw inferences not very advantageous to this, and I do honestly affirm that a most moderate income in South Australia would be far preferable to an abundance here. Should I be spared for another year (or perhaps less) I hope to establish myself amongst you, and prove by professional exertion and character and conduct, that I am not unworthy the suffrages of the good and just.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Gregory Bateman*, A.M.,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Chaplain of Oatlands and
Jericho, Van Diemen's
Land.

P. S.—I send this by a parishioner of substance, who will be able in a few words to prove how I am respected in this place.

Enclosure 2 in No. 11.

Encl. 2, in No. 11.

Sir, Oatlands, 9 November 1846.

PERMIT me to lay before your notice the following statement. For the last two years I have been in a declining state of health, arising from living in the Parsonage-house at this place, which is situated in a marsh surrounded by miasma, and about six months since my illness rendered me too weak to perform my duties without great suffering. I therefore applied by letter to the late Lieutenant-governor Sir E. E. Wilmot, Bart., for leave of absence for six months to visit South Australia, that I might try the benefit of a change of air, as recommended by my medical attendant; this application was refused. A short time after I again applied for only six weeks leave, this also was refused, unless I could obtain a clergyman to fill my post here, which I found impossible to do. Finding myself still getting worse, I was necessitated to leave Oatlands for six weeks and visit South Australia, where I in some degree rallied. On returning, Archdeacon Marriott informed me that my chaplaincy was declared vacant, and the Colonial Secretary also said, that the Auditor-general had been

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

desired to pay no more monies to my account as minister of Oatlands and Jericho. In a feeble and shattered condition of health, and having incurred large expenses from such an extended affliction of sickness, I bring the matter before your consideration, observing, that even now there are three clergymen enjoying two years' leave of absence each upon half salary, and upon no plea of sickness whatever; and even now the Bishop of Tasmania is receiving his whole legal stipend, although absent from his duty upon his own affairs.

The Rev. George Otter, M.A., of Green Ponds, kindly fulfilled for me all occasional duties during my absence, therefore no further inconvenience has occurred to the inhabitants here than an omission of a few Sundays duties, and considering that for six years I was never absent from Oatlands one Sabbath, I trust your Excellency will look upon this matter with Christian humanity, and direct my arrears to be paid up to me, and inform me concerning the declaration of my chaplaincy being vacant. In conclusion I may observe, that a few days prior to my departure, I forwarded a letter to Sir E. E. Wilmot, Bart., late Lieutenant-governor, stating that my health rendered such a step imperative on my part, that a temporary provision might (if necessary) be made for duty at Oatlands, and I have by me the letters of refusal of leave also.

Awaiting your Excellency's decision.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gregory Bateman.*

His Excellency, J. C. La Trobe, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 12. —

No. 12.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison to Earl Grey.
12 February 1849.

(No. 29.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison* to Earl *Grey*.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
12 February 1849.
(Received, 22 June 1849.)

My Lord, (Answered 13 August 1849, No. 136, page 56.)

IN a despatch No. 542, dated 29 September 1845, Lord Stanley called upon the Lieutenant-governor to report upon a proposition made by Archdeacon Marriott, that three 400-acre glebes now existing in this colony should be permanently attached to three of the principal churches.

* Page 2.

2. Sir Eardley Wilmot, in a despatch No. 34, * dated 7th February 1846, reported fully upon the subject, bringing the whole state of the different Chaplaincies, as regarded the question of the glebes, before the Secretary of State; and with reference to the particular proposition made by Archdeacon Marriott, he said "I believe that if all the Chaplains of this island had sufficient quantities of land allotted to them in perpetuity in lieu of salaries, so as to relieve the colonial funds from any payment to the Chaplains whatever, it would not only be lessening the annual charge on the colonial funds to a considerable extent, but would be a more satisfactory mode of remunerating the Chaplains themselves, by making them independent of secular control."

3. While, however, Sir Eardley Wilmot, thus adopted the principle, he seemed to hint a doubt as to its applicability, under the circumstances, by the mode in which he detailed all the arrangements which had been made with regard to the glebes.

4. No answer has as yet been received to this despatch.

5. I now forward copies of a letter addressed to me by the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, enclosing a communication from the Rev. R. R. Davies, Chaplain of Longford, on the subject of his glebe. In the Bishop's letter he alludes to the glebes of St. David's, Hobart Town, and St. John's, Launceston, and gives some reasons why these two chaplaincies should be allowed to retain their present glebes as well as that of Longford. I fully concur with his Lordship in opinion, and I should be glad to receive authority from your Lordship to endow the two chaplaincies in question in perpetuity, with the glebes which are now only held during the lives of the present incumbents.

6. With regard to the chaplaincy of Longford, I have, under the circumstances detailed in Mr. Davies's letter, taken upon myself to inform his Lordship that the circumstance of the tenure need not interfere with the leasing of the glebe, as I have submitted to your Lordship the propriety of attaching it in permanence to the chaplaincy; and that even should your Lordship not approve of the suggestion, the leases granted by Mr. Davies will not be interfered with.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Denison.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 12.

Sir, Christ's College, 9 January 1849.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency a letter from the Rural Dean, respecting the peculiar tenure of the 400-acre glebe at Longford, which seems to rest upon a different footing from that of other glebes of like extent.

If your Excellency concur in this view, and is pleased to decide that the glebe in question should be permanently attached to the chaplaincy of Longford, I think it would subserve the best interests of the Church if I were to erect the chaplaincy into an Archdeaconry for the northern division of the diocese.

May I take this opportunity of reverting to the question of the continuance of the 400-acre glebes to the chaplaincies of St. David's, Hobart Town, and St. John's, Launceston.

These two chaplaincies must, from their position, always entail upon their holders greater expenses than others; and may I suggest that it is advisable to have one or two chaplaincies with larger incomes, as rewards either for valuable services or high talent, where, as is the case here, such an end can be secured, without entailing any additional expense upon the Government.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Tasmania.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 12.

Encl. 2, in No. 12.

My Lord, Longford, 4 January 1849.

DURING the last Session of the Legislative Council, when the Estimates were under discussion, the honourable the Colonial Secretary is reported to have said, "that on the death of the present incumbents the 400-acre glebes would revert to the Crown." It is true, that the Act of Council gives only a life interest in the glebes; but there are circumstances connected with the glebes at Longford of which the Colonial Secretary is not aware, which, I think, would prevent its resumption by the Crown in case of my death.

When I arrived here in 1830, 800 *l.* was voted for the purchase of a residence for me; this was the sum usually given at that time, either for the erection or purchase of a parsonage. My father-in-law, the late Mr. Lyttleton, sold the house where I now reside, and 140 acres of land, for the above sum, and 200 *l.* worth of land: 40 acres was an old grant to a man named Dwyer, and I now hold the location order to Mr. Hardwicke for the remaining 100.

About two years subsequently, the inhabitants of Longford wished to obtain the 100 acres on account of the water frontage it then possessed on a lagoon, and I consequently exchanged it for 400 acres at the other extremity of the township. Your Lordship will thus perceive that this land is differently situated from the other glebes which have been located to the Chaplains.

I have the same claim to the 400 acres that I had to Mr. Hardwicke's grant of 100, now, forming the race-course at this place, and when it is taken into consideration that this land was purchased from a private individual for a specific object, that the amount paid was charged in the Ecclesiastical Estimates, and that it was obtained much below its value because it was intented for a parsonage, it is evident that it became the property of the Church for ever, and that no Act of Council ought to have a retrospective effect in depriving the Church of land thus purchased. It is not probable that Mr Lyttleton would have taken so small a sum for this property, if he thought that in after years the Church would have been deprived of the greater portion; and it will effectually prevent others, either from endowing churches with land, or selling land at a moderate rate for the purpose of endowment, if a future Council, by simply passing an Act, can at any time deprive the Church of such endowments.

I beg leave, therefore, to bring the subject under your Lordship's notice, in order that it may be decided, whether the glebe in this township will be resumed in case of my death or departure from the colony. I am particularly anxious that this point should be settled as soon as possible, as the lease for which the glebe was let will expire in March, and I can let the land from year to year only, if his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor should decide against my claim.

If, however, his Excellency should decide that the purchase of this land places it in a different position from the other glebes, and secures it to the Church for ever, I shall, with your Lordship's permission, let the land on improving leases, and thus increase its value for the benefit of my successors.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. Davies,*
Rural Dean.

Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania.

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

— No. 13. —

No. 13.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison to Earl Grey.
27 February 1851.

(No. 36.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison* to Earl *Grey*.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
27 February 1851.

My Lord, (Received, 19 June 1851.)

I FORWARD herewith, by request of the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, the minutes of the proceedings of the Metropolitan and Suffragan Bishops of the Province of Australia, at a meeting held at Sydney in 1850.

It is not necessary that I should comment in any way upon a document which professes only to give the opinions of the Bishops of the Church of England on certain matters connected with the faith and discipline of the Church.

Did these Right Reverend Prelates propose to bring forward any legislative measure in order to give effect to their views, I should then have to address your Lordship at some length with respect to them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Denison.*

Encl. in No. 13.

Enclosure in No. 13.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS at a Meeting of the Metropolitan and Suffragan Bishops of the Province of Australasia, held at Sydney, from October 1st to November 1st, A.D. 1850.

REPORT.

THE Metropolitan and Bishops of the Province of Australasia, having, by the good Providence of God, been permitted to assemble themselves together in the metropolitan city of Sydney, on the 1st day of October in the year of our Lord 1850, and having consulted together on such matters as concern the progress of true religion, and the welfare of the Church in the said province and the several dioceses thereof, did agree to the decisions and opinions contained in the following Report.

ORDER OF SUBJECTS.

		PAGE.
I.	Objects of the Conference - - -	28
II.	Canons of A.D. 1603–4 - - -	29
III.	Future Synods and Conventions, Provincial and Diocesan - - -	29
IV.	Church Membership - - - -	30
V.	Discipline (1.) Bishops and Clergy. (2.) Laity - - - - -	30
VI.	Status of Clergy - - - - -	31
VII.	Liturgy - - - - - -	31
	Decisions and Opinions concerning—	
	(1.) Division of Services - -	31
	(2.) The Administration of Holy Communion - - -	
	(3.) The Occasional Offices - -	31
	(4.) Service for Saint's Day falling on a Sunday - - -	31
	(5.) Persons Prayed for - -	31
	(6.) Persons Returning Thanks -	31
	(7.) The Offertory - - -	31
	(8.) Sponsors - - - -	32
	(9.) Marriage. (*a*) Within prohibited degrees - - -	32
	(*b*) Of Persons not Members of the Church	32
	(*c*) Irregularly Solemnized	32
	(*d*) Caution to be used -	32
	(10.) Churching of Women - -	32
	(11.) Claim to the Offices of the Church - - - -	32
VIII.	Holy Baptism - - - - -	32
IX.	Education. (1.) Schools. (2.) University	34
X.	Board of Missions - - - -	34

I.—OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

WE, the undersigned Metropolitan and Bishops of the Province of Australasia, in consequence of doubts existing how far we are inhibited by the Queen's supremacy from exercising the powers of an ecclesiastical Synod, resolve not to exercise such powers on the present occasion.

But we desire to consult together upon the various difficulties in which we are at present placed by the doubtful application to the Church in this province of the Ecclesiastical laws which are now in force in England, and to suggest such measures as may seem to be most suitable for removing our present embarrassments; to consider such questions as affect the progress of true religion and the preservation of ecclesiastical order in the several dioceses of this Province; and finally, in reliance on Divine Providence, to adopt plans for the propagation of the Gospel among the heathen races of Australasia, and the adjacent islands of the Western Pacific.

We request the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Newcastle to act as our Secretary, and to embody our resolutions in a Report to be transmitted to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland.

(signed) *W. G. Sydney.* *Augustus Adelaide.*
G. A. New Zealand. *C. Melbourne.*
W. Newcastle. *F. R. Tasmania.*

II.-Canons of A.D. 1603-4.

We are of opinion that the Constitutions and Canons agreed upon with the King's Majesty's license in the Synod begun at London, A.D. 1603, and published for the due observation of them by his Majesty's authority, under the Great Seal of England, form part of the established constitution of our Church, and are generally binding upon ourselves and the clergy of our respective dioceses.

Where they cannot be literally complied with, in consequence of the altered state of circumstances since the enactment of the canons, we are of opinion that they must be, as far as possible, complied with in substance.

We concur, also, in thinking that a revisal and fresh adaptation of the Canons to suit the present condition of the Church is much to be desired, so soon as it can be lawfully undertaken by persons possessing due authority in that behalf.

(signed) *W. G. Sydney.*
G. A. New Zealand.
F. R. Tasmania.
Augustus Adelaide.
C. Melbourne.
W. Newcastle.

III.—Future Synods and Conventions, Provincial and Diocesan.

We are of opinion that there are many questions of great importance to the well-being of the Church in our Province, which cannot be settled without duly constituted provincial and diocesan synods.

Without defining the exact meaning of the word synod, as used in the Church of England, whenever the words "provincial synod" or "diocesan synod" shall be used in the following resolutions, we understand a body composed of one or more Bishops, with representatives chosen from among the clergy, meeting at such times and in such manner as may not be inconsistent with any law of Church or State.

We understand the functions of provincial and diocesan synods to be these:

1. To consult and agree upon rules of practice and ecclesiastical order within the limits of the province or diocese.

2. To conduct the processes necessary for carrying such rules into effect; but not to alter the Thirty-nine Articles, the Book of Common Prayer, or the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures.

(2.) *Subdivision of Dioceses and Consecration of Bishops.*

1. We are of opinion that it appertains to a provincial synod, with the concurrence of the diocesan synod, from time to time, to decide upon plans for such subdivision of dioceses as may be necessary for the more efficient discharge of the episcopal duties, and to recommend those plans for adoption in accordance with the laws which shall be in force at the time.

2. We submit that no subdivision of any colonial diocese should be determined on in England without previous communication with the Bishop of that diocese, in order that the proposed measures may be laid before the diocesan and provincial synods before they be finally adopted.

3. We would further express our opinion that if the provincial synod should recommend a colonial clergyman for appointment to fill a new or vacant see, the recommendation should be favourably considered by the authorities in England; and that the person designated to such see should, in conformity with ancient practice, be consecrated by the metropolitan and bishops of the province, unless grave inconvenience be likely to ensue.

(3.) *Provincial and Diocesan Conventions.*

1. We are of opinion that the laity, acting by their representatives duly elected, should meet in diocesan and provincial conventions simultaneously with the diocesan and provincial synods, that the clergy and laity may severally consult and decide upon all questions affecting the temporalities of the Church, and that no act of either order relating thereto should be valid without the consent of the other.

2. That any change of constitution affecting the whole body of the Church should be first proposed and approved in the provincial synod, but should not be valid without the consent of the provincial convention.

(signed) *W. G. Sydney.*
G. A. New Zealand.
F. R. Tasmania.
Augustus Adelaide.
C. Melbourne.
W. Newcastle.

IV.—Church Membership.

We acknowledge as members of the Church of England all persons who, having been duly baptized with water, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, are conformable to the doctrine, government, rites, and ceremonies contained in the Book of Common Prayer; it being understood that they are entitled to claim at the hands of its ministers the rites and ceremonies of our Church, so long only as they shall continue conformable to the extent above required.

By a member of the Church of England in full communion, we understand every one who, being conformable as aforesaid, is a partaker of the holy communion, as required by the rules of the Church.

While we would leave the synods and conventions which may hereafter be appointed to fix the qualification of electors, we would express our decided conviction that all persons elected to serve as members of diocesan and provincial conventions should be members of the Church in full communion.

(signed) *W. G. Sydney.*
G. A. New Zealand.
F. R. Tasmania.
Augustus Adelaide.
C. Melbourne.
W. Newcastle.

V.—Discipline.

(1.) *Bishops and Clergy.*

In consequence of statements which have been made in various places, of the arbitrary power possessed by Bishops to suspend or revoke at their own discretion the licenses of clergymen, we disclaim all wish to exercise any such power, and we are of opinion, that in all cases of doctrinal error, or other ecclesiastical offences, the Bishops of the province should be the court for the trial of a Bishop, and that the diocesan synod should be the court for the trial of a Presbyter or Deacon, and that the Metropolitan and the Bishop of the diocese respectively should be ex-officio presidents of such courts, either in person, or by their commissaries.

Further, it would appear to be necessary that any Bishop or other clergyman suspended or deposed by due sentence of the court, should be legally incapable of continuing to hold possession of any church, chapel, stipend, house, glebe, or other temporalities, which he may have held by virtue of his office.

We are also of opinion, that the form of procedure in all cases of appeal requires to be defined.

(2.) *Laity.*

Bearing in mind the wish expressed in the commination service, that the godly discipline of the Primitive Church may be restored, we are of opinion—

1. That it is the duty of every church to seek by spiritual admonitions to reclaim those of its members who are living in notorious sin.

We therefore hold it to be the duty of every clergyman having cure of souls, privately to admonish all evil livers among those committed to his charge, "as need shall require, and occasion shall be given." We would also remind the lay members of the Church, that the clergy are required by the Rubric to repel from the holy communion all persons who are living in sin so open and notorious as that the congregation is thereby offended, and who after due admonition shall continue impenitent, and without amendment of life.

Provided always, that every minister so repelling any shall give an account of the same to the Bishop of the diocese within 14 days after, at the farthest. And we are of opinion, that it is the duty of the Bishop earnestly to admonish every person so repelled to qualify himself by repentance for readmission to holy communion.

Until the establishment of a form of process by a provincial synod with the concurrence of a provincial convention, we are of opinion that in cases where all spiritual admonitions have failed to reclaim members of the Church, who are living in notorious sin, it may become the duty of the Bishop, with the aid and concurrence of his presbyters, to pronounce such persons excommunicate so far as to release any clergyman from the obligation to use the burial service, if they should die without sufficient proof of repentance.

But remembering the solemn charge which we have received at our consecration, to "bind up the broken, to bring again the outcasts, to seek the lost, to be so merciful as not to be too remiss, and so to minister discipline that we forget not mercy," we are of opinion that it is our duty, as in every case, so especially in those which have been here noticed, to use faithful and affectionate admonition before we proceed to any strict exercise of the discipline of the Church.

(signed) *W. G. Sydney.*
G. A. New Zealand.
F. R. Tasmania.
Augustus Adelaide.
C. Melbourne.
W. Newcastle.

VI.—Status of Clergy.

1. We desire to express our opinion, that no clergyman who shall have been duly appointed and licensed to any church or permanent cure of souls, should be removable therefrom, except by sentence pronounced, after judicial inquiry, before the diocesan synod.

2. That this rule should not apply to those clergymen who have been appointed and licensed by the Bishop to any charge expressly understood to be of a temporary nature.

3. At the same time we consider it to be most desirable in the present state of the Church of England in our dioceses, that candidates for holy orders should devote themselves to the service of the Church, in that willing spirit which would induce them to place themselves at the disposal of their Bishop for some definite term of years, and leave to him the responsibility of appointing and changing their station during such period.

(signed) *W. G. Sydney.*
G. A. New Zealand.
F. R. Tasmania.
C. Melbourne.
Augustus Adelaide.
W. Newcastle.

VII.—Liturgy.

(1.) *Division of Services.*

We are of opinion that the Bishop of each diocese, as ordinary, has a discretion to authorise clergymen, in cases of necessity, to divide the morning service, by using either the Morning Prayer, the Litany, or the Communion Service separately; but that each of the services so used should be read entire.

(2.) *The Administration of Holy Communion.*

In parishes where the number of communicants is very great, the Communion Service may be used separately, and the Lord's Supper administered at an early hour, besides the usual administration at the morning service.

In places where there is no morning service, the administration of the holy communion may be in the afternoon if necessity so require.

When the holy communion cannot be administered in a church, or other building duly licensed for the celebration of Divine Service, it may be administered in such places as necessity shall require.

(3.) *Occasional Services.*

We are of opinion that no clergyman has authority at his own discretion to abridge or alter any of the occasional services of the Church.

(4.) *Rules for Service on Saints' days falling on Sundays, &c.*

Should a Saint's day fall on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, or Easter Eve, or on Easter Sunday, Ascension day, Whit Sunday, or Trinity Sunday, or on Monday or Tuesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks, the lessons, collect, epistle, and gospel for those days are to be used.

When a Saint's day shall fall on any other Sunday, the lessons of the Saint's day (unless they be from the Apocrypha) are to be used, and the collect, epistle and gospel for the Saint's day, with the collect for the Sunday.

(5.) *Of Persons for whom the Prayers of the Congregation are desired.*

It is convenient that the names of the persons for whom the prayers of the congregation are desired should be mentioned either before the litany or before the prayer for all conditions of men, as the case may be.

The words, "especially those for whom our prayers are desired," may be inserted in the litany in their appropriate place.

(6.) *Thanksgiving Service.*

It is convenient that the names of the persons who desire to return thanks should be mentioned before the general thanksgiving.

The words, "particularly to those who desire now to offer up their praises and thanksgivings for thy late mercies vouchsafed unto them," may be used for persons who have not been specially prayed for.

(7.) *Offertory.*

We are of opinion that no clergyman can justly be suspected of holding opinions at variance with the sound teaching of the Church, in consequence of his complying with the Rubric, which directs "that upon the Sundays and other holy days (if there be no

VI. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

communion) shall be said all that is appointed at the communion, until the end of the general prayer, [for the whole state of Christ's Church Militant here on earth,] together with one or more of the collects, concluding with the blessing."

(8.) *Sponsors.*

Being aware that the clergy have felt the great importance of having duly qualified sponsors at holy baptism, we recommend that the most earnest endeavours be used by them to convey correct impressions upon that subject to their several flocks, in the hope that suitable persons may be n all cases provided to discharge the duties of that office.

(9.) *Marriage.*

(*a.*) *Within prohibited Degrees.*

Inasmuch as it is directed by the 99th canon, that "no person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God, and expressed in a table set forth by authority, in the year of our Lord God 1563," we are of opinion, that any clergyman of the province who shall solemnize matrimony between persons so related will be acting in violation of the law of the Church.

Referring also to canons 26 and 109, and to the rubrics prefixed to the Communion Service, we are further of opinion, that persons so marrying within the prohibited degrees are liable to be repelled from the holy communion until they have repented and be reformed.

(*b.*) *Of Persons neither of whom belongs to the Church.*

We are of opinion, that ministers of the Church of England ought not to solemnise marriage between persons neither of whom is of our own communion, except in cases where the marriage cannot, without extreme difficulty, be solemnised in any other way.

(*c.*) *Irregularly Solemnized.*

While we recognise the validity of all marriages contracted in conformity with the laws of the State, provided that they be not contrary to the laws of the Church, we would earnestly impress upon all members of the Church of England the duty of having their marriages solemnized according to the rites of the Church, and in no other way.

(*d.*) *Caution to be used.*

1. We desire to draw the attention of the clergy to the necessity of exercising due caution before they proceed to solemnize marriage.
2. We therefore recommend that the banns be thrice published, except in case of marriage by license; once at least in the licensed place of worship which is nearest to the residence of the parties desiring to be married.
3. And that the Registers of Marriage, Baptism, and Burial be accurately kept, and copies sent at the times required by law.

(10.) *Churching of Women.*

We are of opinion, from the rubric at the end of the service for the churching of women, that that service is not intended to be used for persons who are living in such a state as would justify the minister in repelling them from the holy communion.

(11.) *Ministering to Dissenters.*

We are of opinion, that the general principle of colonial legislation, by which the equality of all religious denominations is recognised, releases the clergy of the Church of England in these colonies from the obligation to perform religious services for persons who are not members of our own Church.

(signed) *W. G. Sydney.*
G. A. New Zealand.
F. R. Tasmania.
Augustus Adelaide.
C. Melbourne.
W. Newcastle.

VIII.—Holy Baptism.

As Bishops engaged in the charge of extensive dioceses, and debarred from frequent opportunities of conference, we do not presume to think that we can inform or guide the judgment of the Church at large; but at a time when the minds of pious and thoughtful men are in perplexity, we cannot remain altogether silent, nor refrain from stating what we believe to be the just interpretation of the Creed, Articles, and Liturgy of the Church of England respecting the regeneration of infants in holy baptism.

We

We believe regeneration to be the work of God in the sacrament of baptism, by which infants baptized with water, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, die unto sin, and rise again unto righteousness, and are made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.

We believe this regeneration to be the particular grace prayed for, and expected, and thankfully acknowledged to have been received in the baptismal services.

We believe that it is the doctrine of our Church, that all infants do by baptism receive this grace of regeneration. But remembering the words of our Lord instituting the holy sacrament of baptism (Matt. xxviii. 19, 20), which enjoin that they who are baptized are to be made disciples and to be taught, we are of opinion, that whensoever an infant is baptized, an assurance ought to be given at the same time on its behalf (by some one or more baptized persons) that it will be brought up in the faith of Christ.

We do not recognise in the infant itself any unfitness which disqualifies it from receiving in baptism this grace of regeneration; for our Lord Jesus Christ does not deny his grace and mercy unto such infants, but most lovingly doth call them unto him.

We do not believe that unworthiness in ministers, parents, or sponsors, hinders this effect of the love of Christ.

We believe that a wilful neglect of the means of grace does not prove that the gift of regeneration was never received; but in those who so fall away after baptism, we believe that the consequence of their having been regenerated is to aggravate their guilt.

Finally, we would express,—First, our cordial and entire agreement with the articles and formularies of our Church, in their plain and full meaning, and in their literal and grammatical sense. Secondly, our willing disposition to accept and use them all in the manner which is appointed; and, with especial reference to our present subject, to carry on the work of Christian education in the firm belief that infants do receive in baptism the grace of regeneration. Thirdly, above all, we would express our unfeigned thankfulness to Almighty God for the gift and preservation of these inestimable blessings.

(signed) *W. G. Sydney.*
G. A. New Zealand.
F. R. Tasmania.
Augustus Adelaide.
W. Newcastle.

Holy Baptism.

Upon this subject the Bishop of Melbourne preferred to state his views as follows:—

The doctrine of our Church concerning the nature and efficacy of holy baptism may, in my opinion, be stated in the eight following propositions:

1. Regeneration is that operation of the spirit of God upon the heart, which produces a death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness. By regeneration we are made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.

2. Baptism is the sacrament of regeneration, which is the particular grace prayed for, expected, and thankfully acknowledged to have been received in the baptismal service.

3. The work of regeneration is wrought in all, whether they be adults or infants, who receive baptism rightly (Art. xxvii), but in none others (Art. xxv).

4. The Church, in her office for the baptism of infants, and in that for the baptism of adults, uses the language of faith and hope, and is not to be understood as declaring positively a fact which it cannot certainly know, viz., that every baptized infant, or every baptized adult, is regenerate.

5. The statement put into the mouth of a catechumen, that he was in baptism made a member of Christ, &c., is to be understood in the same qualified application as the declaration which almost immediately follows, that by God's help he will do as his godfathers and godmothers had promised for him, and that he heartily thanks his heavenly Father that He hath called him, &c.

6. Repentance and faith are required of those who come to be baptized, but the Church is silent as to the fitness or unfitness of the infant, who is incapable of repentance and faith, for receiving regeneration in baptism.

7. The unworthiness of a minister does not take away the effect of baptism, either in the case of adults or infants (Art. xxvi).

8. Parents are nowhere mentioned in the articles, or in the baptismal service, but infants are baptized, because they promise repentance and faith by their sureties. These sureties or sponsors are to be duly qualified persons, and no one is to be admitted godfather or godmother before the said person so undertaking has received the holy communion (Canon xxix). The Church, however, has not positively affirmed that the unworthiness of sponsors disqualifies an infant for receiving the grace of baptism.

VI. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The truth of the following four additional propositions may also, I think, be gathered from the scriptures, and is perfectly consistent with the general tenor of the articles and formularies of our Church, viz.:—

9. Sponsors, who themselves repent and believe, may, and ought to expect, most confidently, the grace of regeneration for the children whom they bring to be baptized.

10. While the Church may and ought to use the language of faith and hope respecting all infants brought to be baptized, impenitent and unbelieving sponsors are not entitled to expect any blessing from an ordinance which they only profane.

11. Children who have been baptized are to be taught to regard God as their father, and to love and trust in Him as having redeemed them by his Son, and sanctified them by his Spirit; to pray that being regenerate, and made the children of God by adoption and grace, they may daily be renewed by the Holy Ghost (Collect for Christmas-day), to consider the guilt of any sins which they may commit against God, as aggravated by their having been baptized, and brought up in the faith of the Gospel.

12. Our own personal repentance and faith are the only sure evidence of our being spiritually the children of God.

Having thus stated my own views of the doctrine of our Church concerning holy baptism, I would unite with my right reverend brethren in expressing—

1. My cordial and entire agreement with all the articles and formularies of our Church in their plain and full meaning, and in their literal and grammatical sense.

2. My willing disposition to accept and use them in the manner which is appointed, and (with especial reference to our present subject) to carry on the work of Christian education in the firm belief that infants do receive in baptism the grace of regeneration.

3. Above all, my unfeigned thankfulness to Almighty God for the gift and preservation of these inestimable blessings.

(signed) *C. Melbourne.*

IX.—Education.

(1.) *Schools.*

We cannot incur the responsibility of seeming to countenance any system of erroneous, defective, or indefinite religious instruction, by incorporating ourselves with the Boards, either general or local, which have the regulation and superintendence of schools so conducted.

But wherever a Church of England school cannot be established, the clergy, after communication with the Bishop, should consider it their duty to remedy, as far as possible, the evils or defects of any schools to which Church children may be sent by their parents.

(2.) *University.*

We are of opinion that the establishment of the University of Sydney may promote the growth of sound learning, and may in many ways assist the collegiate institutions of the Church of England in our respective dioceses.

But while we are not unwilling that the students in our diocesan colleges and schools should compete with all other classes of students in such public University examinations, on general literature and science, as may be established by a senate, appointed under ordinance of the Colonial Legislature, we should decidedly object to any University system which might have the effect of withdrawing from our own collegiate rule the students educated in our separate diocesan institutions.

(signed) *W. G. Sydney.*
G. A. New Zealand.
F. R. Tasmania.
Augustus Adelaide.
C. Melbourne.
W. Newcastle.

X.—Australasian Board of Missions.

The objects of the Australasian Board of Missions are twofold—Domestic and Foreign.

1. Domestic.—The conversion and civilization of the Australian blacks.

2. Foreign.—The conversion and civilization of the Heathen races in all the islands of the Western Pacific.

The difficulties to be expected in this work, perhaps to a greater extent than in other missions, are—

1. The low state of barbarism in which these races now are.

2. In

2. In the Australian blacks the unsettled habits of the race.

3. The multiplicity of languages and dialects throughout the whole field of operations.

4. The unhealthiness of many of the Australasian Islands in certain seasons of the year, especially from January to April.

These peculiar difficulties must be met by a plan of missionary action deviating in many respects from the practice of other missions.

1. The low state of barbarism in which these races now are, seems to require that a select number should be brought under the most careful training at a distance from their own tribes.

2. The unsettled habits of the Australian blacks require the same corrective, and further suggest the necessity of providing religious instruction for them rather by means of visiting missionaries than by fixed mission stations.

3. The multiplicity of languages makes it necessary to conduct instruction in some one language common to all, which must be English.

4. The unhealthiness of many of the islands makes it advisable that missionary action should be carried on rather by long visits of the English missionaries during the healthy season, than by the occupation of permanent mission stations.

(signed) *W. G. Sydney.*
G. A. New Zealand.
F. R. Tasmania.
Augustus Adelaide.
C. Melbourne.
W. Newcastle.

— No. 14. —

(No. 105.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 14.
Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison to Earl Grey.
26 July 1851.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
26 July 1851.
(Received, 19 January 1852.)

My Lord, (Answered, 8 February 1852, No. 13, page 58.)

I HAVE the honour to forward, at the request of the Rev. Dr. Browne, the enclosed petition to Her most Gracious Majesty, from certain clergymen of the Church of England residing and performing ministerial duty in this colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Denison.*

Enclosure in No. 14.

Encl. in No. 14.

To Her most Gracious Majesty VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, having Cure of Souls in the Diocese of Tasmania, Colony of Van Diemen's Land.

Most respectfully showeth,

That the diocese of Tasmania was constituted in the year of our Lord 1842, being subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

That an alteration in the terms of the letters patent of the Bishop of the said diocese was subsequently made; by which, without the consent or knowledge of the clergy and laity thereto belonging, an appeal from the judgment of the said Bishop to the Archbishop of Canterbury is cut off.

That petitioners view with alarm any measure excluding the members of said Church in said diocese from appeal to the highest ecclesiastical authority in England, as depriving them of an important privilege, and calculated to weaken the tie which binds the colony to the mother country.

That the Minutes of Conference of the Australasian Bishops, held in Sydney in October 1850, were forwarded to the Archbishop and Bishops in England, with a view of affecting legislation respecting the Church in the Australasian dioceses, without referring to or obtaining the views and wishes of the clergy and laity, whose interests are deeply involved therein.

VI. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

That the said clergy and laity have in vain sought the opportunity of discussing and delivering their opinions on the state and wants of the said diocese of Tasmania, for the information of the Church at home and of your Majesty's minister, as has been done by the Bishop, clergy and laity of the neighbouring diocese of Melbourne.

Wherefore your Majesty's petitioners humbly pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that such steps may be taken by your Majesty's ministers as to your Majesty's wisdom may seem meet, to prevent the completion of any legislative enactment which shall not secure the right of appeal to the highest ecclesiastical authority in England, and the full rights and liberties of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Tasmania.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Ordination.
Philip Palmer, A.M.	Minister of Trinity Church, Hobart Town	1828
W. H. Browne, L.L.D.	Senior Chaplain, Launceston	1824
Henry Phibbs Fry, D.D.	Chaplain, St. George's, Hobart Town	1839
A. Backhouse, M.A.	Chaplain of Perth	1835
George Wilkinson, A.B.	Chaplain of Evandale	1831
A. C. Thomson	Chaplain of Windermere	1830
John Bishton, M.A.	Chaplain of Westbury	1838
W. R. Bennett	Chaplain of O'Brien's Bridge	1848
[James Norman, J.P.	Sorell	1822
J. N. Grigg, B.A. & J.P.	Circular Head	—
Wm. Richardson, A.B. & J.P.	Avoca	1839
John Burrowes, B.A.	Pontville	—
J. G. Medland	Hobart Town	1848
Edward Freeman, M.A.	Kingston	1836
E. S. Durham, B.A.	Hobart Town	1843
Charles Bardin	Green Ponds	1849
John R. Gurner]	Tasman's Peninsula	—

Note.—The names within the brackets have been written by me on the authority of those clergymen who have not, in every instance, supplied all the information respecting rank and date of ordination.

(signed) *W. H. Browne,*
Senior Chaplain, Launceston.

— No. 15. —

(No. 128.)

No. 15. Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison to Earl Grey. 15 Sept. 1851.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison* to Earl *Grey*.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
15 September 1851.

My Lord, (Received, 19 January 1852.)

* Page 28.

IN my despatch No. 36,* dated 27 February 1851, I forwarded to your Lordship the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting of the metropolitan and suffragan bishops of the province of Australia.

2. In that despatch I stated, that I was not aware that the right reverend prelates proposed to bring forward any legislative measure in order to give effect to their views, as in such a case, I should have to address your Lordship at some length on the subject.

3. As, however, the publication of these minutes has led to much discussion, and a good deal of angry feeling, not only among the lay members of the Church of England, but also among the clergy, and as some legislative enactment will be required, not only with reference to the maintenance of the ministers of the different religious communities in this colony, but also for the purpose of establishing some general principle upon which these communities should be empowered to regulate and decide for themselves upon all matters connected with the discipline and other internal arrangements of their body, I now take the liberty

liberty of addressing your Lordship at some length, as with reference to a subject of so much importance, it is most desirable that I should ascertain the views of Her Majesty's Government before I attempt to bring the questions under the consideration of the Legislative Council of the colony.

4. It is needless for me to go into any detail with regard to the present position of the clergy of the different religious denominations in Van Diemen's Land. It is sufficient to say, that provision is made for the maintenance of the clergy of the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, the erection of places of worship for all denominations, and of residences for the clergy by Act of Council, 1 Vict. No. 16, amended and modified slightly by other Acts of Council; and that by the Imperial Act, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 49, a certain amount of the revenue of the colony is reserved to be appropriated to the maintenance of the ministers of the different communities professing the Christian religion in this colony.

5. No attempt is made, however, in the Acts above-mentioned to provide for the maintenance of any system of discipline. No mode is pointed out in which misconduct on the part of the clergy can be punished. No legislative sanction is given to the acts of any governing body. In fact, matters are left to find their own level as best they may.

6. I have pointed out in a former despatch, No. 129,* dated 7 October 1847, how desirable it would be to adopt some different system of providing for the maintenance of the clergy of different denominations; and your Lordship, in a despatch, No. 140,† dated 30 August 1850, expressed a wish that some measure might be submitted to the Legislative Council, by which adequate provision would be made for the religious instruction of the population; but the present question is a more complicated one, involving not only the question of endowment, or other support for the clergy, but also that of the mode in which each religious community may be empowered to regulate its own system within itself; and to these two questions I now propose to address myself.

* Page 18.

† Page 56.

7. With regard to the first, I do not think it necessary to do more than to refer your Lordship to my despatch, No. 129, dated 7 October 1847. I believe that the scheme there sketched out might be made to work admirably, under the strict and active superintendence of elective bodies interested in its development. The system of clergy reserves in Canada failed altogether, because those reserves were kept in the hands of the Crown unimproved; but in the plan submitted by me, as the maintenance of the clergy of the different denominations must depend upon the income received from the land, it will be the interest of the governing body of each Church to purchase in the first place only such land as is capable of improvement, and to take the best and most active means of deriving a revenue from it.

8. I am most anxious that the scheme should be brought into operation as early as possible, inasmuch as there is a large amount of valuable land which might be made to produce a good income at once, and which at the termination of the original clearing lease of, say, seven years, would be most productive, the value of course augmenting with the increasing population of the colony.

9. Her Majesty's assent would of course be required to the proposed alienation of Crown lands before the Legislative Council could deal with the scheme.

10. I have said enough on this subject to enable your Lordship to form an opinion as to the principle involved in it; and I will now proceed to consider the second and more important division of the general question of Ecclesiastical Legislation.

11. I may observe in the first place, that many difficulties have been already experienced in dealing with ecclesiastical offences, from the absence of any power in the different courts, whose province it would be to adjudicate on such questions, to summon witnesses, or to take, in point of fact, the only effective measures to ascertain the truth of the facts in connexion with the matters brought before them.

12. I do not allude only to the difficulties which have been complained of by the Bishop of Tasmania, as affecting his usefulness here, but also to those which have checked the Presbytery of the Church of Scotland in dealing with similar

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

matters, and which must of course be felt by any body, which, while it assumes to itself a distinct and separate existence, is yet altogether dependent upon the voluntary submission of its members to those rules or statutes, by which this existence is regulated and maintained.

13. With regard to the Churches of England and Scotland in Van Diemen's Land, they are in a most anomalous condition; their connexion with the Churches whose name they bear is altogether nominal; the laws by which their bodies are regulated at home have no action in this colony; the connexion, in fact, is sufficient to check and hamper any attempt which might be made to carry out a system suitable to the state of things in a new country, without conferring upon that country any of the benefits which might be supposed to be derived from the perfect organization and well-considered action of the Church in an old community.

14. I submit that the very title given to these Churches is incorrect; there can hardly be a Church of England or of Scotland in Van Diemen's Land. The true title should be, the Episcopal Church of Van Diemen's Land, or the Presbyterian Church of Van Diemen's Land, and these Churches should have the means given them of deciding within themselves upon all questions of a purely ecclesiastical character.

15. In England and in Scotland, these two Churches being established by law, can appeal to statutes and ordinances, which place them in a position with regard to other religious communities very different from that which obtains in these colonies; here all are substantially on an equality, and any attempt to confer upon any one Church privileges and immunities which are not shared alike by all, would be productive of the worst effects, would give rise to every species of religious animosity, and, in point of fact, injure the very body which it is intended to serve.

16. This being the case, I beg to submit to your Lordship the propriety of embodying in one Act of Council all the provisions which may be required for the maintenance of the clergy of all religious persuasions without exception, placing all upon exactly the same footing. I should also propose, that by the same Act provision should be made for the election, by each religious community which may wish to avail itself of the advantages and conveniences which the Act will afford, of a body of representatives, to which body power will be given to legislate for the community which it represents, in so far as ecclesiastical matters are concerned.

17. To this body power should be given to constitute courts for the trial and decision of ecclesiastical questions, limiting, however, the term ecclesiastical to those matters solely which concern the body as a religious community, and specially excepting from their jurisdiction any matters which affect the members of their community in their civil capacity, or in which they may be mixed up with members of other religious denominations.

18. In adopting the principles detailed above, I am to a certain extent borne out by the opinion of the Bishops, as expressed in the minutes which were forwarded to your Lordship.

These right reverend prelates express their conviction that the present constitution of the Church of England in these colonies is unsatisfactory, and they propose to establish a system in which the laity and the clergy should be represented, and have certain legislative and administrative powers conferred upon them. The difference between the scheme advocated by me and that suggested in the minutes is, that I propose that the representative members of each Church, whether lay or clerical, should assemble together in one body, and discuss among themselves all such matters as may be of interest to them in their collective capacity as a Church; while the Bishops wish to separate the two, and to constitute a house of convocation composed of the clergy only, and a convention composed of lay delegates.

To the former would be reserved the power of considering and deciding all doctrinal questions and matters which relate to the division of dioceses, &c.; while the latter would consult and decide only upon questions which affect the temporalities

ralities of the Church; and even in these questions their decision would not be valid without the consent of the convocation.

19. Without attempting to discuss these schemes in detail, I would point out to your Lordship that one great advantage which will attach to a single house of representatives is the universality of its application. It is not at all incompatible with the system of the Church of England; it is similar to that in force in Scotland; and all denominations of Protestant dissenters will be able to adopt it without trenching in any way upon their scheme of Church government.

It will also tend to draw closer those bonds of union which should unite the different elements of a Christian Church; whereas the division of the legislative body into two elements, lay and clerical, will tend to encourage the idea of a difference of interests between the two.

20. There are questions which will, of course, arise as to the appointment of Bishops in the Episcopal Church, in which Her Majesty's prerogative may be concerned; on these, therefore, I should wish to be in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government.

21. A question will also arise as to the presentation to livings; but this, I should think, might safely be left to the decision of the legislative body of each Church.

22. I think that I have now made your Lordship sufficiently acquainted with the principle upon which I should be disposed to recommend the Council to legislate, as far as the general ecclesiastical arrangements of the colony are concerned.

23. I have submitted my views to your Lordship, inasmuch as in a matter of such importance it is most desirable that I should be in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government generally, before I submit the question to the Legislative Council.

I am not anxious to discuss the question during the first session of Council, which, from the late period at which it will necessarily meet, must be but a short one; but I shall be able to receive your Lordship's reply to this despatch in time to introduce the Bill during the second session.

Trusting that your Lordship will approve of the views which I have taken of this important subject,

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Denison.*

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Mr. Secretary Gladstone to Lieut.-Governor Sir Eardley Wilmot.
1 May 1846.

(No. 106.)

Copy of DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Gladstone* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *Eardley Wilmot*.

Sir, Downing-street, 1 May 1846.

I have received your despatch of 23d December last, No. 237, enclosing copies of the correspondence which had passed between yourself and the Bishop of Tasmania, in consequence of the communications made to yourself by Lord Stanley, and to the Bishop by the Archbishop of Canterbury, relative to the respective control of yourself and his Lordship over the religious instruction of convicts. Your despatch further encloses the explanation of the Comptroller-general of his alleged interference with the Form of Prayers to be used at Morning and Evening Service by the religious instructors of convicts in Norfolk Island.

In regard to the former subject, I observe that the Bishop of Tasmania refers more than once to the fact, that Lord Stanley has returned no direct answer to his letter of the 29th of May 1844. I apprehend that in omitting to do so, Lord Stanley acted on the rule, which a regard to the public service has imposed on the head of this department, and which for many years has been invariably followed, of corresponding on public matters with no one in the colony besides the officer administering the government. His Lordship accordingly conveyed to yourself only the views which, in concurrence with the Archbishop of Canterbury, he had adopted on the subject in question, leaving it to the Archbishop, as metropolitan of the See of Tasmania, to explain those views to the Bishop. I conceive that Lord Stanley could not, without public inconvenience, have adopted any other course; and as before this time Archdeacon Marriott will have arrived in the colony, and will have fully explained to the Bishop the views of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Archbishop on all questions of ecclesiastical discipline among the clergy and instructors appointed to the service of convict establishments, I do not see that any thing remains for me to do beyond desiring you to inform the Bishop officially, that the recommendations addressed to him by the Archbishop of Canterbury accord entirely with the views of Her Majesty's Government on the points at issue between his Lordship and the Executive Government. Should his Lordship still desire to receive a copy of Lord Stanley's despatch of 30th June last, you will consider yourself authorized to furnish him with it. I cannot but add the expression of my sincere hope and trust, that no question of official etiquette, and no feeling of a personal nature, will be allowed to impede that harmonious co-operation between yourself and the Bishop, which is essential to the useful working of the arrangements for the religious instruction of the convicts.

In regard to the other subject adverted to in your despatch, viz., the alleged interference of Mr. Forster with the manner in which the religious service for the convicts was performed in Norfolk Island, I feel bound to say that Mr. Forster's explanation is satisfactory, and that it is evident that he had no intention of prescribing to Mr. Naylor, or to the religious instructors of Norfolk Island generally, the prayers to be used at morning and evening worship. You will accordingly inform him that the censure conveyed in Lord Stanley's despatch of 28th July last, No. 505, is withdrawn; but I should wish to receive from you a report of the exact extent to which religious instruction is enforced in Norfolk Island, and the results which have been produced by it, as those points cannot be made out from the papers before me. I wish particularly to be informed whether the regulations for the religious instruction of convicts, dated 1st December 1843, and officially promulgated in Van Diemen's Land, have been equally promulgated, so as to be followed in form as well as substance in Norfolk Island.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Gladstone.*

— No. 2. —

(No. 3.)

No. 2.
Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison.
30 Sept. 1846.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sir, Downing-street, 30 September 1846.

YOU will have perceived in the papers connected with Van Diemen's Land which have been laid before you, that a considerable correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Lieutenant-governor of that colony, on the subject of the appointment of chaplains and religious instructors to the convict gangs, and the control to be exercised over those chaplains and religious instructors by the Bishop of Tasmania.

The appointment of religious instructors to convict gangs formed part of the original scheme introduced into Van Diemen's Land by Lord Stanley's despatch of November 1842, and following the practice observed in this country in regard to chaplains to gaols and penitentiaries; it was then laid down by Lord Stanley, that the control over these instructors should be vested in the Comptroller-general of convicts and the Lieutenant-governor of the colony. It was at that time intended to appoint clergymen to these situations, but a difficulty having arisen in procuring the services of persons already in Holy Orders, Her Majesty's Government were compelled to be satisfied with the appointment of gentlemen not actually ordained, but who had been educated for the Church, and were candidates for ordination. Accordingly several gentlemen of this description, having been selected by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, were appointed by Lord Stanley. They proceeded to Van Diemen's Land, bearing with them recommendations from the Society and others to the Bishop of Tasmania, and in the full expectation of being ordained by him on their arrival.

Two of these gentlemen were admitted by the Bishop of Tasmaria to Deacon's orders, but a claim having been put forward by the Bishop about this time to the entire control over the Clergy employed in the convict gangs, and having been resisted by the Government, the Bishop refused to ordain any more of the laymen who had been sent as religious instructors, or even to admit to Priest's orders the two whom he had previously admitted to Deacon's orders.

A considerable correspondence took place on the subject between the Bishop of Tasmania and Sir Eardley Wilmot; and the Archdeacon of Van Diemen's Land having come to this country, Lord Stanley entered into communication with him and the Archbishop of Canterbury, both personal and written, in regard to it. The result was, that Lord Stanley so far modified the instructions of November 1842, as to limit the control over the convict chaplains to the Lieutenant-governor alone, and, with the consent and approbation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he created the appointment of an ecclesiastical officer, to be called the Superintendent of Convict Chaplains, who was to be the channel of communication between the Lieutenant-governor and the chaplains, and to exercise a general superintendence over their conduct and ministrations.

To this office a salary of 500*l.* a year was assigned, and with a view to ensure the acquiescence in the arrangement of the Bishop of Tasmania it was conferred on Mr. Marriott, the Bishop's archdeacon. It was distinctly understood at the time by Mr. Marriott, that in the execution of the duties of this office he was to act, not as the Bishop's Archdeacon, but as the civil servant of the Crown. He sailed for Van Diemen's Land in the month of November 1845, and was accompanied by six ordained clergymen and two lay religious teachers, under a distinct pledge that the Bishop would ordain the lay teachers immediately on their arrival in the colony. Other lay teachers were subsequently appointed, and have since arrived in Van Diemen's Land.

Notwithstanding, however, the pledge given by Archdeacon Marriott, the Bishop of Tasmania refused to ordain the lay teachers who accompanied the Archdeacon to Van Diemen's Land, or any religious instructors who had arrived, or who might subsequently arrive in the colony. His Lordship likewise declined formally to recognize the appointment of Archdeacon Marriott as Superintendent of Convict Chaplains, although he expressed his willingness, from a feeling of "personal respect for Lord Stanley," to allow the Archdeacon to exercise, temporarily, supervision over the convict chaplains, "as delegated from his lawful ecclesiastical

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

superior." Under these circumstances, the Archdeacon appears to have felt some natural hesitation as to the propriety of his retaining the office, or continuing to draw the salary, after the nature of the office had been so changed, and the object of its creation defeated by the manner in which it was acknowledged by the Bishop. He appealed to Sir Eardley Wilmot for advice, and on Sir Eardley Wilmot declining to give him any, announced his intention of writing to Lord Stanley on the subject. No letter however has yet been received from him, nor does there seem any grounds for supposing that in the interval he has abstained from drawing the salary.

As the Bishop of Tasmania is now on his way to this country, for the purpose of communicating with Her Majesty's Government on the questions to which this despatch refers, I do not propose to enter into any lengthened discussion of them on the present occasion. It is necessary, however, that I should furnish you with instructions for your guidance on two points, which will claim your attention and decision immediately on your arrival in Van Diemen's Land; viz.

1. The control to be exercised over the clergy and others employed in the religious instruction of convicts; and

2. The continuance of the employment of Archdeacon Marriott.

On the first point, I can have no hesitation in adopting the views and decisions of Lord Stanley, supported as they are by the concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Important as it no doubt is, that the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of Van Diemen's Land should co-operate harmoniously and with good feeling in all matters connected with the management and religious instruction of the convicts, yet even that object would be purchased too dearly if it were obtained at the sacrifice of unity of action in the enforcement of convict discipline. That such a sacrifice would be the result of the employment in the convict gangs of officers independent of the Executive Government, and amenable only to an authority over which the Executive Government possesses no control, and that the co-existence of these two independent authorities must produce collisions and misunderstandings, it requires no argument to show. Her Majesty's Government cannot therefore recede in any degree from the position which they have assumed on this point, and you will accordingly consider yourself bound steadily to maintain your control over all persons, whether clergy or laity, employed in the instruction of convicts, although I need hardly say that that control should be exercised temperately and deliberately.

In regard to Archdeacon Marriott, your course is no less plain. If he should be willing and able to exercise the duties of the office to which he has been appointed, on the terms on which he accepted it, namely, as a servant of the Civil Government of Van Diemen's Land, you will allow him to continue in that office; but if he should decline to do so, or should make any stipulation which would limit or interfere with the control over him of the Executive Government, you will announce to him that the office must be considered abolished, and that you will not be at liberty to make to him any further issue of salary.

You will of course apprize me of the steps which you may take in this matter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 3. —

(No. 86.)

No. 3.
Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison.
21 March 1847.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sir, Downing-street, 21 March 1847.

I HAVE recently had the advantage of a personal communication with the Bishop of Tasmania, on the questions which form the subject of the correspondence noted in the margin. Those questions may be briefly recapitulated as follows:

Lord Stanley, 30 June 1845, confidential.
Sir E. Wilmot, 23 Dec. 1845. No. 237.

It being distinctly admitted by Her Majesty's Government that no clergyman in Holy Orders of the Church of England can officiate in that capacity within the Diocese of Tasmania, except with the licence of the Bishop; it is no less distinctly admitted by his Lordship, that no such clergyman can be appointed to receive the temporalities

temporalities of any ecclesiastical benefice or cure of souls there, except on the nomination of the patron, that is of the Crown. But the Bishop maintains that, as a matter of strict and absolute right, it belongs to him, and not to the Crown, or to the Lieutenant-governor acting on Her Majesty's behalf, to assign to each chaplain employed to minister to the convicts, his precise place and sphere of labour; or to transfer any such chaplain from any one such chaplaincy to another, or to suspend or remove any chaplain from that office, whatever may be the grounds of the suspension or removal. This claim is asserted by the Bishop in reference merely to the possible and extreme case (however improbable such an occurrence may be), of a final and irreconcileable difference of opinion between himself and the Lieutenant-governor respecting any such question.

Experience has induced the Bishop to conclude that the risk of such a problem practically arising, is too considerable to allow him to permit the solution of it to remain under any obscurity; and that it is indispensable now to consider and determine what, in such an extreme case, would be the extreme rights of the Bishop on the one hand, and of the Lieutenant-governor on the other.

I sincerely regret the obligation thus imposed on me of considering such a question, and anticipating the possibility of a conflict of opinion on such a subject between yourself and the Bishop of the Diocese, I should gladly have relied on the zeal for the interests of our common faith which animates his Lordship and yourself, on your and his public spirit, and on the respectful and kindly feelings with which I am convinced you will both be animated towards each other, as the sufficient and effectual securities against the occurrence of such unseemly controversies. As, however, I am required to pronounce a judgment upon this subject, I have no hesitation in declaring that it is impossible for me, consistently with my public duty, to admit the principle for which the Bishop of Tasmania contends, and to allow the Convict Chaplains in Van Diemen's Land to be considered independent of the Lieutenant-governor of the colony, and answerable for their conduct only to their ecclesiastical superior. On the contrary, I regard it as absolutely indispensable, in order to secure unity of management, and the effective maintenance of convict discipline, that all persons who are in any manner employed in the charge of convicts in Van Diemen's Land, should be placed completely under the control of the Lieutenant-governor, who is responsible for the conduct of this important service. It must rest with him, and with him only, to determine in what part of the island, and under what rules, as to the system of management to be followed, each individual officer, whether clerical or lay, is to be employed; and with him also must reside the power of suspending any such officer in case of misconduct, from the performance of his duties, and the enjoyment of his salary. I am aware that I am only laying down a rule which your own judgment would have dictated to you, but I think it nevertheless expedient distinctly to instruct you, never to exercise your authority for assigning to a chaplain his sphere of action, for transferring him from it to another chaplaincy, or for suspending him from the discharge of his duties, or the receipt of his emoluments, except after the most frank, unreserved, and confidential communication with the Bishop, and after carefully weighing the advice he may offer, and deferring to his judgment, and even to his wishes to the utmost extent which may be compatible with the welfare of the Queen's service, and the well-being of that part of Her Majesty's dominions which has been placed under your government; I add (superfluous as such an admonition may be) that any such exercise of that authority would be indefensible if it were founded on any opinion of your own, or if any other person (the Bishop of the diocese excepted), that the clergyman to be affected by any such order, was chargeable with any error or misconduct, or deficiency in what related to his theological opinions, or to the discharge of his spiritual function. To his ecclesiastical superior, and to him alone, it must belong to decide on any such complaints, and to pronounce and enforce any censures which may be due for any such demerits or offences.

But when I concede thus much, I have reached the point at which, as it appears to me, concession to the ecclesiastical power must stop. The authority of the Lieutenant-governor of the colony over the Chaplains, as well as over all other officers engaged in the convict service, must, as I have already observed, be maintained unimpaired. The necessity of this has been, as you are aware, insisted upon by my two immediate predecessors in the office I have the honour to hold, and has been distinctly recognized by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

With respect to this country, Parliament has asserted the same principle by placing the chaplains of the hulks, prisons, and penitentiaries throughout the United Kingdom in complete subordination to the secular authorities entrusted with the control of these establishments. I cannot as regards Van Diemen's Land depart from the principle which has been thus sanctioned, and by doing so surrender an essential part of the just and necessary authority of the Crown, even for the purpose of averting the very serious inconvenience which must I am aware result from the continuance of the unfortunate difference of opinion which has arisen between the Bishop of Tasmania and Her Majesty's servants.

That this difference affecting, as I fear it must, the efficiency of the means adopted for the religious and moral improvement of the convicts should continue, will be to me a source of very deep regret, and the more so, because it appears to have been caused by starting hypothetically a question which was very little likely practically to have arisen in such a shape as to lead to any real inconvenience. This could only have happened in the event of its being considered necessary by the Lieutenant-governor of the colony to suspend a Convict Chaplain from his employment in opposition to the deliberate opinion of the Bishop, a contingency so very improbable that I cannot think it was necessary to have discussed beforehand, how it was to be dealt with if it should unfortunately occur. I have already informed you, that it is to be considered to be the duty of the Lieutenant-governor (as I am certain it would at any rate have been your choice), never to exercise the authority with which he is invested to suspend a Convict Chaplain without previous and unreserved communication with the Bishop; and after such communication it seems to be barely within the reach of possibility that this extreme power should be made use of in opposition to the Bishop's opinion and advice, considering that the act of the Lieutenant-governor would be subject to the review of the Secretary of State, who in his turn would be responsible to Her Majesty and to Parliament if he should confirm a suspension from his office improperly pronounced against a convict Chaplain by the Lieutenant-governor.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 4. —

(No. 92.)

No. 4.
Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison.
2 April 1847.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sir, Downing-street, 2 April 1847.

I HAVE received Sir Eardley Wilmot's despatch, No. 99, of the 9th July last, enclosing a letter from Archdeacon Marriott, in which he resigns the office of Superintendent of Convict Chaplains in Van Diemen's Land.

15 January 1847. Lord Grey. 19 January 1847. Bishop of Tasmania. Lord Grey, 29 January 1847.

Having referred that despatch and its enclosure to the Bishop of Tasmania, I enclose for your information copies of the correspondence which I have had with his Lordship on the subject; and I have to instruct you to take such measures as may be necessary for abolishing the office in question, which appears to have entirely failed in effecting the objects for which it was created.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Encl. 1, in No. 4.

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

My Lord, Downing-street, 15 January 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 6th July last, addressed by the Rev. F. A. Marriott to Mr. Gladstone, in the capacity recently filled by that gentleman as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in which letter Mr. Marriott resigns his office as Superintendent of Convict Chaplains.

As I entirely concur in the views expressed by Lord Stanley, in the despatch to which Mr. Marriott refers, I propose to accept that gentleman's resignation, and to appoint some other person to succeed to him as superintendent of the religious instruction of the convicts in Van Dieman's Land. But before adopting that measure I should be happy to receive, and to consider any remarks or suggestions with which your Lordship may be pleased to supply me on the subject.

I observe

I observe that Mr. Marriott states that the understanding on which he accepted the office was, that he was to undertake the work of superintendence as Archdeacon of the diocese, under the sanction and superintendence of his Bishop. On referring to the records of this office, I find that the precise question, whether Mr. Marriott accepted his present employment as Archdeacon, or as an officer subject and responsible to the Civil Government of the colony, was the subject of much oral and written communication before Lord Stanley's despatch was written, and that the draft of that despatch, in the precise terms in which it was ultimately forwarded was, in consequence of that discussion, shown to and acquiesced in by Mr. Marriott, before he accepted the office of superintendent. It is obvious, therefore, that his memory, unaided by a reference to those documents, has, to a certain extent, failed him, and that he is not really entitled to draw any distinction between Lord Stanley's exposition and his own original understanding of the duties which he so assumed.

I have, &c.

The Bishop of Tasmania. (signed) *Grey.*

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Sir, Hobart Town, 6 July 1846.

In February last I returned to this colony, holding the office of Superintendent of Convict Chaplains, which I accepted with the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the full hope and expectation that my own diocesan would approve of the arrangements I had made as his representative, and be able to act upon them, not as abstractedly the best, but better than the only alternative the British Government left open to me.

The Bishop had indeed said that he would not ordain the religious instructors, unless he had the power of protecting them from dismissal. But this power Lord Stanley would not concede, nor would the Archbishop press the claim. Nevertheless, the position of the chaplains seemed to me so essentially altered for the better, by some concessions on Lord Stanley's part, that I thought the Bishop would not see the same reason as before for refusing them ordination.

I admit, too, the Bishop had objected decidedly to any such arrangement as exists in the office of the Chaplain-general of the Army, and the relations of the Military Chaplains to him; but I did not imagine his objections would extend to the principle on which I had acted, of undertaking the work of superintendence as Archdeacon of the diocese, under the sanction and guidance of my Bishop; for such was the understanding on which I accepted the office; objecting as strongly as the Bishop himself to a Chaplain-general, independent of the Bishop.

Finding, however upon my arrival that the Bishop had very serious objections to it, I expressed to him my decided wish not even to enter upon the duties of the office, and obtained Sir E. Wilmot's distinct promise not to appoint any other person in my place. But the Bishop's objections were principally against the terms of the despatch in which my appointment was notified to the Lieutenant-governor, and against what might be done upon a future occasion, much more than the particular arrangement in my own case, of my doing the work as his own Archdeacon; and he desired me not to resign the office, but hold it pending the communications he hopes to have with you personally in England; to resign it at least only conditionally, leaving the result to himself. On this account I withheld my resignation, and the letter I was otherwise about to write to Lord Stanley, until the time should come for the Bishop's departure.

I may perhaps be allowed to remark, that I myself felt the terms of the despatch required alteration, but knowing how carefully, and if I may be allowed to add, in how kind and good a spirit Lord Stanley had endeavoured to meet the Bishop's wishes, I was very reluctant to raise any difficulty, and return distrust for confidence. I was unwilling to dispute about words, when he had given a reality; for he seemed to me, and to my humble judgment still seems, to refer everything important, with the one exception of final dismissal, to the mind and authority of the Bishop. This feeling was strengthened by the best advice I could obtain, and I resolved on leaving any corrections to be made upon such representations as the Bishop should, after my return, choose to make to the Secretary of State.

At the same time I confess, and am perhaps bound in candour as well as to justify myself, to confess that I am far from entertaining all the objections which the Bishop feels, or at least to the same extent with him; as, for instance, to my being called "a civil officer." I cannot, to this moment, see any reason for regarding it, as the Bishop seems to do, as a merely and purely civil office, and yet invested by the Secretary of State with ecclesiastical authority. On the contrary, Lord Stanley seems to me to choose for an ecclesiastical work an essentially ecclesiastical officer, and if he does invest him with civil authority he by no means destroys his ecclesiastical authority, or the character of his office and his work.

"I consider it," Lord Stanley himself wrote the words, "on many accounts very desirable that the superintendent should be a person possessed of the mind and enjoying the confidence of the Bishop; and I consider it would be an additional advantage, if the person holding that situation were also in a position of ecclesiastical authority, which would naturally and materially increase his weight with his subordinate chaplains. This was one reason for which Lord Stanley said he "should be very glad that Archdeacon Marriott should feel himself at liberty to accept the office." This expression, "feel himself at liberty," had reference to my positive refusal to act in any other capacity than the Bishop's servant; so far

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

far as I could serve the Government in doing an Archdeacon's work, I was willing to be a civil servant, but no further.

Some time before Lord Stanley had, in consequence of my representations, invited through the Lieutenant-governor the aid and co-operation of the Bishop, in issuing regulations from himself, with the Governor's sanction, to the chaplains. And by this later despatch, he appears to me virtually to refer matters again to the Bishop's mind and authority, by the very words of it, and his appointment of myself, bound as I am in every way to obey the Bishop. His words seem to me to be so far from investing a civil office with ecclesiastical authority, that they rather imply he could not do any such thing, and did not pretend to do it; for he expresses his desire to find a person already possessed of such authority, of course, then, from some other source than the Civil Government. And so far from setting aside the Bishop's sanction and guidance, he desires to find a person knowing his mind and enjoying his confidence; and to learn a Bishop's mind and enjoy his confidence is, in one word, to act in obedience to him.

It is not I confess, Sir, without a conscious wish to defend my principles and my consistency, that I have troubled you with so long a letter; but I know you would not willingly leave me under the remotest appearance of having betrayed my trust, and with it the true interests of my Bishop and the Church, whom I most faithfully served, however imperfectly.

I might, however, have refrained from this, but that I thought such an explanation was due to yourself and especially to your noble predecessor in office.

Relying on your patient consideration, I will hardly add an apology, and have now only to place at your disposal the office I have the honour to hold, as I beg permission to do through the Lieutenant-governor.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. A. Marriott.*

The Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

My Lord, Sussex-gardens, 19 January 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 15th instant, accompanied with a copy of a communication from Archdeacon Marriott, in which he resigns his office of Superintendent of Convict Chaplains.

Before offering those remarks and suggestions which your Lordship invites me to make, permit me, briefly, though strongly, to express my sense of your Lordship's kind consideration, in conveying such an invitation to me before the appointment of a successor to the office in question.

Your Lordship has done me the favour to read my charge to the clergy of the diocese of Tasmania. It would, therefore, be an undue exercise of the privilege now conceded to me, were I to dwell upon my own misgivings as to the nature and tendency of this office.

From what I have publicly put forth on this subject, it will, however, be evident, how thoroughly I coincide with your Lordship's view, that the Archdeacon was "not really entitled to draw any distinction between Lord Stanley's exposition and his own original understanding of the duties which he so assumed."

When, too, I bear in mind that the Archdeacon was in possession of those documents to which your Lordship alludes, it seems to me inexplicable how he could have so far mistaken Lord Stanley's clear exposition of the nature and duties of his office, as to consider its "essentially civil" character merged in, or neutralized by its ecclesiastical functions. Still less am I able to comprehend how he could have accepted the office on the understanding that he "was to undertake the work of superintendence, as Archdeacon of the diocese, under the sanction and superintendence of his Bishop," and "with the full hope and expectation that his diocesan would approve of the arrangement he had made."

With every disposition to make due allowance for the peculiar difficulties under which the Archdeacon laboured, in the conduct of a business of an intricate and delicate nature, I must, in justice to myself, most distinctly declare my opinion, that the Archdeacon was not entitled to entertain any such hope or expectation.

I never led either him, or any one to believe that I should consent to delegate to another that work of superintendence over the spiritual duties of any portion of the clergy officiating in my diocese, which more properly belongs to myself. I always professed, and acted upon the profession, that I was desirous to do my own work.

But upon this head I prefer using the Archdeacon's own words, extracted from a statement of the course pursued by him when in England. "Before my departure," he observes, "the Bishop stated very fully the danger of admitting a chaplain-general, selected by the Government, to have ecclesiastical rule over the chaplains; and he said he never would consent to such an appointment, even if he were allowed a veto upon the person selected by the Secretary of State; for that would not be a sufficient security to him, as it would be an invidious power to exercise. Moreover, the Bishop said, that if he had the appointment himself (the only terms on which he could admit any one to superintend his clergy) he did not think the appointment was needed, as he could do the whole work of superintendence himself. On going home, then, I considered the whole matter abandoned; I have no idea of reviving it in any shape."

In

In the first interview that the Archdeacon had with Lord Stanley after his arrival in England, I find that he "begged his Lordship to consider some plan of co-ordinate authority to satisfy at once the Bishop and the Government." And shortly after he explained (as I conceive) by letter to Lord Stanley his views as to the nature of this co-ordinate authority. His words were these: "I still cannot help thinking, and the Comptroller-general fully concurred with me in this, that the appointment of one, answering, I suppose, pretty much to the Chaplain-general of the army, specially to co-operate with the Comptroller-general, would much assist in the efficient working of an extensive system."

I mention these things with no desire to impute undue blame to the Archdeacon, but to show your Lordship that, if I now regard the office of Superintendent of Convict Chaplains as virtually dividing the Bishop's lawful authority, my views are not novel. The Archdeacon bears testimony, to use his own words, that "the Bishop has been perfectly consistent in the opinions he has formed, and the course he has adopted, throughout."

Permit me, my Lord, in conclusion, most respectfully to express my persuasion, that were such arrangements made as would enable me, conscientiously, to ordain, license, and fully recognize the "Convict Chaplains," no such office as "Superintendent" could, in any respect, be needed to ensure all such effectual supervision as they require in ecclesiastical matters. May I also venture to suggest, that my constant travels through the diocese, exceeding, on the average, four months in the year, would give me every opportunity of accomplishing all your Lordship's desires for the well-working of this class of the clergy without any additional cost or burthen to the country.

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Tasmania.*

Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

Encl. 3, in No. 4.

My Lord, Downing-street, 29 January 1847.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 19th instant, on the subject of the resignation by Archdeacon Marriott, of the office of Superintendent of Convict Chaplains in Van Diemen's Land.

I have attentively considered the observations which that letter contains, and they serve to convince me of the propriety of abolishing altogether that office. I shall transmit the necessary directions for this purpose to the Lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land. In the mean time, I enclose for your Lordship's perusal, a draft of a despatch which I propose to address to that officer, in which I have attempted to define, as far as possible, the relative powers of himself and of the Bishop, with reference to such points as have hitherto been the subject of discussion between yourself and the late Lieutenant-governor Sir E. Wilmot, and I trust that one effect of that instruction will be, to enable your Lordship to execute in person, the superintendency of the convict chaplains, which it was proposed by Lord Stanley to assign to Archdeacon Marriott.

The Bishop of Tasmania.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 5. —

(No. 232.)

No. 5.
Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison. 2 December 1847.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sir, Downing-street, 2 December 1847.

I TRANSMIT herewith copies of a correspondence with the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, relative to the dismissal of the Rev. Thomas Rogers, from his office of Convict Chaplain at Norfolk Island.

Bishop of Tasmania, 19 Nov. 1847.
Earl Grey, 2 Dec. 1847.
1 March 1847.

I trust that I shall soon receive from you a satisfactory report on the circumstances of the case, but if not, I should wish to receive from you such a report at your earliest convenience; and for the reasons stated in my letter to the Bishop of this date. I should also wish to be made acquainted with the circumstances attending the temporary suspension of the Rev. J. Ison, on which subject I enclose a further letter from his Lordship.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

Encl. 1, in No. 5.

My Lord, 18, Sussex-gardens, 19 November 1847.

I ESTEEM it a duty, though a painful one, to forward to your Lordship the accompanying papers, which has been received by the Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, from the Rev. Thomas Rogers, recently a chaplain to the convicts in Norfolk Island.

I abstain from making any comment upon these papers, being desirous to submit them to your Lordship's dispassionate consideration.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable the Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *F. R. Tasmania.*

Sub-enclosure to Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land,

Reverend Sir, 5 March 1847.

ON the 10th of August 1846, I took the liberty of addressing you in reference to the removal of the Rev. Mr. Ison from his appointment in Norfolk Island, and requesting that a duly certified copy of your minutes might be sent me, in order that, in case of my removal or dismissal, I might be in a position to prefer a claim for (at least) a free passage to England.

I trust that the certificate for which I applied, has been forwarded, as the apprehensions expressed in my letter have been realized; I have been removed from Norfolk Island by order of Mr. La Trobe, the temporary Administrator of the Government of Van Diemen's Land, who was himself removed, and had left the colony three weeks before I could get here to have an interview with him.

I received notice of my removal on the 21st of January. On the 1st of February, I sailed from Norfolk Island, and after a voyage of 27 days, arrived in Hobart Town. About an hour before I landed, Archdeacon Marriott (through whom the Government now communicated with the convict chaplains, and who had advised me to come up in order that he might have full personal conference with me) had left this town on an official tour, from which he was not expected to return until Easter. I was therefore obliged to follow him to Launceston, about 120 miles, and after a long explanatory conversation, he expressed his conviction that I had been very wrongfully dealt with, and that he would do everything in his power for my vindication.

But still, I cannot hide from myself that the Archdeacon's assurance affords me very slender hope of redress or security in the present extraordinary state of the convict department, for several smaller stations are being broken up, and the prisoners, as I understand, are being collected into larger gangs by Mr. Hampton, the new comptroller of convicts. The number of officers is thereby reduced, and some of them, whom I personally know, have, within the last few weeks, been dismissed at a day's notice, and left almost penniless, to find their way to England, or otherwise dispose of themselves as they best may.

In my letter to you last August, I alluded to the grievous incertitude especially attendant on the holding a situation in Norfolk Island.

During my own time there, 19 months, no less than 44 civil officers of various ranks were removed or dismissed; I think that I was the 45th.

The condition of the island in consequence of this ceasless shifting of officers, was somewhat similar to what may be conceived of the state of a parish where the curate and clerk were changed about forty times in the course of a year and a half; and besides the continual fear of losing one's appointment on the most frivolous and vexatious accusations; there was, for more than twelve months after I went there, the daily dread of being murdered in some mutinous outbreak of the prisoners, who were kept in a constant state of exasperation, in consequence of being deprived of nearly half their lawful allowance of food.

Such another tumultuous period was, I believe, never known in the annals of the island, as during the last year of Major Child's administration, which resulted at length on the 1st of May 1846, in an attempt on the part of the convicts to massacre indiscriminately, all the officers of the establishment, in which attempt four policemen were killed, several others, and some free officers severely wounded, and for which no less than thirteen wretched men have since been executed. There have been in all seventeen men hanged after the last Norfolk Island assizes, one yet remains for execution; sentence of death was recorded in four or five cases more; in all, I think there were not less than thirty-nine committals for murder, and attempt to murder, during the last ten months of Major Child's governmeut.

Such was the kind of men amongst whom I was minister, shut with them on a small and almost inaccessible island of the Southern Seas, 1,200 miles from the seat of Colonial Government, in a place where I never received my letters from England under seven months from the date.

If the Bishop of Tasmania desired to illustrate the miserable position of clergymen employed in his diocese by the Government, without any reference to their rightful episcopal head, his Lordship could hardly find instances more strongly in point than the cases of Mr. Ison and myself. Mr. Ison was removed from his appointment on secret charges made to Sir Eardley Wilmot, which, in the first instance he was not allowed to repel, and when he

he reached Hobert Town, he learned that these charges were sought in a great measure to be sustained on the evidence of convicts who had come up at different times, after serving their probation at the island. He was kept away from his family from July 18th, until November, and from his station at the time when his ministrations were most urgently needed, viz., at the assizes. He was put to an expense of about 40 *l.* travelling and otherwise, and after all, the charges were not proved, and he received a tardy and ungracious permission to return to his duties at Norfolk Island.

When Mr. Ison was removed, Major Childs, an old officer of marines, put me in charge of the vacant station. My residence was at Cascade station, two miles distant; and in order to be in time to offer morning prayers with the prisoners before going out to work, I was obliged to rise at half-past four, to be in attendance about five o'clock, when the gangs mustered. After this, there were two hospitals to be visited daily, containing on an average 30 patients; also two gaols to be visited daily, and containing always 40, often 80, and sometimes as many as 100 or 120 prisoners. There were evening prayers at six o'clock every day, and in Mr. Ison's time, there was the prisoners evening school to be visited from six to eight.

Beside all this, there were on the settlement three full services every Sunday; and all this amount of duty Mr. Ison, as religious instructor of convicts, was required by the Government regulation, strictly to perform, nor was any degree of bodily sickness, however great, held to exempt him, unless he was pronounced unfit for duty by the medical officer's report. To me, after I was put in charge, the fatigue of going through the prescribed routine, was greatly enhanced by my residing two miles from the station.

On the 5th of August, Major Childs was summarily suspended from the command of the Island by Sir Eardley Wilmot, and Mr. Price, the assistant police magistrate of Hobart Town, was appointed temporary Governor.

As this gentleman's conduct is expected shortly to come under the notice of Parliament, in consequence of the complaints of officers whom he took upon him to dismiss, and who are gone home to England to make their representations, I shall not characterise his demeanour towards me further than to say, that he ordered me away from the settlement station without assigning any cause; and Mr. Elliott, a layman lately arrived from England as religious instructor, a gentleman without any experience whatever in ministerial duties, was put by him in charge of an important station, that required the daily presence of a priest.

For six months previous to Mr. Ison's removal, I had charge of Longridge station, with 550 men; and of Cascade station, with 320 men; and although these two stations are four miles apart, yet I had solemnized four services* (two at each station) every Sunday, having also daily morning and evening prayers, the cells at each station, and the Longridge school to visit.

* Except one Sunday, when I was sick.

In the performance of these duties I had to ride about 3,000 miles, the thermometer standing generally during the summer months above 80 in the shade. During these six months, health and strength were wonderfully vouchsafed me by the gracious Giver of every blessing. But Mr. Elliott, being a man of rather delicate constitution, soon gave way under the exhausting labours of the settlement, and was placed on the sick-list; nor had he fully recovered when I left the island. During his illness, which continued for several weeks, and was contemporaneous with Mr. Ison's absence, the whole island, with one military station of 300 men, and three convict stations of 1,500 or 1,600 men, and requiring collectively seven Sunday services, remained to be supplied by me. Of these seven services, I have taken as many as five of a Sunday; and yet dare not fail to be up again for prayers at five o'clock on Monday morning, for fear of being "reported," as Mr. Ison was, for neglect of duty.

Do not misunderstand me—I am not saying one word of this boastfully, very far from it. I am simply endeavouring to give you some idea of what a "religious instructor" may have to "do" in Norfolk Island. What he has to suffer, in consequence of being altogether controlled and superintended in his ministrations by half-pay navy and marine officers, no one can ever comprehend, except those only who have passed the ordeal. At two different periods of several weeks each I was considered under the command of a disbanded old serjeant of infantry, who had temporary command of the station I served.

Mr. Ison returned in November, and we (*i. e.* the chaplains) hoped that, for the future, we should be suffered to attend to our duties in peace; each one of us taking his own station, and thereby affording the unhappy convicts some chance of receiving the full amount of ministerial attention which it was the avowed determination of Her Majesty's Government to provide. But scarcely had Mr. Ison returned, and before Mr. Elliott was thoroughly restored, when, to our astonishment, I was ordered up to Hobart Town by Mr. La Trobe; and I do not know but that I shall, even this day, be informed by Mr. Hampton that my services are no longer required.

Reverend Sir, you know that I accepted my appointment to Norfolk Island on the good faith of the Home Government. The conditions were read to me out of a book by Mr. Murdoch, in Downing-street, at the Colonial Office, and at the moment when I deemed myself most secure, and permanently fixed, Mr. La Trobe, of Port Phillip, is invested with the powers of Governor. About the same time, Mr. Hampton arrives from England, as Comptroller of Convicts, and before it is possible for these gentlemen to have acquired that knowledge of Norfolk Island affairs which alone could guide them to a fair and just conclusion, even while the Archdeacon of Hobart Town is telling them that he fears "they are making me suffer for the faults of others," they deprive me of my appointment; and where is my Bishop to interpose his protecting hand. The Bishop has no power to interfere, although all this occurs in his own diocese; yea, and for me to breathe a whisper of appealing to a

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Bishop would only excite the derision of Mr. Hampton, and draw down upon me the severest displeasure of the Colonial Government.

No clergyman's character or livelihood are a day secure on the present plan of providing for convict stations. In my own case, there is an accumulation of hardships already endured from the act of Mr. La Trobe.

1. I have had to leave my horse and furniture behind me in Norfolk Island, causing me a loss of 25*l.*;

2. I have had to pay 7*s.* 6*d.* a day for 27 days' provisions at the cuddy-table of the ship I came in from Norfolk Island;

3. The absence of the Archdeacon when I got here, obliged me to take an expensive journey to Launceston;

4. My living in Hobart Town costs me 2*l.* a week more than in Norfolk Island.

5. If Sir W. Denison refuses to alter the decision of Mr. La Trobe, then I shall have to endure the protracted anxiety of an appeal to Lord Grey.

6. The discomfort of being under a sort of censure, and worse still, without pay.

7. Then there is the wretchedness of being obliged to spend money here which I intended for my family in England, if indeed they be not left destitute for so many months as my appeal home may be pending. Then there is the all but hopelessness of ultimate redress where one has to deal with men armed with irresistible,—and whose remoteness from England makes it indeed all but irresponsible—power, which power, even my own short residence in the colony has shown me may be so wielded as to entangle the plainest case, and confound the most truthful statement.

I am sincerely sorry to trouble you with so long a letter, but considering that my case involves a vital principle of ecclesiastical polity, no less than a matter of private justice, I hope I shall be borne with.

As to the latter, it may be that a high-minded nobleman, such as Lord Grey, will grant me a righteous award; but as touching the former, nothing but the recognition of the Bishop of Tasmania's full jurisdiction over the clergymen at convict stations, can ever assure them of protection against what may be the cruelest, the most merciless treatment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Rogers.*

The Reverend E. Hawkins, B.D.
Secretary to Society for Propagating the Gospel.

Rev. Sir, Hobart Town, 13 April 1847.

Hoping and thinking that perhaps the earnest expostulation of Archdeacon Marriott, would have succeeded in obtaining for me a patient hearing from Sir W. Denison, I deferred posting my letter of March 5th to the Society until this day. But alas! all my fears and anticipations have been realized; I have been dismissed from the convict service, and before I was dismissed, I was not allowed anything like a proper opportunity to explain or apologize for anything alleged against me.

On consulting with the Archdeacon after my dismissal, he said he had no doubt but that the Colonial Government would grant me a free passage to England if I desired it; and wishing, above all things, to submit my whole case to his Lordship the Bishop of Tasmania, I made application for a passage home, as you will see by the enclosed copies of correspondence. I have no such document as the Government here have called for, but, foreseeing something of what was to come upon me, I wrote to the Society for a duly certified copy of my appointment and the conditions, in August 1846.

You will bear me witness, that I never disclaimed my right to a free passage in anything that transpired between me and the Society. Neither in my interview with Mr. Murdoch did I do so. I hope, therefore, that I shall be considered entitled to it. And I implore the Society to have a copy of the conditions as read out to me by Mr. Murdoch, sent to the Colonial Government in Van Diemen's Land, without delay.

I have written to the Bishop of Tasmania, to 79, Pall-mall, and hope the letter will be forwarded to his Lordship; and that the Society will confer with him upon the subject of my dismissal.

I have sent his Lordship a copy of the Archdeacon's letter of remonstrance to Sir W. Denison, with a copy of the Governor's reply. But nothing except a personal conference on my part with the Bishop of Tasmania, can put his Lordship fully in possession of the merits of the case as it now stands.

Hoping that the certified copy of my appointment and the conditions, will be forwarded as soon as possible, if not already sent.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Rogers.*

The Reverend Ernest Hawkins, B.D.
Secretary, S. P. G. F. P.

P. S.—I think I recollect reading the same conditions that Mr. Murdoch read for me, in a book handed me by Mr. Fagan, in Pall-mall.

(No. 1.)

Rev. Sir, Hobart Town, 5 April 1847.

When I agreed to go to Norfolk Island, it was not my intention to return for five years at the least; indeed, I had no intentention of ever returning to England.

It was, however, a part of the stipulation on the part of Her Majesty's Government, that the religious instructors should have a free passage home at the end of five years.

As I have been removed from my appointment without knowing why, and without ever having an opportunity of explaining anything in my conduct that Mr. Price might have supposed incompatible with his notions of discipline, I consider that I stand now as to my claims for a free passage home, in the same position as if I had served the full period. I shall, therefore, feel obliged if you will be so kind as to make an application on my behalf to the Lieutenant-governor, to provide me with the means of return.

I have, &c.

The Venerable Archdeacon Marriott. (signed) *Thomas Rogers.*

(No. 2.)

Sir, Comptroller-General's Office, 9 April 1847.

With reference to the application of the Reverend T. Rogers, to be allowed a free passage to England, forwarded by you on the 5th instant, I have been directed to request, that you will have the goodness to obtain from Mr. Rogers the original stipulation or a copy of it, made with Mr. Rogers by the Home Government, as the despatch announcing Mr. Rogers' appointment, contains no allusion to any allowance of a free passage home at the end of five years.

I am, &c.

The Venerable the Archdeacon. (signed) *W. Nairn,*
Assist. Comptr.-Gen.

(No. 3.)

10 April 1847.

I beg Mr. Rogers to return this with his observations, in case he should not have, as is probable, the document required with him.

(signed) *F. A. Marriott.*

(No. 4.)

Memorandum.—I have no document of the kind required; the conditions on which I accepted the office of religious instructor for Norfolk Island, were read to me out of a book by Mr. Murdoch, in the Colonial Office, Downing-street. I consented to them. He said that was sufficient, and that the Secretary would notify my appointment to Sir Eardley Wilmot. I have, I believe, some document from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel relative to the conditions, but they are at present with my papers in Norfolk Island.

The Venerable the Archdeacon. (signed) *Thomas Rogers.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 5. Encl. 2, in No. 5.

My Lord, Downing-street, 2 December 1847.

I have received your Lordship's letter of the 19th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a letter, with its various enclosures, addressed by the Rev. Thomas Rogers to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on the subject of his removal from his position at Norfolk Island.

I have received no report upon the subject from Sir William Denison, and I regret that, without being in possession of his statement of the case, it will be out of my power to form any opinion with regard to the merits of it. If Mr. Rogers had acted in conformity with the general and well-known regulation of the colonial service, and had transmitted his representation through the Lieutenant-governor, I should have been enabled to arrive at an earlier decision on the question. It is probable that I may soon receive some explanation in the matter from Sir W. Denison; but as it is possible that he may not have already forwarded to me any communication on this subject, I will call upon him for a report on this case, and on that of the Rev. Mr. Ison, which is referred to in the present communication from Mr. Rogers, as well as in the enclosures to your Lordship's letter of the 1st of March last. For, although it appears that Mr. Ison has been restored to his position at Norfolk Island, yet Mr. Rogers has alleged circumstances of hardship with reference to the treatment of that gentleman, which it is proper that the public officers concerned should have an opportunity of explaining.

I have, &c.

The Lord Bishop of Tasmania. (signed) *Grey.*

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Enclosure 3, in No. 5.

Encl. 3, in No. 5.

My Lord, 18, Sussex-gardens, 1 March 1847.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copies of letters from the Rev. J. Ison and the Rev. T. Rogers, chaplains at Norfolk Island; the first addressed to myself upon his dismissal from his duties by Sir Eardley Wilmot, and his consequent recal from Norfolk Island to Hobart Town. The second was written by Mr. Rogers to the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with reference to Mr. Ison's case.

This removal was decided upon by Sir Eardley Wilmot in consequence of some observations contained in Mr. Pringle Stuart's report on the state of the island. As that report is now published, it seems but just towards Mr. Ison that his own explanation should be laid before your Lordship, that you may decide how far it is well that a clergyman should be subjected, for such a cause, to such a censure. My strong fear is, that when these circumstances are known in England, the difficulty of procuring properly qualified clergymen to minister to the convicts, will be increased. Few men would be content to take an office of such an arduous character, if they are thus liable to censure, without being called upon to explain the reasons which have influenced their conduct.

I must entreat your Lordship's forbearing consideration of the excited feelings under which Mr. Rogers has evidently written. Nevertheless I have judged it advisable to send this letter to your Lordship as an evidence that I am not singular in regarding the unecclesiastical character of the office of convict chaplain with considerable regret and apprehension.

Whilst, however, I lay these letters before your Lordship, as an evidence that my views of the defenceless position of a convict chaplain are not theoretical only, but also practical, most frankly do I admit that, had I always Sir William Denison to deal with in the colony, and always your Lordship to refer to at home, I should be quite satisfied that no injustice would be contemplated by the one, or sanctioned by the other. But will your Lordship forgive me for still believing, that in laying down principles which, for aught I can tell, may seriously affect the welfare of the Church long after my departure from the scene, my duty, as a first Bishop, is rather to regard the principle itself than the high-minded and honourable men with whom I have at the present moment to deal.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *F. R. Tasmania.*

COPY of a Letter addressed by the Reverend *J. Ison* to the Bishop of *Tasmania.*

My Lord, Sydney, 10 August 1846.

I AM now on my passage to Hobart Town, having been ordered away from Norfolk Island on the charges contained in a letter, of which the following is a copy:

" Sir, " Civil Commandant's Office, 16 July 1846.

" I AM directed to acquaint you, that from the report which the Lieutenant-governor has received from Mr. Stewart, the officer appointed to inquire into the state of the establishment at this island, it appears, in reference to the discharge of your duties as religious instructor, that your visits to the convicts in gaol have been irregular and unfrequent, occurring sometimes only once, and rarely more than three times a week; and that then these visits were of extremely short duration; that the convicts in hospital and in solitary and separate confinement have been rarely visited; that the performance of morning and evening prayers has been frequently omitted; and that the school has received a very small and insufficient share of attention.

" It thus appears to his Excellency, that you have neglected to perform the duties of your office, especially with regard to the daily reading of morning and evening prayers, and the visiting of convicts in hospital, and in solitary or separate confinement, points of duty which are positively enjoined in the 28th section of the regulations for Norfolk Island.

" Under these circumstances I am to inform you, that the Lieutenant-governor, deeming it of especial importance that the duties of religious instructor at such an establishment as that at this island, should be discharged with the utmost regularity and zeal, has decided to relieve you from your present appointment, and to transfer your services to Van Dieman's Land, and that you will avail yourself of the opportunity of proceeding to Hobart Town, either by the ' Governor Phillip,' or ' Lady Franklin,' now here, as may be most agreeable to yourself.

" I have, &c.

" Reverend J. L. Ison, &c. &c. &c."

(signed) " *Joseph Childs.*"

Mr. Stewart, the author of the report alluded to, arrived at Norfolk Island on the 12th of May, and left it on the 26th. He expressed no disapprobation as to the manner of my discharging my duties, nor did he ask me for any explanation of any omissions, except my reasons for not saying prayers on a Saturday, and when I told him that the men had never been assembled for that purpose, he made no further remark on that subject. He censured me for not reporting to the commandant the non-attendance of many prisoners and officers at church on the week-day. I replied by asking, if he could point out any regulation which required me to become a reporter of other officers.

In

In answer to the charges contained in the above letter, I have to observe, that being the resident clergyman on the settlement, I have the care of two divisions. One of second convicted men, and one of probation prisoners from England, on the same spot. There are two other divisions on the island, one at Longridge and one at Cascade. From these stations those committed to prison by magisterial authority, and those to hospital by that of the medical officer, are all received into gaol and hospital on the settlement. Hence, in attending daily morning and evening prayer, and daily evening school, I have been unassisted; but in visiting the gaol and hospital, I have been assisted by those in charge of the other stations. Instead of each visiting daily his own men, we have each visited all in gaol at one time, and all in hospital at another. Allowing, therefore, that my visits to the hospital have been as frequent as those to the gaol (and in fact they have been more frequent), I acknowledge the correctness of the report that I have rarely visited either place more than three times in the week. I may presume that my colleague has visited more frequently than myself, as he has not had the misfortune of incurring any censure. On this supposition it will follow that the gaol and hospital have not been neglected. I know not what measure of duration Mr. Stewart would consider "short," but this I know, I have visited from 10 to 20 cells, containing from 1 to 10 or 12 prisoners in each, and have continued to give instruction and advice to them until I have become quite weary, having staid from five minutes to half an hour at each cell. The attention which has been given to the school is said to be very small and inefficient. This is incorrect. From the commencement of the year to the 1st of July, the omissions of my personal attendance under my control have been not more than eight; viz. on the 24th of February, 12th, 13th, 24th of March, 9th of April, 13th of May, and 3d of June. The school has been necessarily suspended for the purpose of using the room for the trial of offenders, for the distribution of clothing, for a sleeping-room for the newly arrived, &c.; but I have had nothing whatever to do with these arrangements. The charge of neglecting morning and evening prayers is also a mistake, which is, I trust, fully proved to your Lordship's satisfaction, by the correspondence between myself and Major Childs, which I have put into your Lordship's hands. I object, therefore, to be removed from Norfolk Island for the following reasons:

1. I have not done, nor omitted doing anything deserving removal.

2. My removal on the charges in question is highly injurious to my character.

3. I stipulated with Her Majesty's Government at home for the receipt of 250*l.* per annum salary, with lodgings and rations at Norfolk Island, and I am given to understand that my removal will include considerable pecuniary loss.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John L. Ison.*

The Right Reverend
The Lord Bishop of Tasmania.

P.S.—I have had many other duties to perform on the settlement; as funerals, attending to the soldiers and their families when sick, &c., in addition to the prescribed routine.

P.S.—I am obliged to leave my wife and family behind, as I received my orders to leave the island on the 16th of July, and the vessel I came in sailed on the 18th of the same month.

Copy of a Letter addressed by the Rev. *Thomas Rogers* to the Rev. *Ernest Hawkins*, Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Norfolk Island, Van Diemen's Land,
10 August 1846.

Rev. Sir,

The unjust, arbitrary, and tyrannical removal of the Rev. J. L. Ison from this island, by order of his Excellency Sir Eardley Wilmot, Lieutenant-governor of this colony, renders it necessary for me to apply to the Society through you, and to request that I may be furnished by the first post from England with a duly certified copy of your Minutes, showing that I was recommended by the Society to Lord Stanley in November 1844, and by him, upon that recommendation, appointed a "Religious Instructor" of convicts for this island.

It will doubtless be on record at the Society's office, that when I originally agreed to come here I had no intention of returning to England. I had thought that it was an appointment which could be held with credit, satisfaction, and security. I had supposed that a clergyman's services would have been duly appreciated. I had been informed that the office of "Religious Instructor" would open up a desirable sphere of missionary duty.

Nothing could have been more delusive or erroneous than such views and expectations. The colonial agents of Lord Stanley's system of convict discipline are either so unable to realize his Lordship's intentions, or so averse to anything approaching to a humane or philanthropic interpretation of his Lordship's instructions, that a clergyman's presence is, in fact, altogether regarded by them as intrusive and embarrassing. A clergyman's peace of mind, or his professional feelings, or his clerical experience or reputation, or his moral influence, or his means of livelihood, are matters of no consideration; nor is he an hour safe from the most insulting annoyances and aspersions of the men to whom in this island is committed the control and management of the prisoners.

Mr. Ison, in the midst of a zealous and laborious career, has been suddenly removed from the

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

the island. He has been obliged to leave his wife, half recovered from her confinement, with five children and his sister, and proceed forthwith on a dangerous and expensive voyage of 1,600 miles, in the depth of winter, to Hobart Town. And I am told that I shall soon be similarly dealt with. Long before this letter reaches England I may have been removed from an office which I undertook on the good faith of the Society and the Home Government; nor do I know any sufficient reason for having such a hardship and disgrace inflicted upon me.

It is my intention, however, to demand a free passage home to England, in case Sir Eardley Wilmot shall take upon him to remove me as he has done Mr. Ison; and submit all my official correspondence with Major Childs, together with my Journal of events that I have witnessed in this island, to my Lord Stanley, and entreat his interference and protection.

Other human protection I know not where to look for. The Society neither appoint or pay me; Dr. Nixon disowns me; and, in truth, it has been a source of grief and amazement to me ever since I landed in Hobart Town, to think of my having been recommended by the Society to an office which I must hold apart from, or even in spite of the Bishop of the diocese, if not in direct violation of my Ordination vows; and in which office, under any circumstances, the Bishop can afford me no protection.

I hope and trust his Lordship's visit to England will (D. G.) be the means of removing so unhappy an obstacle to the Church's usefulness in these deplorable regions of every imaginable iniquity, as that which the position of the "Religious Instructor," so called, now presents.

May I entreat the favour of your forwarding to me with all speed, and under the Society's seal, a certificate of my having been recommended by the Society for Promoting the Gospel in Foreign Parts to Lord Stanley, as a religious instructor of convicts, and that on such recommendation I was appointed by his Lordship to Norfolk Island. This document you will be so good as to address to me at Norfolk Island; and should I in the meantime have been removed, your letter will be sent after me.

Pardon me for again requesting that this document may be sent off to me by the first mail from England; for letters never reach this island under seven months, *viâ* Hobart Town or Sydney. If a convict ship were coming direct to the island, a parcel by the surgeon-superintendent might reach me in four or five months.

The reason I ask for this certificate is, that in case an emergency might arise, I shall be able to prove by an official document that I have been appointed to my present station. At present I have no available proof in my possession; and I may certainly expect that every unfair advantage will be taken to get rid of any claim I may be compelled to make for a free passage to England, or to get rid of me altogether. Such is the prejudice here against men sent out from home.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Rogers.*

The Rev. E. Hawkins, B.D.,
Secretary to the Gospel Society,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—As I never relinquished my right to a free passage home at the end of five years, it might be as well for you to state the conditions on which the Religious Instructors were sent out.

— No. 6. —

No. 7.
Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison.
18 March 1848.

(No. 45.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sir, Downing-street, 18 March 1848.

I HAVE received your despatches Nos. 118 * and 124, † of the 8th of September and 4th of October last, on the subject of a remonstrance made by the Rev. Mr. Lillie, as representative of the Presbyterian portion of the community, against the grant of a portion of land in Hobart Town as the site of a school, in connexion with the college instituted by the Bishop of Tasmania, on the principles of the Church of England.

* Page 8.
† Page 16.

I have fully considered the various statements which have come before me in this case, and I have to request that you will acquaint Mr. Lillie that I can see no ground for interference on the occasion, relying on the assurance contained in your despatch, that a similar grant of land for the erection of a Presbyterian school will be made, whenever the members of that Church are able to avail themselves of such a grant, upon terms similar to those allowed in the present case to the Church of England.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 7. —

(No. 74.)

No. 7.
Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison.
12 May 1848.
* Page 21.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sir, Downing-street, 12 May 1848.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 167, * of the 17th of November last, and to signify to you my approval of the various changes and arrangements which you there inform me had taken place in the Church of England branch of the ecclesiastical establishment in Van Diemen's Land.

I have also received your despatch No. 172, of the 3d of December, reporting that the Rev. Mr. Chambers, the Chaplain at the Broad Marsh, had been obliged by ill health to resign his chaplaincy, and was about to return to England.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 8. —

(No. 86.)

No. 8.
Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison.
1 June 1848.
† Page 22.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sirs, Downing-street, 1 June 1848.

I have received your despatch No. 170, † of the 1st of December last, with its various enclosures, reporting the circumstances under which you had found it necessary to remove from the convict department the Rev. Thomas Rogers, one of the Chaplains of the Church of England who had been employed at Norfolk Island.

I have given a full consideration to all the circumstances of this case, and I can only regret that such strong grounds existed for Mr. Rogers' removal.

From one of the enclosures to your despatch I perceive that Mr. Rogers declined the Chaplaincy which you offered him at Windermere, and expressed his intention of quitting the colony.

I feel it necessary not only to confirm your removal of Mr. Rogers from the convict establishment, but, adverting to all the circumstances which appear in the documents before me, I consider it very undesirable that the offer of any other appointment on the ecclesiastical establishment of the colony should be renewed to him if he should remain in Van Diemen's Land.

This case strongly illustrates the necessity of retaining in the hands of the Executive Government the power of removing chaplains connected with the convict establishment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 9. —

(No. 98.)

No. 9.
Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison.
28 June 1848.
‡ Page 223.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sir, Downing-street, 28 June 1848.

I have received your despatch No. 5, ‡ of the 4th of January last, reporting the circumstances which had let to the refusal of leave of absence to the Rev. Mr. Bateman, and to his subsequent removal from the ecclesiastical establishment of the colony by Mr. La Trobe.

Having considered the circumstances of the case, it appears to me that Mr. La Trobe was quite justified in regarding the abandonment by Mr. Bateman of his charge as a virtual relinquishment of his office, regard being had to the circumstances under which he quitted his post. I have conveyed an intimation to that effect to Mr. Bateman, stating at the same time, that it is not in my power to sanction the leave of absence for which he applied.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

VI. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

— No. 10. —

(No. 136.)

No. 10. Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison. 13 August 1849.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sir, Downing-street, 13 August 1849.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch and its enclosures, No. 29,* of the 12th February last, in which you advert to a proposal formerly brought under my predecessor's notice by Archdeacon Marriott, that the three glebes of 400 acres each, granted for the lives of the present incumbents, to the three principal Chaplains, should be permanently attached to the churches of St. David's, Hobart Town, St. John's, Launceston, and the Rural Deanery of Longford.

Under all the circumstances, I have no objection to these chaplaincies being so endowed; and I shall in future be disposed to consider favourably proposals for substituting glebes for salaries to which clergymen, under the existing law, are entitled, provided it can be shown in each case that the land can be granted without public inconvenience.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

* Page 26.

— No. 11. —

(No. 140.)

No. 11. Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison. 30 August 1850.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sir, Downing-street, 30 August 1850.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 129, † of the 7th of October 1847, the answer to which I reserved until the Bill for the introduction of representative institutions into Van Diemen's Land should have been passed. In the meantime, however, I did not fail attentively to consider the question which that despatch raises of the manner of supporting religious worship in the colony; but while there are many of your suggestions on this most important topic of which I approve, I have not thought it right at the moment of establishing a Representative Legislature in the colony, to supersede its authority on a question so purely of domestic interest, by recommending that it should be made the subject of a Parliamentary enactment. I trust that at an early period after the assembling of the new Legislature, that body will consider what arrangements may be required for diffusing a knowledge of religion and of its solemn obligations amongst the population. In all countries, it is most essential to the welfare of the community that the religious instruction of the people should be adequately provided for, because, independently of higher considerations, this is the best, or rather the only security for the maintenance of peace and good order; but the circumstance that Van Diemen's Land has derived so large a proportion of its population from the system of transportation, renders it in that colony a matter of peculiar and vital interest, that the means provided for their religious instruction should be ample and effective.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

† Page 18.

— No. 12. —

(No. 8.)

No. 12. Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison. 10 January 1851.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sir, Downing-street, 10 January 1851.

I HAVE received your despatches, Nos. 131 and 143, of the 10th and 19th of June last, with their various enclosures, relative to the Reverend J. L. Ison, formerly chaplain in the Convict Department. The prayer of Mr. Ison's memorial is, that he may receive the payment of the sum of 219 *l.* 16 *s.*, on account of losses and expenses attending his removal from his convict chaplaincy at Norfolk Island, and that he may be guaranteed a passage to this country whenever he should desire to avail himself of it.

2. On the first point I have to observe, that I can perceive no grounds for doubting the propriety of removing Mr. Ison from his position at Norfolk Island, and that I consequently am unable to admit the existence of any claim on his part to the compensation for which he applies; on the contrary, the whole tenor of his proceedings and correspondence amply suffices to show that he was undeserving of confidence, and was not fit to remain in the convict service.

3. With

3. With regard to his claim that a passage should be guaranteed to him to this country, I perceive that on his appointment to the Convict Department at Norfolk Island, it was intimated to Archdeacon Hale, that adverting to the peculiar circumstance under which the services of religious instructors to the convicts at Norfolk Island were required, a return passage would be ensured to them after a period of seven years' service. Mr. Ison was not only removed from that post from his unfitness for it, but he resigned the chaplaincy to which he was subsequently appointed in the convict service at Launceston, within the prescribed period of service; he therefore clearly forfeited his claim to a return passage under the terms of the stipulation.

4. You incidentally advert to the circumstances that Mr. Ison had, in direct defiance of the instructions given to him, included in a statement of his case which he had printed, a variety of public letters and documents; and you at the same time observe, that the practice prevails in the colony amongst public officers making representations to the Secretary of State, of printing the whole of the papers connected with their case, under the plea of economy, and in that form circulating their *ex parte* statements. As Mr. Ison has left the convict service, it would be impossible for you to exercise any effectual control over him in that case, but it will be proper that you should make it known to the civil officers of your Government, that no such practice can be permitted to them; and that if in any case it should be resorted to after due caution having been given, the officer so offending will be liable to suspension.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 13. —

(No. 66.)

No. 13.
Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison.
24 April 1851.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sir, Downing-street, 24 April 1851.

WITH reference to my despatch, marked "Separate," of the 5th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith additional instructions, which the Queen has been pleased to issue under Her Royal Sign Manual and Signet, revoking the appointment of the Archdeacon of Van Diemen's Land to be a member of the Executive Council, and appointing the Colonial Treasurer to be a member thereof, with place next after the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

14 April 1851.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 14. —

(No. 116.)

No. 14.
Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison.
20 June 1851.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sir, Downing-street, 20 June 1851.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 4th of January 1848, and to previous correspondence respecting the removal of the Rev. G. Bateman from the chaplaincy of Oatlands, in Van Diemen's Land, I herewith transmit for your information the copy of a letter from that gentleman, who it appears is about to go back to the colony, requesting me to furnish him with an instruction to you, with a view to his re-instatement.

6 May 1851.

I likewise enclose a copy of the answer which has, by my desire, been returned to that application.

Colonial Office, 15 May 1851.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 14.

Encl. 1, in No. 14.

Tanson Rectory, near Oundle, Northamptonshire,
6 May 1851.

My Lord,

BY advices that I have lately received from Sydney, in New South Wales, I am further confirmed in my opinion I entertain respecting my lawful incumbency of the churches of Oatlands and Jericho, in Van Diemen's Land, and to elucidate this view to your Lordship, I have the honour of submitting the following portion of "Minutes and Proceedings at a meeting of the Metropolitan and Suffragan Bishops of the province of Australasia, held at Sydney, from 1st October to 1st November, A.D. 1851."

VI. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

"(5.) Discipline.

"(1.) *Bishops and Clergy.*

"In consequence of statements which have been made in various places of the arbitrary power possessed by Bishops to suspend or revoke at their own discretion the licenses of clergymen, we disclaim all wish to exercise any such power; and we are of opinion that in all cases of doctrinal error, or other ecclesiastical offences, the Bishops of the province should be the court for the trial of a Bishop, and the Diocesan Synod should be the court for the trial of a Presbyter or Deacon; and that the Metropolitan and the Bishop of the diocese respectively should be, *ex officio*, presidents of such courts, either in person or by their commissaries.

"(6.) Status of Clergy.

"(1.) We desire to express our opinion, that no clergyman, who shall have been duly appointed and licensed to any church or permanent cure of souls, should be removable therefrom, except by sentence pronounced after judicial inquiry before the diocesan synod."

Your Lordship will at once perceive from the foregoing extracts that I have been removed from my preferments of Oatlands and Jericho irregularly, and contrary to the solemnly expressed opinion of all the Bishops of the Australasian Church, in addition to the Church Act of Van Diemen's Land (Victoria 1, s. 16), which secures me, as a civil right, a right of trial before deprivation of my benefices. Mr. La Trobe, by an official letter to me, chose to deprive me, and at a time when I was enfeebled to the last degree by sickness. This conduct being as unjust as it was inhuman, and as inhuman as it was illegal, it is my intention, my Lord, to expose the injustice of this illegal deprivation, and to this end I intend forthwith to submit my case to a diocesan synod, in Van Diemen's Land, and so prepare to return and resume my lawful duties there, and I should feel thankful if your Lordship would favour me with a letter to Sir William Denison, now Lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land, purporting that I am the lawful incumbent of Oatlands and Jericho there, and whatever other matter your Lordship may deem fit and proper in the case, more especially for the whole of my stipend (with interest thereon) to be paid me, when I land at Hobart Town, from the day of the date of my *quasi* deprivation.

Fully relying on your Lordship's consideration towards an injured and unoffending clergyman, driven from the end of the globe and his appointed home, illegally, without trial, and without fault or offence.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Gregory Bateman*, M.A.,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Minister of Oatlands and Jericho,
Van Diemen's Land.

The Right Honourable Earl Grey,
Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary of State,
Downing-street, London.

Enclosure 2, in No. 14.

Encl. 2, in No. 14.

Sir, Downing-street, 15 May 1851.

I am directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and to state that his Lordship must decline to furnish you with the instruction which you ask for to the Lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land, on the subject of your re-instatement in the incumbency of the churches of Oatlands and Jericho, in that colony.

I am to add, that if you conceive yourself to have a legal claim to be still regarded as holding the above appointment, Lord Grey must leave you to adopt such steps as you may be advised to be proper for that purpose, in order to enforce your claim in due course of law.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

The Reverend G. Bateman.

— No. 15. —

(No. 13.)

No. 15. Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison. 8 February 1852. Page 35.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *W. Denison.*

Sir, Downing-street, 8 February 1852.

I have received your despatch No. 105,* of the 26th July last, forwarding a petition addressed to the Queen, by certain clergymen of the Church of England in Van Diemen's Land.

You will acquaint the petitioners, that I have laid their memorial before Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Correspondence with the Bishop of Tasmania.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Earl Grey to the Bishop of Tasmania.
14 January 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from Earl *Grey* to the Bishop of *Tasmania*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 14 January 1847.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship herewith, for any observations which you may desire to offer, the copy a despatch* which I have recently received from the Lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land, in which he encloses the copy of a letter which was addressed to you by his direction, on the 25th of June last, on the subject of the revocation by your Lordship of the licenses of the Reverend Messrs. Bateman and Wigmore, and in regard to the legal position and privileges of Colonial Chaplains appointed under the Local Ordinance, 1 Vict. c. 16.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Bishop of Tasmania to Earl Grey.
31 July 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from the Bishop of *Tasmania* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, 18, Sussex-gardens, 31 July 1847.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that the Reverend W. J. Aislabie, and the Reverend W. L. Gibbon, have signified to me the resignation of their colonial chaplaincies.

I request permission also to inform your Lordship, that there is a vacancy in one of the six missionary chaplaincies (founded by Lord Stanley) consequent on the provisional appointment of the Reverend Mr. Tancred, to the chaplaincy of Newtown. One of these chaplaincies has never yet been filled up.

May I respectfully request your Lordship's permission to look out for, and to recommend to you, fit and proper persons to fill these four vacancies in the existing ecclesiastical establishment of Van Diemen's Land.

I have &c.
(signed) *F. R. Tasmania*.

— No. 3. —

No. 3
Earl Grey to the Bishop of Tasmania.
18 August 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from Earl *Grey* to the Bishop of *Tasmania*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 18 August 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 31st ultimo, in which you report, that the Reverend Messrs. Aislabie and Gibbon, have signified to you the resignation of their chaplaincies in Van Diemen's Land, and that a vacancy exists in one of the six missionary chaplaincies founded by Lord Stanley, consequent on the provisional appointment of the Reverend Mr. Tancred, to the chaplaincy of Newtown. You also observe, that one of these chaplaincies has never yet been filled up, and you accordingly request permission to select four clergymen to fill these vacancies in the existing ecclesiastical establishment of Van Diemen's Land.

I shall be glad to receive your Lordship's recommendation of clergymen for three of the vacancies which you have pointed out; but it will be necessary that the official notification of Mr. Gibbon's resignation of his chaplaincy be received from the Lieutenant-governor, before his successor can be appointed from this country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

* No. 96, 4 July 1846, printed at page 37, of House of Commons Paper, No. 175. Part I. 1850, "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Australia."

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Bishop of Tasmania to Earl Grey.
11 Nov. 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from the Bishop of *Tasmania* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, 18, Sussex-gardens, 11 November 1847.

I REQUEST permission to inform your Lordship that there are reasons which prevent my cousin, Mr. Nixon, from accompanying me as a chaplain to Van Diemen's Land. May I, therefore, ask your Lordship's sanction to my proposing another name?

I have the honour, also, to forward the written resignation of Messrs. Aislabie and Gibbon; who are now, and have been for some time in England. Without the slightest desire to argue against your Lordship's decision, not to consider any chaplainces vacant unless reported as such by the Lieutenant-governor, it is my duty to point out the serious inconvenience that may arise to the public service, as far as the interests of the Church are concerned, if in consequence of the omission of a report from the Lieutenant-governor, chaplaincies are suffered to remain unfilled for an indefinite period.

Your Lordship intimates the probability of your not acceding to any recommendation of a successor to Mr. Garrard, but of appointing a clergyman who has officiated in another colony.

Not for an instant do I question your Lordship's right to nominate and appoint to every chaplaincy in the colony, irrespectively of the recommendation or even opinion of the Bishop. But may I respectfully remind your Lordship, that it rests exclusively with the Diocesan to decide whether the party so appointed, should ever be permitted to officiate in the Diocese. It was declared by the late crown lawyers, in December 1845, "That upon the appointment of a Chaplain to officiate in Van Diemen's Land, whether by the Government here or in the colony, he cannot lawfully act, without being licensed by the Bishop of Tasmania; that, upon refusal by the Bishop to license, an appeal lies to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to him only."

Your Lordship will, I hope, give me credit for not desiring captiously to interfere in matters beyond my province, nor needlessly to thwart the wishes of the Secretary of State. But, my Lord, no fear of misconception will keep me back from the strict performance of the duties of this most responsible office which has been confided to my charge. I must bear in mind that it is not Earl Grey with whom I may always have to deal, but the Secretary of State. And, therefore, if the Secretary of State claims, as he justly may, the right to regard these Chaplainces as though they were Crown livings, and to appoint to them, from time to time, as he may judge expedient, without the customary recommendation of the Bishop, it is so impossible for me to calculate what kind of men may, years hence, be sent out to the colony by such authority, that I feel my only safety to be at once to lay down the rule that every clergyman so appointed must undergo the Bishop's strict examination into his qualifications and abilities before a license is entrusted to him; that license expressing, as it does, the Bishop's full confidence in the recipient's soundness in these respects.

May I respectfully suggest, that it may be advisable that this decision should be communicated to every clergyman so appointed, in order that he may be aware of what is before him, if the Bishop, after examination, should not feel himself justified in issuing his license.

I am painfully sensible that this decision may seem to imply an unworthy suspicion on my part, that the Secretary of State may send out improper men to officiate in the Diocese. Most emphatically must I disclaim any such idea, as far as your Lordship is concerned. But I very frankly own, that I can have no such confidence hereafter. Nor do I intend to impute the slightest mark of disrespect to future Secretaries of State, by expressing my fears that they may not always (especially if of another communion than that of the Church of England) be the most thoughtful judges of the requirements of ministers who may be called upon to labour in a distant and Missionary Church. I pray your Lordship to forgive my boldness, if I hazard an opinion as to the difficulty and inconvenience that would arise were any of the Chaplains of the Churches of Scotland or Rome selected and appointed by the civil power alone; and yet they hold their offices under the same Church Act as ourselves.

Your

Your Lordship further observes, that it is your intention to place the Missionary Chaplains under the same restrictions, and upon the same footing as all other public servants paid out of convict funds. I do not think your Lordship is aware that these chaplaincies were not founded upon the understanding, that their holders were, as the Convict Chaplains, liable to be dismissed by the Lieutenant-governor, without the full concurrence of the Bishop. Had any such intimation been held out to the clergymen who came out with Archdeacon Marriott, to minister to the convicts after they had left the gangs, I am satisfied that not one of them would have accepted the office, nor have left home, friends, prospects, all, with such a contingency before him. It was most pointedly told me by Archdeacon Marriott, that these Chaplains were, by his arrangement with Lord Stanley, to be as much under the Bishop's protection and authority as the Colonial Chaplains. Let me express my very earnest hope, that your Lordship will not now impose restrictions upon these Chaplains who have been content to leave their country, not only on the faith of the permanency of their office, but of the integrity of its ecclesiastical character.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Tasmania.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 4. Encl. 1, in No. 4.

My Lord Bishop, London, 22 April 1847.

I HAVE the honour to represent to your Lordship that, in consequence of peculiar circumstances, the detail of which it is not needful for me to state, I have no intention of returning to the diocese of Tasmania, to resume my duties as chaplain of Richmond.

I remain, &c.

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Tasmania. (signed) *W. J. Aislabie.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 4. Encl. 2, in No. 4.

My Lord, 8, Murray-street, Hoxton, 23 October 1847.

I BEG to state, that in conformity with a letter which I addressed to your Lordship in the month of December 1845, I retired from the charge of Trinity church, Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, at the end of January in the present year. It may be proper for me to add that, about six weeks before my retirement, I (in a letter to Mr. Bicheno) apprised the local Government of my intention.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. L. Gibbon,*
Late Chaplain of Trinity Church,

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania. Launceston.

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Bishop of Tasmania to Earl Grey.
19 Nov. 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from the Bishop of *Tasmania* to Earl *Grey.*

My Lord, 18, Sussex-gardens, 19 November 1847.

IN the letter which I had the honour to receive from your Lordship, dated 1 November, you expressed your opinion that the situation of the Colonial Chaplains was "more analogous to that of the holders of benefices in this country."

On every ground—and more especially now that ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as it would seem, is not conveyed to the colony—it is very desirable that the legal status of the Colonial Chaplains should be distinctly defined.

May I request your Lordship's permission to forward an opinion on this subject furnished by the Registrar of the diocese?

I trust that I am not overstepping the bounds of propriety in respectfully suggesting that it might be well if this opinion were laid before the usual legal authorities.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Tasmania.*

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

My Lord, Registry of Tasmania, 13 July 1846.

I HAVE perused the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 25th June 1846, but find it impossible to form a satisfactory opinion thereon without seeing copies of the Lieutenant-governor's despatches of the 12th August and 16th October 1844, to which the Secretary of State's despatch of the 2d February 1846 appears to be an answer.

As far as I can collect, it appears to me that the Lieutenant-governor considers the Colonial Chaplains to have been presented and inducted to their churches like rectors in England, and as having, by virtue of such presentation and induction, acquired a freehold or permanent interest in their respective offices; whereas such a view is at variance with the fact, as no chaplain is presented or inducted to the church in which he officiates, and is also totally inconsistent with their appointments under the Royal warrant as Queen's Colonial, and not as local Chaplains, during Her Majesty's pleasure, to officiate at such place or places as the head of the Church for the time being shall from time to time appoint; as well as at variance with the Church Act, 1 Vict. No. 16, whereby it is enacted (sec. 5), "that at every such meeting there shall also be elected by the majority of the seat-holders present, three trustees, who shall during the year then ensuing be deemed and taken to be the persons in whom the property in such church or chapel and in the minister's dwelling, and their appurtenances respectively, shall be vested."

Neither the Royal Warrant nor the Colonial Church Act, therefore, confer on the Queen's Chaplain any permanent title to the soil and freehold of the church.

The churches in this colony may be divided into three classes; viz.

1. The churches erected on Crown land by and at the expense of the British Government, but not endowed, the Chaplains salaries being paid out of the Colonial Revenue, under the annual Appropriation Acts. The freehold I consider to be vested in Her Majesty.

2. The churches erected on Crown land at the expense of the British Government, and by the contributions of the inhabitants, but not endowed, the Chaplain's stipend being paid out of the Colonial Revenue under the annual Appropriation Acts passed by the Legislative Council. It appears to me that the freehold is still vested in Her Majesty.

3. The churches erected pursuant to the Colonial Act 1 Vict. No. 16, at the joint and equal expense of the Colonial Government and the inhabitants of the district, but not endowed, a salary of 200*l.* being payable under the 12th section of that Act, to a Chaplain appointed according to the provisions of the 15th section. The Colonial Government treats these churches as vested in trustees under the 5th section of the Act.

The payment of the Chaplain's salary, according to my humble judgment, is regulated but not vested by the following (15th) section of the 1st Vict. No. 16; viz. "And be it enacted, that no salary shall in any case be issued under the authority of this Act to any minister whose appointment shall not have been made in accordance with the laws and principles of the religious denomination to which such minister belongs, and have been confirmed by Her Majesty or her successors, or by the Lieutenant-governor for the time being, and that no salary shall be continued in any case to any minister after it shall have been certified to the Lieutenant-governor by the proper ecclesiastical authority, that he has been tried and found guilty by competent authority according to the laws or usages of the church to which he belongs, of such misconduct or culpable neglect of duty (specifying in particular the instance or instances of such neglect or misconduct), as according to the same laws or usages renders the discontinuance of such salary proper; nor shall any minister continue to receive any such salary who shall not (if required) produce to the Lieutenant-governor sufficient proof of his having duly officiated during the period for which such salary is applied for."

This 15th section appears to me may be divided into two branches; viz. first, the qualification, and second, the disqualification of the Queen's Chaplain.

The first part of this 15th section is, in my opinion, a mere fiscal regulation enacted by the Colonial Legislative Council, specifying for the guidance and direction of the Lieutenant-governor the qualifications of the Queen's Chaplain, to whom his Excellency is to pay a salary, and according to my construction thereof, his Excellency is not justified in paying any salary without requiring proof—

1. That the Chaplain has been appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains by a Royal warrant in the form No. 1. annexed, or by a despatch from the Secretary of State.

2. That the Queen's Chaplain is a clerk in holy orders, and has been ordained according to the usage of the Church of England.

3. That the Chaplain has been duly licensed by your Lordship. The license recently adopted by your Lordship is revocable at pleasure, and is in the form No. 2. annexed.

4. The

4. The certificate of your Lordship that the Chaplain has performed his sacred functions with the approbation and to the satisfaction of your Lordship.

The second part of this 15th section points out the disqualification of the Queen's Chaplain, and appears to me to have been enacted for the purpose of prohibiting the Lieutenant-governor from paying any salary to a Chaplain who has been tried and convicted by competent authority for any misconduct. The question is, who is that "competent authority?" It appears to me the Lieutenant-governor does not allow your Lordship to possess the competent authority. I apprehend your Lordship's jurisdiction over the clergy may be divided into two branches; the first as visitor, the second as ordinary; either *ex mero officio*, or *ex officio promoto*. As visitor you have jurisdiction to cite your clergy before you, and in a summary manner to inquire into their lives, doctrine, conversation, and any charge alleged against them, and where the misconduct is admitted, to convict and pass sentence.

As Ordinary, any party may promote a suit before your Lordship, and exhibit articles and adduce evidence in support of the charges, and in case of conviction you may proceed to pass sentence, to which is usually annexed an order for a sequestration, although in this colony, I fear, as there are no tithes to be collected, a sequestration would be useless. But your Lordship's jurisdiction as Ordinary cannot be exercised with safety until the 53d Geo. 3, c. 127, is extended to this colony.

This brings me to the case of the Rev. Gregory Bateman, who was, on your Lordship's arrival, located as Queen's Chaplain at Oatlands, where a church has been erected pursuant to the Church Act, at the joint expense of the Colonial Government and the inhabitants of the district, but not finished, or licensed, or consecrated. Mr. Bateman was also the religious teacher of a convict gang, for which he was paid a salary by the British Government.

In May 1844, the Lieutenant-governor informed your Lordship that Mr. Bateman had, after reading the funeral service over a malefactor who had been executed, washed his hands in an earthen vessel of water, and holding forth his arms, exclaimed, "I declare before God and this company, I am innocent of the blood of this man." According to his Excellency's request, your Lordship by letter communicated this charge to Mr. Bateman, who not only by letter in his own hand-writing admitted, but justified it; whereupon your Lordship revoked his license, and the Lieutenant-governor dismissed Mr. Bateman from his office of religious teacher to the convict gang, as a person not fit to be entrusted with their instruction. But notwithstanding this, he continues to pay a salary to Mr. Bateman as a Queen's Chaplain, not only without your Lordship's sanction, but as I understand in express opposition to your Lordship's wishes. For these reasons, and under these circumstances, I am of opinion that your Lordship possessed the "competent authority" within the meaning of the 15th section of the Church Act, to investigate Mr. Bateman's case, and that your proceeding was as searching and effectual, and afforded Mr. Bateman the same opportunity of defending himself, as if articles had been exhibited and proved before your Lordship, in your capacity of Ordinary of this diocese.

I hope your Lordship will draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the unsatisfactory tenure of the churches in this diocese. The Colonial Government considers all the churches to be vested, under the 5th section (already set forth) in the trustees and their successors as a body corporate, whereas it has always appeared to me, and I have so advised your Lordship, that such of the churches as have been conveyed to trustees, are vested in them and their heirs in their individual, and not in them and their successors in any corporate capacity. I therefore recommend that this clause should be amended as follows; viz. that the churches, &c., already erected, enumerated in a schedule, and all churches hereafter to be erected, shall, by all proper assurances in the law, be conveyed or otherwise assured, to the churchwardens, elected and sworn according to the usage of the Church of England, and their successors, in trust for the parish where the same shall be situated, and that such churchwardens and their successors shall and may accept, take, and hold the same in the nature of a body corporate, for and on behalf of the parish; and in all actions, suits, indictments, or other proceedings for or in relation thereto it shall be sufficient to name the churchwardens for the time being, describing them as the churchwardens of the parish church for which they shall act, and naming such parish church; and no action, suit, indictment, or other proceeding, shall cease, abate, or be discontinued, quashed, defeated, or impeded by the death of the churchwardens named in such proceedings, or the deaths or death of any of them, or by their removal, or the removal of any of them from, or the expiration of their office.

I trust an Act of the Imperial Parliament may be passed, introducing into all the colonies all laws, ordinances, and canons ecclesiastical, and all statutes for enforcing or giving effect thereto, and declaring that the same respectively shall be in force, and be acted upon within all Her Majesty's colonies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Harrison,*
Registrar of the Diocese.

The Right Reverend
The Lord Bishop of Tasmania,
&c. &c. &c.

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 6.
Earl Grey to the Bishop of Tasmania.
27 Nov. 1847.

— No. 6. —

Copy of a LETTER from Earl *Grey* to the Bishop of *Tasmania*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 27 November 1847.

I have to acknowledge thereceipt of your Lordship's letters of the 11th* and 19th* of November, which, as they relate to the same subject, it may perhaps be convenient that I should answer together. You therein state, that you do not question the right to nominate and appoint to colonial chaplaincies, irrespectively of your Lordship's recommendation, or even opinion. But you add, "it rests exclusively with the Diocesan to decide, whether the party so appointed shall ever be permitted to officiate in the diocese;" and that you intend to lay down the rule, that every clergyman so appointed must undergo your strict examination into his qualifications and abilities, before a license is accorded to him; and you suggest, that it may be advisable to communicate this, your decision, to any clergyman so appointed.

* Pages 60 and 61.

In reference to an observation in my letter of the 1st of this month, that the Colonial Chaplains, whose salaries are provided for by a permanant colonial law, stand in a different situation from the Missionary Chaplains, paid out of convict funds, and one more analogous to that of the holders of benefices in this country; you forward me a report with which you have been furnished by your Registrar-general. You suggest, also, that this opinion should be laid before the usual legal authorities.

I see nothing in the report of your Registrar-general which should induce me to alter my previously-expressed opinions as to the position of holders of colonial chaplaincies, or of clergymen appointed by the Crown to them, and presented to your Lordship for license. And I fully recognize your right to lay down the rule, that every clergyman, so appointed, must undergo your strict examination into his character and abilities, before such a license is entrusted to him. But I can see no reason why this rule, if properly acted on, would involve any greater control over the exercise of the patronage of the Crown by a colonial Bishop, than that which belongs to English Bishops in the case of Crown livings. I apprehend that it would be the duty of an English Bishop to refuse to admit a presentee to such a living to institution and induction, if he deemed that sufficient cause existed for such an exercise of authority. And if it be the meaning of your Lordship's suggestion, that you intend to consider, as sufficient for refusing to license an appointed Chaplain, a less cause than would justify an English Bishop in rejecting a presentee to a Crown living, I cannot recognize such a distinction. The only grounds I see alleged for it are, that a Colonial Chaplain has no freehold in his church, and has no legal rights analogous to those of institution and induction. Supposing this to be case, I do not see in what way it bears upon the question. The only argument which appears to be advanced in support of your view, is one in which I cannot coincide, that because these gentlemen, when appointed, do not enjoy the advantage which beneficed clergymen in England possess of certain substantial temporal rights, therefore the nominees to such offices have a less strong claim for admission, and are liable to rejection by their spiritual head, on less grounds than would suffice in the case of their more fortunately circumstanced brethren. I fear the result of such a doctrine would be scarcely encouraging to the hope of attaching men of high qualifications to the colonial ministry.

I am not aware of any sufficient reason for assuming that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would abuse the patronage entrusted to him by the Crown, any more than those ministers to whom such patronage is ordinarily committed at home. And I regret that you should have thought it necessary to anticipate such an event, by laying down to yourself, beforehand, the course which you would pursue if it should occur. But, as the supposition has been raised, I am compelled to observe, on the other hand, that it appears to me an equally possible contingency, that a Bishop might make an improper use of his power, and might endeavour to usurp the patronage of the Crown, by refusing to license all clergymen not recommended by himself. I think it right to point out, that should such a case arise (of which I trust there is no probability while your Lordship continues to govern the diocese), it would become the duty of the Secretary of State to consider what measures should be adopted in order to guard against the inconvenience which might result to the public from such an abuse of authority.

I have

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

I have also to state to your Lordship, that the reason for which I had intended to exercise myself the power vested in me of appointing to colonial chaplancies, was that of rendering the Church of England in our colonies generally more efficient, by selecting for the ministry in the healthy climate of Van Diemen's Land, clergymen whose health had suffered from the performance of their duties in tropical countries, and whom I had reason to believe otherwise qualified for the post. When vacant chaplaincies were not required for this purpose, I should have been happy to place them in general at your Lordship's disposal. I cannot, however, but feel, that the language of your Lordship's letter will render it difficult for me to pursue the latter course in future. In order to guard the rights of the Crown, which I am bound by my office to maintain, and to prevent its patronage from falling into disuse, it will become my duty to select a greater proportion of the Colonial Chaplains without the benefit of the Bishop's advice, than I should otherwise have thought necessary.

With regard to the Missionary Chaplains, to whose case allusion is also made in your Lordship's letter of the 11th November, it appears to me, that as these gentlemen are paid only out of funds voted annually by Parliament, it is out of my power to put them on any other footing than that already described in my letter of November the 1st. But I should be glad to be favoured with a reference to any statement by Lord Stanley of a contrary opinion.

I have only to add, that I cannot discover any point in the report of your Lordship's Registrar-general which it appears to me necessary or expedient to submit to the Crown lawyers.

I have &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Bishop of Tasmania to Earl Grey.
29 Nov. 1847.

Copy of a LETTER from the Bishop of *Tasmania* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, 18, Sussex-gardens, 29 November 1847.

May I be permitted to assure your Lordship that a strong sense of personal, as well as of official respect, induces me once more to trespass upon your Lordship's patience, with reference to my letters of November 11th and 19th, more particularly the former.

In laying down the rule, that all clergymen sent out from England to officiate in the colony, without any ecclesiastical recommendation, should undergo the Bishop's examination before he is invested with a license, I desire to affect no control whatever over the patronage of the Crown, nor to exercise any power that I may myself possess, in a manner offensive to the civil authorities or injurious to the clergy themselves.

Every feeling of duty and of principle would unite in rendering me desirous to co-operate with those whom God has appointed as the rulers of the State, wherever it were possible for me to do so with a due regard to the important interests committed to my charge. Hence, I should studiously avoid any captious or needless interference with the wishes or measures of those rulers.

But may I respectfully remind your Lordship, that a Bishop's license sets forth that he fully confides in the learning, diligence, fidelity and ability of the party to whom it is issued.

My Lord, I dare not put my hand to such a document in favour of a perfect stranger, who may come to me unrecommended by any ecclesiastical authority, without being quite satisfied, by personal examination, that I am right in so doing.

In England there are so many methods by which a Bishop can satisfactorily become acquainted with the character of those who are presented to him for licensing, that there is seldom any need of such examination. But in our most distant part of the world we have no such advantage; we are unable to judge of character from the estimate of others so far removed from us; we are compelled to examine for ourselves.

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Your Lordship, I should hope, will scarcely require my assurance, that it must be a very extreme case which would compel me to decline issuing a license to the nominee of the Crown. Under any circumstances, but here more especially, the rejection of a clergyman would be far too painful an act not to render a Bishop anxiously careful to avoid it if possible.

I cannot, more distinctly than I have already done, express my confidence in the care and caution with which your Lordship would exercise the authority with which you are invested over all the Chaplains in the colony, in selecting for the service of the Church of England, sound, active and useful ministers. For the appointment of such men I can entertain no other feeling than that of thankfulness, let the selection proceed from whom it may. The welfare of the Church is far nearer to my heart than any personal patronage.

And if I have alluded to the future, when others may fill the seats of both of us, it is with the remembrance, that those of another faith may possibly hereafter have to exercise the patronage of the Crown in this respect. Forgive me, my Lord, for contemplating these contingencies. An anxious mind, called upon to do its best for the Church, in a far distant land, removed from any immediately available counsel, is compelled to be cautious, and to look beyond the present hour.

With reference to the opinion of the Registrar of the Diocese of Tasmania, as to the peculiar status of the clergy therein officiating as Colonial Chaplains, may I respectfully remind your Lordship, that I forwarded it without comment, simply as a careful document, drawn up by skilful hands, which might fling some light upon a subject generally considered as somewhat perplexed. May I venture to observe, that I did not pledge myself to agreement or disagreement with the legal position therein laid down, nor build up arguments upon, nor make deductions from it.

No one would more cordially rejoice than myself at the recognition of the several Colonial Chaplains as incumbents, but I greatly fear that neither my own earnest wishes on this point, nor my sincere desire practically to regard them in this light, can alter their real legal position.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Tasmania.*

Other Correspondence.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
B. Hawes, Esq. M.P. to Rev. E. Hawkins, 27 May 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq. M.P. to the Reverend *E. Hawkins*.

Sir, Downing-street, 27 May 1847.

I HAVE laid before Earl Grey your letter of the 7th instant, and I am directed to transmit to you, in compliance with your request, copies of the correspondence* which took place between the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Secretary Gladstone, in the year 1846, relative to the question of the authority and jurisdiction of the Bishop of Tasmania; which is all the correspondence which the records of this office afford, bearing on the general question to which your letter refers.

Archbishop of Canterbury, 4 July 1845.

Mr. Gladstone, 2 February 1846.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Rev. G. Bateman, M.A., to Earl Grey.
14 August 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from the Reverend *G. Bateman*, M.A., to Earl *Grey*.

9, Turle-row, Tollington Park, Hornsey-road,
My Lord, 14 August 1847.

PREVIOUS to my departure from Van Diemen's Land, the late Sir Eardley Wilmot officially informed me, that he had referred an ecclesiastical question that had arisen between the Bishop of Tasmania and myself, to the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown.

The point at issue was the interpretation of the Van Diemen's Land Church Extension Act, 1 Vict. No. 16, which if decided, I should feel much obliged by your Lordship favouring me with the result.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gregory Bateman*, M.A.
Chaplain of Oatlands and Jericho,
Van Diemen's Land.

— No. 3. —

B. Hawes, Esq. M.P. to the Rev. G. Bateman, M.A.
27 August 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq. M.P. to the Reverend *G. Bateman*, M.A.

Sir, Downing-street, 27 August 1847.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and to inform you in answer, that on applying to Mr. Mayer, the Librarian of this office, you will be permitted to read the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of the status of Chaplains of the Church of England, appointed in Van Diemen's Land under the Colonial Act, 1 Vict. c. 16.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

* This correspondence will be found at pages 59 and 71 of House of Commons Paper, No. 175.—I. 1850, "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Australian Colonies."

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Rev. G. Bateman, M.A., to Earl Grey.
30 August 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from the Reverend *G. Bateman*, M.A. to Earl *Grey*.

9, Turle-road, Tollington Park, Hornsey-road,
My Lord, 30 August 1847.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 27th instant, in which permission was afforded me of reading the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, respecting the status of Chaplains of the Church of England in Van Diemen's Land, appointed under the Act of that Colony, 1 Vict. No. 16. I am further desirous of obtaining a copy of that opinion, if your Lordship would allow me one, as it contains matter of such grave importance to me, and which I trust may be a sufficient ground for making this additional request.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gregory Bateman*, M.A.

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
B. Hawes, Esq. M.P. to the Rev. G. Bateman, M.A.
13 Sept. 1847.

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M.P. to the Reverend *G. Bateman*, M.A.

Sir, Downing-street, 13 September 1847.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which you request to be furnished with a copy of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, relative to the status of Chaplains of the Church of England in Van Diemen's Land. Lord Grey desires me to express his regret that it is not in his power to comply with your request; as to furnish any one with a copy of such an opinion would be contrary to a well-established and necessary rule.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 6. —

No. 6.
J. A. Jackson, Esq. to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.
23 April 1849.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. A. Jackson*, Esq. to *B. Hawes*, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Founders' Hall, Lothbury, 23 April 1849.

I DO myself the honour to enclose herewith a letter addressed to Earl Grey, which I have received from the Rev. Dr. Browne, one of the Colonial Chaplains in Van Diemen's Land, with a request that I would present it to his Lordship. I do not understand that this letter is a duplicate, of which the original has been or will be forwarded to the Lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land; but Lord Grey will perceive that it is a communication conveying no reflection directly or indirectly on individuals, or any statements requiring official confirmation, and I have therefore felt no reluctance in begging that you will oblige me by laying it before his Lordship. The reasons which induce Dr. Browne to request me to present his letter, will be found in the accompaning extract from a private communication to me, and as to which I would remark, that I feel there is almost a presumption in me taking upon myself to answer for Dr. Browne, that he is "not a discontented agitator, or a disappointed churchman fallen into disrepute." But as Dr. Browne has thought proper to appeal to me on this occasion, I feel it right to say, that I have always esteemed Dr. Browne as a clergyman remarkable for an honourable independence of character, zealous and earnest in the discharge of his clerical duties, and personally, as well as from a sense of propriety, indisposed to join in the agitation of local politics. I believe the only occasion on which he has at all come prominently forward with his fellow colonists in the discussion of matters of public concern, has been in the condemnation of the revival of transportation to the island, to which he is led by a comprehensive view of his duties as a clergyman, anxious for the moral and social welfare of the community of which he is a member, and in which I believe I am quite correct in saying, every clergyman in the colony has, more or less, actively participated.

The

The immediate occasion of Dr. Browne's communication to Lord Grey is the publication in the colony of his Lordship's despatch to the Governor of New South Wales, of date 31 July last (No. 133), on the subject of the contemplated measures for extending to Van Diemen's Land a representative system of legislation, a despatch which I believe I can assure his Lordship has been received with feelings of great satisfaction in the colony, and which, as indicating the general principles by which his Lordship is governed, I may be, perhaps, permitted to add, has commanded my own sincere admiration. Dr. Browne's immediate object is to suggest what appears to him an equitable settlement of the future position of this Church, as regards its support from the public revenue of the colony. Upon the particular proposal of Dr. Browne, as upon the subject generally, the only remark which I feel it desirable to offer at present is, that conceding that the individual clergymen who have settled in the colony on the faith of existing public arrangements, have a claim that their present incomes should be secured to them; this should always be subject to the reasonable ability of the colony to pay those incomes. If the colony should be forced to reduce its public establishments generally, it could scarcely be maintained that, under every condition of revenue and expenditure, at all events the incumbent clergy must retain a full right to the incomes heretofore received by them.

Perhaps I may be pardoned if I add in this place, that I hold the constitutive powers which his Lordship proposes to vest in the local legislature, as evidence of high political sagacity and forethought, and as conceived in the true spirit of our own constitutional system, while I cordially acquiesce in the proposal to provide an uniform commercial policy as between the different colonies, believing this to be one of the few cases where domestic rule must be postponed to imperial regulation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. A. Jackson.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

Encl. 1, in No. 6.

Extract from Letter from Rev. Dr. *Browne* to Mr. *Jackson*, dated Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, 16 December 1848.

My dear Sir,

I will feel much obliged by your taking the trouble to present the accompanying letter to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I think it desirable that it should be known that the writer is what he professes himself to be, and not a discontented agitator, or a disappointed Churchman fallen into disrepute. I could refer to Lord Shannon, or Sir Denham Norreys, M.P.; but, as neither of them may be in town, and I have not written to them for some time, I think I cannot do better than trespass on an old friend and member of my congregation, who I know is so much interested in the welfare of our colony as not to think much of a little trouble, by which he may confer a benefit on it and an obligation on an old friend.

I do not, of course, ask you to take up or advocate my views, but simply to present my letter as to the position and character of the writer.

I have reason to believe that many of the older chaplains, those who came here previous to our Archdeacon, agree in opinion, but would not publicly express it.

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

Encl. 2, in No. 6.

Launceston, Van Diemen's Land,
12 December 1848.

My Lord,

In a despatch bearing date July 31, 1848, addressed by your Lordship to Sir Charles FitzRoy, Governor of New South Wales, it is intimated that the privilege of self-government is, at an early day, to be accorded to Van Diemen's Land. And as, among the subjects for consideration connected with the arrangements, which must necessarily be made preliminary to the changes which will take place, the status and provision for the Churches of England, Scotland and Rome, now supported by the Colonial Government, are not the least important nor difficult to be dealt with, I venture to submit to your Lordship the substance of one of a series of letters which I addressed to the Bishop of Tasmania, in the hope of inducing his Lordship to avail of the opportunity afforded by the gratifying reception which greeted his Lordship's return to the diocese, and the funds placed at his Lordship's disposal by the friends of the Church in England, to anticipate future difficulty to our establishment in this colony, and recommend it to the good will of dissenters as well as

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

churchmen, by coming forward himself with a plan which would ultimately relieve the colony of the onus of supporting three Church establishments, as well as the contribution towards the maintenance of the Wesleyan and Baptist Societies. It is proper that I should mention that the Bishop did not act on my suggestion, because another project for the benefit of the Church was then before Sir William Denison, to be forwarded for your Lordship's consideration; but as my plan will not interfere with that one, even should it be practicable and successful, and as it will not do injury to any present interest, is easy of accomplishment, and affords ample time for working out and making arrangements for the permanent settlement of the Church, it may not be deemed presumptuous in one having a standing of 25 years in the Church, and nearly 21 as chaplain of this colony, having no inconsiderable stake in it, as well as a large and increasing family, to propose to your Lordship what I think would be alike for the benefit of the Church and the colony. But first I would notice, that the census for this year makes the total population of this country 70,164. Of these, exclusive of the military and their children, 2,246, there are only 43,730 free persons, viz. immigrants, those born in the colony, and the emancipated. And, deducting those under 21 years of age, there remain 21,621 persons, who are called on to supply a revenue for 1849 to the amount of 133,936*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* or rather, including the salaries of the Lieutenant-governor, the Bishop and the Judges, which do not appear in the Estimates, upwards of 139,436*l.*, or more than 6*l.* per head; an expenditure not likely to be sanctioned by an elective Council, which doubtless will apply the axe of retrenchment very vigorously, and especially to the Civil List, the Judicial and Ecclesiastical Departments. The last-mentioned which, like many other items, exceeds the amount appearing in the Estimates, will be, for the Church of England, 9,153*l.* 10*s.*; Scotland 2,965*l.*; Rome 1,477*l.* 10*s.*; Wesleyan 500*l.*; Baptist 150*l.*; Total 14,246*l.* Now, when it is considered that almost all the poor, the labouring class, and those becoming free, belong either to the Church of England or Rome, and much the greater number to the former, it is evident that the number of those willing and able to contribute to the support of our Church becomes much reduced, and will be more so, by those who, through indifference to religion, would excuse themselves from the performance of a Christian duty, by stating that they ceased to be connected with any Church.

It is evident, therefore, that if the Church of England in this colony be suddenly thrown for support on the voluntary contribution of its members, there is reason under all the circumstances, to apprehend very serious consequences, which it will be difficult to remedy, if permitted to take place. There appear to me only two positions, in one of which the Church can be placed; either she must be a most unpopular incubus on a Civil List fixed by Her Majesty's Government, in which case her spirituality and efficiency will be affected; or she will be left to be dealt with by the new colonial legislation, which will be sure either to throw it off the Estimates altogether, or to cut down the salaries of the clergy below what would supply the bare necessaries of life; a measure scarcely less to be deplored than the former, because the members of the Church of England here are so unaccustomed to regular voluntary contribution for the support of their clergymen, that there is little doubt but most of them would be shortly reduced to a most painful situation; and the evil would be so general, that the efforts of the Bishop and the better portion of the Church would not be able to provide adequate relief; for the fact is, that owing to the peculiar circumstances of this colony, the Church establishment is too large*, not perhaps for the work to be done, but for the ability of its members to support, considering their pecuniary difficulties, and being unaccustomed to the religious duty of maintaining their ministers.

* *See* Appendix.

The ecclesiastical establishment in this colony is like a noble tree, which we should grieve to see fall, but which we fear will not weather the approaching storm; because, though strong in many respects, its branches are too numerous and widely spread for the extent to which the roots have yet reached. To point out what might be lopped off, would be invidious, if it can at all be done without injury to a colony circumstanced as this is, and will be for many years, even if transportation to its shores should, as it is hoped, cease this year.

The plan I have proposed, and would now submit for your Lordship's consideration, is, that provision be made for continuing the present salaries to the ministers of religion now employed; but with the clear understanding that as each cure becomes vacant by death or resignation, but not on account of exchange with consent of the Bishop, the State support shall be discontinued, unless, of course, the Legislative Council shall subsequently determine otherwise.

This plan would afford ample time to make arrangements for the permanent establishment of religion. The transition from State support to a dependence on the voluntary exertions of the laity, would be so gradual as to remove the apprehension of any serious injury to the Church; while the means at present at the disposal of the Bishop would enable his Lordship to meet any emergency that might arise by death or otherwise, before there was time to mature the plans which may be devised for the permanent establishment of religion.

It would be reasonable that the few glebes now in possession of the clergymen should become the property of the Church; and that the English Government continue to pay the missionaries, and chaplains, and religious instructors connected with the convict department, and when their services shall be no longer required, until they be received into the Colonial Church as vacancies occur.

"From what I know of the feelings of all parties, there is not a doubt on my mind that this measure would be readily received. It is only justice to the Dissenters to say that there is no wish on the part of the well-disposed and Christian among them to see the efficiency of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this colony abridged, or its members deprived

deprived of the privilege of worshipping God as they desire; but only that they themselves be not compelled to support it. I have no fear, therefore, from a more popular Government; I believe it would readily assist in relieving the colony of a heavy, and, as some think, an objectionable expenditure of public money, in such a way as to occasion the least possible inconvenience to the Church, and without embarrassment and disappointment to its ministers, if only we evince a reasonable disposition to meet the matter fairly, indeed I would say prudently; for if we refuse to meet them half way now, we must not complain if hereafter they decline any compromise. And if I have formed, as I believe I have, a just estimate of the feelings of Dissenters in this matter, it is not too much to assume that there would be an equal readiness on the part of the members of our own church to facilitate so equitable an arrangement."*

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Browne.*

The Right Honourable Earl Grey,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Appendix.

There are 40 chaplains of the Church of England, including the warden and sub-warden of Christ's College, of whom 29 are paid by the Colonial Government, and five (the missionary chaplains) by the British Government, as are also 12 chaplains and two religious instructors connected with the Convict Department.

There are 11 ministers of the Scotch Church, of whom 10 are paid by the Colonial Government; there are also two missionaries paid by the Presbytery.

Three chaplains of the Church of Rome paid by the Colonial Government, and eight by the British Government.

Seven Wesleyan ministers, paid by the Colonial Government.†

Two Baptist, one of them paid by the Colonial Government.

Six Independents, receiving no State assistance.

Making a total of two Bishops, 89 ministers of religion, and four catechists or missionaries, besides many local preachers, not here noticed.

— No. 7. —

Copy of a LETTER from *T. J. Knight*, Esq. to Earl *Grey*.

No. 7.
T. J. Knight, Esq. to Earl Grey.
30 July 1851.

Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land,
30 July 1851.

My Lord,

In compliance with the request made to me at a public meeting of lay members of the Church of England at which I presided, held in Hobart Town on the 23d of May last, I beg to have the honour of transmitting herewith to your Lordship the accompanying copy of the Resolutions which were for the most part unanimously (and the residue were carried against a minority numbering not more than six voices) adopted by that meeting. And further, I have the honour, in conformity with the desire conveyed to me in the last Resolution, to request that your Lordship's influence may be afforded in carrying out the objects of the meeting.

I have used the freedom also to transmit by this post addressed to your Lordship, a copy of the Hobart Town "Courier" of the 28th of May, because I think it possible that your Lordship may desire such further information as one of our local newspapers supplies, of the proceedings at the meeting.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. J. Knight.*

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* Quoted from Rev. Dr. Browne's Letter to the Bishop of Tasmania, June 1848.

† Not as salary to the individual, but to their general fund.

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

At a Public Meeting of Lay Members of the Church of England, held on Friday evening, the 23d of May 1851, in Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Minutes of Proceedings of a Meeting of the Metropolitan and Suffragan Bishops of the Province of Australasia, held at Sydney, from 1 October to 1 November 1850, and other questions connected therewith.

Mr. Thomas J. Knight in the chair.

The following Resolutions were adopted:

1. Moved by Captain Fenton, Member of the Legislative Council, seconded by John Dunn, Esq. jun., member of the Legislative Council:—

"That it is the right and duty of the laity to express an opinion on the decisions of the Australian Bishops, put forth in the minutes of conference, concerning the faith and practice of the Church; and that in any assembly for administration of the affairs of the Church, the lay members are entitled to express their opinions, to propose measures for adoption, and to deliberate and vote with the clergy; and that the restriction by the conference of all deliberations and resolutions respecting "rules of practice and ecclesiastical order," and also respecting "the processes necessary for carrying such rules into effect," to synods composed exclusively of clergymen, is practically to exclude the laity from the exercise of their right of being consulted in, and of giving their consent to all rules and decisions concerning the faith and practice of the Church of which they are members."

2. Moved by J. G. Francis, Esq., seconded by Major Cotton,—

"That this meeting regards with apprehension the minutes of Bishops on the subject of holy baptism, put forth as the 'just interpretation of the formularies of the Church of England, respecting the regeneration of infants,' as tending to narrow the terms of communion with, and admission into our Church."

3. Moved by JamesB arnard, Esq. J.P., seconded by Nigel Gresley, Esq.—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the resolution of the conference which takes upon itself to dispense with the obligation upon the clergy to perform religious services to persons who are not members of the Church of England, is irreconcileable with Christian charity."

4. Moved by R. W. Nutt, Esq., seconded by Alexander Orr, Esq., lately a member of the Legislative Council,—

"That this meeting deprecates, as injurious to the mental independence and pastoral fidelity of the clergy, and as contrary to the principles of the Protestant Church, the change which has been made in the form of licenses under which the clergy in this diocese hold their appointments, by the introduction of clauses, by one of which the Bishop reserves to himself the power to appoint and send any minister whom he may direct, to read, take part in Divine service, and preach in any church, or at any station to which the holder of the license may from time to time be appointed and removed; and by the other of which the Bishop reserves to himself the power of revoking the license, and all things therein contained, whenever he shall see just cause for the same."

5. Moved by E. S. P. Bedford, Esq., M.D.; seconded by W. Kermode, Esq., formerly a member of the Legislative Council.

"That the address respecting the Minutes of Conference, which was adopted by the Chapter of the Archdeaconry of Hobarton, at the meeting held in March last, is a vindication of the rights and independence of the clergy and lay members of the Church; and that the moral courage displayed by the ministers, under their peculiar position, in the adoption of that address, entitles them to the gratitude, respect, and support of this meeting, and of the Church in general."

6. Moved by T. Dobson, Esq., A.M.; seconded by Mr. B. Harvey.

"That the alarming prevalence of teaching and proceedings of a Romanising tendency, and the numerous defections of Ministers of the Church of England, have rendered necessary the formation of the 'Church of England Association, for maintaining in Van Diemen's Land the principles of the Protestant Reformation;' and that this meeting, and the members of the Church generally, are called upon to afford their zealous support to the Association, especially in the most important objects of maintaining the proper independence of the clergy, and of obtaining for the laity an equal participation in the administration of the affairs of the Church."

7. Moved by Joseph Hone, Esq., Master of the Supreme Court, seconded by J. D. Loch, Esq.

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the adoption in this diocese of the following propositions is necessary to the peace and well-being of the Church; namely,—1st. That in the proposed assembly for administration of the affairs of the Church, a number of lay members of the Church, being themselves communicants, and chosen by the congregations of which they

they are members, should form a component part of such Assembly; that such lay members should not exceed in number that of the clergy; and should equally with them exercise the right of proposing measures for adoption, and of deliberating and voting upon all subjects submitted to the consideration of the Assembly. 2d. That the clauses lately introduced into the licenses under which the Colonial Clergy hold their appointments should be erased, and the old form of license be restored."

8. Moved by R. W. Nutt, Esq., seconded by Dr. Bedford.

"That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Thomas J. Knight, Esq., for his zeal and attention to the important objects of this meeting, and for presiding on the present occasion; and that he be requested to transmit copies of the resolutions now adopted to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request that their Lordships' influence may be afforded to carrying out the objects of this meeting."

— No. 8. —

No. 8.
J. A. Jackson, Esq. to F. Peel, Esq., M. P.
21 January 1852.

Copy of a LETTER from *J. A. Jackson*, Esq., to *F. Peel*, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Devereux-court, Temple, 21 January 1852.

I HAVE received from my friend, the Rev. Dr. Browne of Van Diemen's Land, the accompanying letter, addressed to Earl Grey, and petition to Her Majesty the Queen, from certain of the clergy of the Church of England in that colony, with a request that I would forward them to his Lordship. I comply with Dr. Browne's request, because the terms of the petition appear to me entirely free from objection; though I feel the regular course, when it is desired to transmit petitions to the Crown from a British colony through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to forward them through the Governor. At the same time, I understand, from Dr. Browne's letter to me, that the petition has been prepared in duplicate, and that the other part will reach Earl Grey through Sir William Denison.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. A. Jackson.*

Enclosure in No. 8.

Encl. 1, in No. 8.

Launceston, Van Diemen's Land,
2 August 1851.

My Lord,

I DO myself the honour to forward a petition to the Queen from some of the clergy in the diocese of Tasmania. The original has been sent to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor of the colony, for transmission to your Lordship, with the respectful request that it may be presented to Her most Gracious Majesty.

Vide Lieut.-Gov. Denison, No. 105, 26 July 1851, p. 35.

I venture to enclose also a copy of a Memorial from the same clergy to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Browne,*
Senior Chaplain of Launceston.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
Secretary of State to the Colonies.

To his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Metropolitan and Primate of all England; and to all the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, in England and Ireland.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, having the cure of souls in the Diocese of Tasmania, Colony of Van Diemen's Land.

Humbly showeth,

1. THAT great doubts and uncertainty exist as to how many, if any, of the laws ecclesiastical of England are in force in the Australasian colonies, for the control and protection of the clergy having cure of souls in the several dioceses therein.

VI.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

2. That there is at present no settled and duly sanctioned mode of trying accused clergymen; and that in consequence they are under autocratical authority, which, owing to human infirmity, may be exercised oppressively.

3. That the status of the clergy is not defined, and that their rights are neither determined nor secure.

4. That this uncertainty renders their tenure of office very precarious, subjects them to many anxieties, interferes with a free expression of opinion in matters of moment to the Colonial Church, and otherwise acts most detrimentally upon them, and by consequence, upon the efficiency and welfare of the Church establishment in the colonies.

5. That in addition to former uncertainties and disabilities, the condition of the clergy in this colony has lately been rendered worse by the alterations in the recent letters patent which have been granted to the Lord Bishop of Tasmanea, whereby the clergy are virtually cut off from the Mother Church, by being deprived of the right of appeal to the highest ecclesiastical authorities in England.

6. That this virtual separation of the clergymen from the Church in England, without their knowledge or consent, appears to be an act at variance with the spirit of the British Constitution, certainly injurious to a large body of clergy already in a very helpless condition, and far from conducive to the promotion of the best interests of true religion in these colonies.

7. That your memorialists view with much apprehension any measure or act which would have the effect of separating the Australian branch of the Church of England from all but doctrinal unity with the United Church of England and Ireland, as likely, at no very distant period to lead to the severing of the only remaining link, and also as tending to dissolve the civil and political bond which keeps Tasmania and the whole Australian group of colonies a portion—and a most valuable portion—of the British Empire.

8. That the Metropolitan and Bishops of the Australian Dioceses recently assembled in conference, on ecclesiastical matters, for a whole month at Sydney; and that they sent to England a report of their proceedings and resolutions, with a view to influence legislation on this very important subject, so deeply concerning the clergy and laity, and the very stability of this branch of the Church of England and Ireland, without any intimation to those most concerned of the step they had taken, and without affording timely opportunity to the clergy and laity of expressing their assent to, or dissent from, the episcopal recommendation on which so much may depend.

9. That while your memorialists fully agree with the Australian Bishops that some comprehensive measure is necessary, to place the whole Church of England in these colonies in a more favourable position for good government, efficiency and expansion; they at the same time believe, that any legislation on this important subject without the knowledge, or contrary to the wishes of the majority of the clergy and laity, whose best interests are so deeply affected, would be detrimental instead of beneficial to the Colonial Church.

10. That a large number of the clergy and laity deem it to be most desirable that a conference should be held in this diocese, with the Bishop's sanction, to elicit and collect the general opinion on this important matter, with a view to transmission to England, to be of use, along with the representation from other colonies, in the framing of any general measure for the Astralasian branch of the church of England.

11. That the Bishop of Tasmania has declined to sanction a meeting of the laity for such purpose, and notwithstanding the precedent of the late conference and deliberations of the Bishops in Sydney, alleges the declaration of Charles the First, usually printed before the 39 Articles, as prohibiting the clergy from meeting for a similar object.

12. That under such circumstances your memorialists are apprehensive that meanwhile there may be Imperial Legislation on the subject, which may, without the knowledge and approval of the great body of the Colonial Church, most materially alter their connexion with the Church in England, and cut them off from all but doctrinal unity.

Your memorialists therefore most humbly present this their memorial, earnestly praying that your Grace and all the Archbishops and Bishops will be pleased to give it your early and careful consideration, and that you will sanction no Imperial Legislation which would involve a change of relation with the Mother Church, or fail to secure at least the right of appeal to the highest ecclesiastical authority in England, and fully to establish the rights and liberties of the clergy and laity in the diocese of Tasmania. And, as in duty bound, we, your memorialists, will ever pray that God may so replenish you all with His Grace and Holy Spirit that you may be enabled, both by word and deed, faithfully to serve in your office to the glory of His Name, and the edifying and well governing of His Church.

— No. 9. —

No. 9.
F. Peel, Esq. M.P., to J. A. Jackson, Esq.
30 January 1852.

COPY of a LETTER from *F. Peel*, Esq., M.P., to *J. A. Jackson*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 30 January 1852.

I HAVE laid before Earl Grey your letter of the 21st instant, enclosing a petition which you had received through the Rev. Dr. Browne of Van Diemen's Land, addressed to the Queen by certain of the clergy of the Church of England and Ireland in that colony; and I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that that petition had already been received by his Lordship through the Lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845.

(Sir Robert Harry Inglis.)

PART VI.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *May* 1852.

[*Price* 1 *s.*]

355.—VI.

Under 12 *oz.*

COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, &c.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 February 1852;—*for*,

"COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 17 May 1852.

DESART.

(Sir Robert Harry Inglis.)

PART II.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *May* 1852.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

CANADA - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

NOVA SCOTIA - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 11

BERMUDA - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 16

NEW BRUNSWICK - - - - - - - - - - - p. 35

RUPERT'S LAND - - - - - - - - - - - p. 36

SCHEDULE.

North American Colonies.

CANADA.

Nnmber in Series.	From.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1849:		
1	Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin.	18 June (374)	Forwarding a Correspondence with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, relative to the endowment of a second Bishopric in Canada East - - -	1
2	Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	18 Sept. (104)	Reporting on the above Correspondence -	3
		1850:		
3	Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin.	8 July (508)	Forwarding copies of a Correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on the subject of the appointment of the first Bishop of Montreal to the See of that name - - - - - - - -	3
			Comprising the following Letters:	
		1849:		
	1. B. Hawes, Esq. M.P. to the Rev. E. Hawkins.	13 Oct. -	Stating the understanding on which Her Majesty's Government are ready to sanction the proposed arrangement respecting a Bishopric for Canada East - - -	3
		1850:		
	2. The Archbishop of Canterbury to Earl Grey.	8 Jan. -	Referring to the Provision proposed for the Endowment of the projected See - -	4
	3. Earl Grey to Archbishop of Canterbury.	19 Jan. -	In reply, stating regret that the proposed Provision from the Clergy Reserve Fund is not available for the proposed Bishopric	4
	4. The Archbishop of Canterbury to Earl Grey.	8 June -	Pointing out a mode of Endowment from sources independent of the Clergy Reserve Fund, and proposing the Rev. F. Fulford for the appointment of first Bishop - -	6
	5. Earl Grey to Archbishop of Canterbury.	15 June -	Stating that the Endowment proposed appears sufficient; suggestion respecting legal security thereof; the name of the Rev. F. Fulford will be submitted to Her Majesty - - - - - - - -	6
	6. Earl Grey to Archbishop of Canterbury.	29 June -	Stating that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the Appointment of the Rev. F. Fulford - - - - - -	6
	7. The Archbishop of Canterbury to Earl Grey.	4 July -	Respecting Arrangements connected with the Formation of the Diocese - - -	6
4	Earl Grey to the Archbishop of Canterbury.	23 July -	Stating that Her Majesty had been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Geat Seal, to re-constitute the Bishopric of Quebec, and to constitute the Bishopric of Montreal -	7
5	Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin.	18 July (511)	Transmitting the necessary Instruments connected with the Re-constitution of the Bishopric of Quebec, and the Formation of the separate Diocese of Montreal - -	7

(*continued*)

Number in Series.	From.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1851:		
6	The Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.	17 June (80)	Transmitting, at the request of the Bishop of Toronto, Copies of an Address to the Queen from the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto, in conference assembled, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to authorise, by Royal licenses, Synods or Convocations in the Diocese; together with Copy of a Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury relative thereto - - - - - -	8

NOVA SCOTIA.

		1851:		
1	Lieutenant-Governor Sir J. Harvey to Earl Grey.	16 Jan. (1)	Furnishing, as called for, Information relative to the support of the Clergy in the Province of Nova Scotia - - -	11
			Return of Stipends to Missionaries, paid from Parliamentary Fund - -	12
			The Earl of Liverpool's Circular Despatch, 22 June 1811, relative to Provision for Missionaries, &c. - - -	13
2	Earl Grey to the Officer administering the Government.	10 Sept. -	On the subject of the Nomination of the Bishop to the Legislative Council of the Province - - - - - - -	13

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

		1851:		
1	Bishop of Nova Scotia.	6 May -	On the subject of the Rate of Salary assigned to the Bishop, and the question of applying to Parliament for an increased Vote on this account - - - - - - -	15
2	B. Hawes, Esq. M.P.	14 May -		

BERMUDA.

		1846:		
1	Governor Reid to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	19 Mar. (12)	With Copy of a Letter from the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, with reference to the Dockyard Chaplain being subject to his jurisdiction, &c. - - - - - -	16
2	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to Governor Reid.	30 April (13)	In reply to the above Despatch - - -	17
3	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to Bishop of Newfoundland.	9 May -	Forwarding a Copy of the above Despatch -	18

Number in Series.	From.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1846:		
4	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to the Archbishop of Canterbury.	9 May -	Forwarding a Copy of the above Despatch -	18
5	The Archbishop of Canterbury to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	11 May -	Acknowledging the preceding Communication - - - - - - - -	18
6	The Bishop of Newfoundland to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	5 June -	In reply to Mr. Gladstone's Letter of 9th May; recurs to the question relative to jurisdiction over Chaplain of the Convict Establishment, and the Dockyard Chaplain - - - - - - - -	19
7	Governor Reid to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	1 June (25)	Acknowledging Mr. Gladstone's Despatch, No. 13, 30th April 1846, and adverting specially to the question of the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Newfoundland over the Dockyard Chaplains - - - -	20
8	Lord Lyttelton to Captain Hamilton, R.N.	4 July -	Forwarding the Correspondence on this question, for the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty - - - - - -	21
9	Earl Grey to Governor Reid.	8 Aug. -	Conveying the decision of the Lords of the Admiralty on this subject - - -	21
		1849:		
10	Governor Elliot to Earl Grey.	19 April (41)	Forwarding Copy of a Letter addressed by the Bishop of Newfoundland to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, respecting his Lordship's episcopal Authority over the Chaplain in attendance upon the Convicts in the Dockyard at Bermuda - -	21
11	H. Merivale, Esq. to Captain Hamilton, R.N.	6 June -	Requesting to be informed of the Answer which the Lords of the Admiralty may think proper to return to the Bishop's representation - - - - - -	24
12	Earl Grey to Governor Elliot.	19 July (316)	Forwarding Copy of a Letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, conveying their Lordships' reply to the representation of the Bishop of Newfoundland - -	24
		1848:		
13	Governor Elliot to Earl Grey.	15 Aug. (69)	Encloses a representation from the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Presbyterian Minister at Bermuda, upon the difficulty respecting the performance of Funeral Ceremonies (except those of the Church of England) in the Churchyards attached to the Parish Churches, and in the Burial-ground at Ireland Island - - - - - - -	25
14	Earl Grey to Governor Elliot.	9 Sept. (219)	In reply to the foregoing Despatch - -	26
		1850:		
15	Governor Elliot to Earl Grey.	12 July (75)	Concerning the performance of Funeral Rites in the Graveyards belonging to the Crown at St. George's and Ireland Island, by Ministers of various denominations of Christians, with which the deceased Soldiers, or others in the public service were in communion -	27
16	Earl Grey to Governor Elliot.	17 Sept. (431)	Conveying instructions for throwing open the use of the Graveyards at St. George's to all persons dying in the public service, of whatever religious denomination. Corresponding Instructions addressed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to their officers on the British North American Station -	28

Number in Series.	From.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1850:		
17	Governor Elliot to Earl Grey.	13 Dec. (136)	Forwarding a Letter from the Bishop of Newfoundland, objecting to the late Instructions for the use of the Garrison Graveyard at Ireland Island, by other ministers than those of the Church of England - - - - - - - - -	30
		1851:		
18	Earl Grey to Governor Elliot.	14 Jan. (467)	In answer to the preceding Communication - - - - - - - - -	34

NEW BRUNSWICK.

		1848:		
1	Lieutenant-Governor Sir E. Head.	2 Dec. (107)	Enclosing Memorandum of the Executive Council, on the appointment of the Bishop of Fredericton as a Member of the Legislative Council - - - - - -	35
		1849:		
2	Earl Grey - -	9 Feb. -	In reply to the foregoing Despatch - -	35

RUPERT'S LAND.

		1849:		
1	The Archbishop of Canterbury to Earl Grey.	17 May -	Forwarding an Official Statement of the endowment of the Bishopric of Rupert's Land - - - - - - - - -	36
2	B. Hawes, Esq. M.P. to Sir J. Pelly, Bart.	31 May -	Transmitting Copy of Her Majesty's Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, constituting Rupert's Land, in North America, to be a Bishop's See, and appointing the Rev. D. Anderson to be ordained and consecrated Bishop thereof - - - -	36

COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845.

PART II.

North American Colonies.

CANADA.

— No. 1. —

(No. 374.)

No. 1.
Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin.
18 June 1849.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to the Earl of *Elgin & Kincardine*.

Soc. Prop. Gosp. 16 May 1849.
Colonial Office, 28 May 1849.
S. P. G. 11 June 1849.

My Lord, Downing-street, 18 June 1849.

I TRANSMIT for your Lordship's information the accompanying copies of a correspondence with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, relative to the endowment of a second bishopric in Canada East, and before adopting any final decision upon the Society's proposition, Her Majesty's Government are desirous of being in possession of your Lordship's views and opinion on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel,
79, Pall-mall, 16 May 1849.

My Lord,

I AM desired by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to request your Lordship's attention to the following points:

1. The society has at this time a fund at its disposal, sufficient for the endowment of a second bishopric in Canada East. And believing that the efficiency of the Church would be greatly promoted by having a resident Bishop at Montreal, the Society is anxious to secure this object by a subdivision of the present diocese of Quebec.

2. According to an arrangement which has been suggested by the present Bishop, his Lordship, in case of the division being approved by Government, would continue to administer the eastern part of the diocese, with the title of Bishop of Quebec; and the new Bishop to be nominated, would derive his title from the city of Montreal, in which he would reside. Before however, proceeding further, the Society is anxious to be furnished with an answer from your Lordship on the following points:

1st. Is the Government prepared to recommend Her Majesty to constitute a second bishopric in Lower Canada, provided a competent fund for the endowment is provided by the Society.

2d. Would the reduced area of the present diocese, and the change of style of the present Bishop henceforth to be designated according to the proposal, Bishop of Quebec, occasion or lead to, any diminution of the salary which is secured to him for life as Bishop of Montreal?

 3d. Would

II.
North American Colonies.
—
CANADA.

3d. Would the salary which the present Bishop receives as Archdeacon of Quebec, be affected by the contraction of the limits of the archdeaconry to the limits of the proposed new diocese of Quebec?

I am further to add, that the Society would be obliged to your Lordship for an early reply to these inquiries.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ernest Hawkins.*

The Right Honourable Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Sir, Downing-street, 28 May 1849.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, stating that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, are prepared to endow a second bishopric in Canada East, and requesting, before proceeding further with this intention, to be supplied with information on certain points specified in your letter.

To the questions so proposed, Lord Grey directs me to return you the following answer.

1st. Her Majesty's Government do not feel prepared to recommend the creation of a new Protestant bishopric in Canada East, without having had some previous communication with the Governor of Canada, and without having ascertained that the measure would meet with the approbation of the inhabitants of this province. The first step to be taken, therefore by the Society, if they wish the proposal to be entertained, is to lay before Lord Grey in writing, a statement of the grounds on which they propose the change, and of the precise nature of the arrangement which is contemplated; and as soon as that statement has been received, Lord Grey will transmit it to Lord Elgin for his report.

In answer to the 2d and 3d questions in your letter, I am to state that Lord Grey considers that the diminution in the size of the diocese and archdeaconry of Quebec, will not occasion any alteration in the amount of the emoluments received by Dr. Mountain, in his character of Bishop of Montreal, and that the only alteration which can take place in that respect, will be when a vacancy occurs in the office, when the Parliamentary grant now received by the present Bishop of Montreal will wholly cease.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale.*

The Reverend E. Hawkins.

Encl. 3, in No. 1.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Sir, 79, Pall-mall, 11 June 1849.

I am directed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to state to you, for the information of Earl Grey, the grounds on which the Society is desirous to promote the erection of a second bishopric in Canada East. Those grounds are briefly—

1. The vast extent of the present diocese of Quebec, containing an area of 200,000 square miles, an area, therefore, equal to the whole of France.

2. The increasing number of settled clergymen and missionaries, at this time exceeding 80, and the inconvenience and expense to which many of them are exposed by their great distance from their Bishop. His Lordship states that, at his visitation last summer, two clergymen had to travel upwards of 700 miles to attend his summons.

3. It has been uniformly found that the appointment of an additional Bishop has tended almost immediately to increase the number of churches and clergy, and to promote the moral and religious improvement of the people.

4. The present Bishop of Montreal has frequently urged the importance of a division of his see, in order to secure a more efficient supervision of the clergy and their congregations.

In case Her Majesty's consent were obtained to this most desirable measure, funds would be provided for the endowment of a second bishopric, without having recourse to either the Imperial or Colonial Treasury.

It is proposed, subject to future consideration, that the projected new diocese of Montreal should consist of so much of the ancient diocese of Quebec as constitutes the district of Montreal, erected for judicial purposes under Acts of the Provincial Legislature which are now in force.

For the reasons above stated, I am to express a hope that Her Majesty may be advised to consent to the erection of a second bishopric in Canada East.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ernest Hawkins.*

H. Merivale, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 2. —

(No. 104.)

No. 2.
Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.
18 Sept. 1849.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Elgin & Kincardine* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, Niagara Falls, 18 September 1849.
(Received, 8 October 1849.)

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 374,* of the 18th June, I have the honour to report that I have had an interview with the Bishop of Montreal and the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on the subject of the proposed endowment of a second bishopric in Canada East. The existing diocese of Montreal is undoubtedly of inordinate extent, although there are considerable portions of it in which, from one cause or another, the Church of England is never likely to count a large number of members. I do not, however, think that any valid objection can be raised on public grounds to its division, and I think therefore that it may be safely left to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to determine whether or not the interests of the Church in the diocese of Montreal will be better promoted by the endowment of a new bishopric than by any other application of the funds at their disposal.

* Page 1.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine.*

— No. 3. —

(No. 508.)

No. 3.
Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin.
8 July 1850.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to the Earl of *Elgin & Kincardine*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 8 July 1850.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the accompanying copies of a correspondence between his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and myself, on the subject of the appointment of the first Bishop of Montreal to the see of that name.

Colonial Office to Soc. Prop. Gospel, 13 Oct. 1849.
Archbishop of Canterbury, 8 January 1850.
and Enclosures.
Lord Grey's answer, 19 January 1850.
Archbishop of Canterbury, 8 June 1850.
Lord Grey, 15 June 1850.
Lord Grey, 29 June 1850.
Archbishop of Canterbury, 4 July.

The Rev. Francis Fulford having been selected to fill this important office, I am under the necessity of requesting your Lordship to express to the Rev. Dr. Beavor my regret that it has not been in my power to recommend the Queen to confer the appointment upon him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosures in No. 3.

(1.)

Encls. in No. 3.

Sir, Downing-street, 13 October 1849.

WITH reference to the correspondence that has passed on the subject of the proposed erection of a second bishopric in Canada East, I am directed by Earl Grey to request you will inform the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, that as the Governor-general of British North America has stated that he is not aware of any valid objection on public grounds to a division of the diocese of Montreal, Her Majesty's Government are ready to sanction the proposed arrangement on the understanding contained in your letter of the 11th of June last,† that the funds requisite for the endowment of the second bishopric will be provided without having recourse to either the Imperial or Colonial Treasury.

† Page 2.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

The Rev. Ernest Hawkins.

II.
North American Colonies.

CANADA.

(2.)

My Lord, Addington, 8 January 1850.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship a communication from the Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, by which it will appear that your Lordship's requirements are met with regard to a permanent provision for the second chaplain in Canada. Mr. Hawkins' letter, though addressed to me, is so specific on the subject that I conceive that I should better satisfy your Lordship by sending it than by making a statement of my own.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord Archbishop, 79, Pall-mall, 7 January 1850.

IT will be in your Grace's recollection that a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, dated 13 October 1849,* was forwarded to you at that time, and by referring to it you will perceive that the society was informed, by desire of Earl Grey, that "Her Majesty's Government are ready to sanction the proposed arrangement (the erection of a see at Montreal), on the understanding contained in your letter of the 11th June last, that the funds requisite for tne endowment of the second bishopric will be provided, without having recourse to either the Imperial or Colonial Treasury."

* Page 3.

It is true that a merely general assurance had been given to Earl Grey that the Society had at its disposal funds sufficient for the endowment of a second bishopric in Canada East, without specifying the particular sources from which they were to be derived.

I have now the honour to transmit a copy of the resolution of the Society, by which a definite sum, equal to 1,000*l.* sterling a year, is appropriated for the endowment of the projected see of Montreal.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ernest Hawkins.*

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

It may be proper to add, that as soon as a Bishop is appointed, it is the intention of the Society to transfer the accumulated capital sum (now probably amounting to 12,000*l.* currency) arising from the clergy reserves to separate trustees, for the benefit of the bishopric of Montreal, and I may further state, that when I had the honour of mentioning the particulars of the endowment (as contained in the accompanying paper) to the Governor-general of Canada, his Lordship was pleased to express his entire approval of the same.

AT a General Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held Friday, 20th April 1849.

"AGREED, in compliance with the urgent and frequently repeated recommendations of the Bishop of Montreal, to make provision for a second bishop in Canada East, by the following appropriation of funds.

"1. That the accumulated capital of the Clergy Reserves Fund, now estimated at 10,000*l.* currency, be set apart to yield a yearly interest for the endowment of the see.

"At the present rate of interest in the colony there will thus be provided (currency) 600*l.*

"2. That 1,250*l.* currency, which is the salary of the Chief Justice of Lower Canada, be the salary fixed for the Bishop; that one-half of the sum beyond that which shall accrue from the capital above-named be provided from the annual interest of the Clergy Reserves Fund, and that the other half be charged upon the general funds of the Society until such time as it can be provided from the increased property of the Clergy Reserves, from the Colonial Bishopric's Fund, or some other source."

A true extract.

79, Pall-mall, 7 January 1850.

(3.)

My Lord, Downing-street, 19 January 1850.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Grace's letter of the 8th instant, containing an enclosure from Mr. Hawkins, on the subject of the endowment of the second bishopric in Canada East.

I have to apologize to your Grace for not having been enabled sooner to answer this communication, but the delay has arisen from the necessity of referring to the previous correspondence, in consequence of a doubt which had occurred to me whether that part of the funds of which it is proposed to make use for the endowment of a new see, which arises from the Clergy Reserves, is properly available for that purpose.

I have

I have now to express to your Grace my great regret that a careful examination of that correspondence has confirmed the doubt I entertained upon the subject, and that I do not find that there is any available provision from that source for the proposed bishopric. The reasons on which I form this opinion are as follows :—

In 1832, a promise was made to Parliament by Her Majesty's then Government, that the estimate for the clergy in British North America should in future be confined to making provision for the clergymen whose salaries were at that time paid from this source, and should be gradually diminished as vacancies should occur, no fresh names being thenceforward introduced into the list of those whose incomes for their lives would be thus provided for. At that period, the Bishop of Quebec (Dr. Stewart), received an allowance from the British Treasury of 3,000*l.* per annum. In consequence of his age and infirmities, the Bishop was for some years prior to his death permitted to have the assistance of a coadjutor in the discharge of his episcopal functions, to whom one-third of his official income was transferred; and in 1835, that coadjutor (Dr. Mountain), was invested with the episcopal authority of Bishop of Montreal, without any additional remuneration from public funds. The Bishop of Quebec died in 1836, and, in conformity with the arrangement I have already mentioned, the whole of his salary of 3,000*l.* per annum ought to have been omitted from succeeding Estimates. It happened, however, that at the time when her Majesty's Government announced their determination to discontinue the North American Clergy Estimate, the financial position of Lower Canada was very different from that in which it was when Dr. Mountain succeeded to the office of sole Protestant Bishop in that province, and Her Majesty's Government were almost without the means of providing for the salaries of the principal officers of the Executive Government. At that time also, her Majesty's Government were disappointed in their expectations of a satisfactory settlement of the Clergy Reserve question, and the sales of those reserves in Lower Canada, under the Act 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 62, produced a very limited income, scarcely sufficient to pay the stipends of certain ministers of the Church of England, for whom Earl Bathurst had in 1825 promised to provide. At the moment, therefore, when Dr. Mountain became subject to additional labour and responsibility, he was liable to a considerable loss of income. It was in consideration of these circumstances that the then Secretary of State for the Colonies felt it his duty to recommend to the Lords of the Treasury that, instead of the salary of 3,000*l.* formerly granted to the Bishop of Quebec, a reduced vote of 1,000*l.* per annum should, as was stated, "for the present," be proposed for the Bishop of Montreal. The Lords of the Treasury acquiesced in this proposal, on the understanding that the vote in question was to be considered temporary, and that, so soon as it should become practicable to provide a moderate remuneration for the Bishop from "Provincial Funds," the application to Parliament should be forthwith discontinued. An intimation as to the temporary nature of the Bishop's salary was communicated to your Grace's predecessor in a letter from this office, dated the 23d of June 1838, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy. The Governor of Canada was also made acquainted with the arrangement.

On reviewing the above circumstances, I have been constrained to come to the conclusion, that it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government, in order to redeem the pledge which has been given to Parliament, to require that the available funds from the Clergy Reserves shall be applied to provide for the present Bishop before a new see is created. It was considered in 1838, by the Government of that day, that without departing from the spirit of the engagement, on the faith of which Parliament had consented to allow the charge for the clergy in the North American Colonies to be for a time provided for from the British Treasury, the salary of the present Bishop might be placed on the Estimate, because there was no other source from which a strong pre-existing claim could be met; but this arrangement was only sanctioned on the express understanding that the Parliamentary Estimate should be relieved from the charge as soon as ever from any colonial funds the means could be found of otherwise providing for it. But it is obvious that this understanding would be departed from, and the assurance made to Parliament would be violated, if when a fund derived from the colony has become available for the payment of the salary of a Bishop in Canada, this should be applied, not to relieve the Parliamentary Estimate from the charge of the present Bishop, but to provide an income for an additional Bishop to be appointed to a newly created see.

I must farther observe, that independently of the necessity of adhering strictly to the engagement entered into with Parliament, it appears to me that if the present arrangements were sanctioned, and all that can be procured from the Clergy Reserve Fund annually appropriated to the new Bishop, there would be no fund available for the payment of Dr. Mountain's successor at his death, when the Parliamentary allowance must on any supposition cease.

I have, &c.
(signed *Grey*.

His Grace the Archbishop
of Canterbury.

II.
North American Colonies.

CANADA.

(4.)

My Lord, 79, Pall-mall, 8 June 1850.

With reference to your Lordship's letter of January 19th, in which you pointed out the objections which existed to the endowment of a second bishopric in Canada East, from the Clergy Reserves Fund, I have now the honour to propose a mode of endowment from sources altogether independent of that fund, and which will entail no charge upon either the Imperial or Colonial Treasury. "The Council for Colonial Bishoprics," have raised from voluntary contributions, and have now in hand, a capital sum, amounting to upwards of 10,000 *l.*, which, if invested in one of the banks of Canada, will produce at the legal rate of interest, 600 *l.* sterling a year; this capital, I have the fullest assurance will, ere long, be augmented so far, as to produce a yearly income of 800 *l.*, which is equal to 1,000 *l.* colonial currency, and which the Council consider a competent salary for the new Bishop.

But until the capital shall be sufficient to produce the required annual income, the Council have obtained from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a vote of 250 *l.* a year, to be charged upon the general funds of that Society in aid of the endowment of the proposed bishopric.

Concurring with the Council, that the income proposed for the Bishop is, though not large, yet sufficient, and that a secure permanent provision for the see has now been made; I trust that your Lordship will agree with me in thinking, that the time has arrived for submitting to Her Majesty the expediency of constituting the district of Montreal, in Canada East, a Bishop's see; and in the event of your concurrence in this view, I venture to recommend the Rev. Francis Fulford, M. A., as a fit and proper person to be the first Bishop thereof.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

(5.)

My Lord, Downing-street, 15 June 1850.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter of the 8th instant, on the subject of the erection of a second Protestant bishopric in Canada East.

I have much satisfaction in informing your Grace, that the endowment mentioned in your letter, appears to me to be sufficient for the proposed object, and that I will take an early opportunity of submitting to Her Majesty the name of the Reverend Francis Fulford, for the appointment of first Bishop of the see of Montreal. I feel that your Grace will concur with me in thinking, that with a view to security, the endowment should be made in a strictly legal manner, and I would suggest that it would be more satisfactory if the capital which has been raised for the support of the see, were invested in provincial securities, which equally with the banks, yield an income of 6 per cent., instead of placing it in a situation not altogether devoid of risk.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. (signed) *Grey.*

(6.)

My Lord, Downing-street, 29 June 1850.

With reference to my letter of the 15th instant, I have the honour to acquaint your Grace, that the Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Rev. Francis Fulford to be the first Bishop of Montreal, and that as soon as I am informed that the proposed endowment has been secured by the investment of the amount mentioned in your Grace's letter of the 8th instant, in trustees for this purpose, I shall be prepared to give the necessary directions for the preparation of the patent.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. (signed) *Grey.*

(7.)

My Lord, 79, Pall-mall, 4 July 1850.

* *Supra.*

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter dated June 29,* informing me the Queen had been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Rev. Francis Fulford as first Bishop of Montreal, and further stating that you would be prepared to give directions for the preparation of the patent as soon as the capital sum of 10,000 *l.* specified in my letter of June 8† had been invested in trustees for the endowment of the new see.

† *Supra.*

I have

I have now the satisfaction of informing you that the sum of 10,000 *l.* has been paid into the Bank of England to the account of Sir J. T. Coleridge and others, the treasurers of the Colonial Bishopric' Fund, who will take immediate steps for investing the same in Canadian securities.

I would further suggest, in accordance with the best opinion I can obtain from the colony, that the new bishopric to be erected should consist of so much of the ancient diocese of Quebec as constitutes the district of Montreal, which is separated for judicial purposes from the districts of Three Rivers and St. Francis, and bounded by the limits of the same, under Act of the Provincial Parliament now in force.

If new letters patent are required for constituting the diocese of Quebec, as reduced in area by the foregoing arrangements, they will, of course, describe the limits of that jurisdiction as comprising the districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, and Gaspé.

It may be proper, but it can hardly be necessary, for me, in making the present communication, to say that I fully rely on your Lordship's assurance, as conveyed in Mr. Merivale's letter to the Honorary Secretary of the Colonial Bishopric' Fund of 28 May 1849,* that the diminution in the "size of the diocese and archdeaconry of Quebec will not occasion any alteration in the amount of the emoluments received by Dr. Mountain in his character of Bishop of Montreal."

* Page 2.

May I venture to express a hope that your Lordship will direct letters patent to be issued without delay, as it is important that the consecration should take place before the end of the present month.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Earl Grey to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
23 July 1850.

COPY of a LETTER from Earl *Grey* to his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

My Lord Archbishop, Downing-street, 23 July 1850.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter of the 4th instant, and to acquaint your Grace that the Queen has been pleased, by Her Majesty's letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to re-constitute the Bishopric of Quebec, and to constitute the Bishopric of Montreal in the manner suggested by your Grace.

But I beg leave to acquaint your Grace, that I am of opinion that it will be desirable that the endowment which has been provided for the newly erected Bishopric of Montreal should be legally secured; and I trust that your Grace will have the goodness to make arrangements for that purpose.

I take this opportunity to call your Grace's attention to a similar suggestion which I had the honour to offer for your consideration in a letter which I addressed to your Grace on the 9th of January 1849, in regard to the endowment of the Bishopric of Victoria (Hong Kong), but to which I have not as yet been favoured with an answer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 5. —

(No. 511.)

No. 5.
Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin.
18 July 1850.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to the Earl of *Elgin & Kincardine*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 18 July 1850.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship herewith the Queen's letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, by which Her Majesty has re-constituted the Bishopric of Quebec in the manner therein described, and appointed the present Bishop of Montreal to the Bishopric of Quebec; and I further transmit to your Lordship herewith, a copy of the letters patent under which Her Majesty has constituted Montreal into a separate diocese.

Your Lordship will have the goodness to cause Her Majesty's original letters patent to be delivered to the Bishop of Quebec.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

II.
North American Colonies.

CANADA.

— No. 6. —

(No. 80.)

No. 6.
Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey.
17 June 1851.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Elgin & Kincardine* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Toronto, 17 June 1851.
(Received, 8 July 1851.)

My Lord,

AT the request of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, I transmit for your information copies of a petition by his Lordship to the Queen, and of a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury accompanying the same. I send likewise the copy of his Lordship's letter to the Provincial Secretary on this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine.*

Encl. 1, in No. 6.

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

Sir, Toronto, 17 June 1851.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for his Excellency the Governor-general's information, a copy of an Address to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, from the Bishop, clergy, and laity of the diocese of Toronto, in conference assembled, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to authorise, by Royal licence, Synods or Convocations in this diocese.

I likewise enclose a copy of my letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, requesting his Grace (being, we believe, the proper channel of communication between the Church in this diocese and our beloved Queen) to present the same, and recommend the prayer to Her Majesty's favourable consideration.

Permit me further to offer my respectful duty to the Governor-general the Right honourable Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and to request that his Excellency may be pleased to direct copies of the two documents to be transmitted to the Right honourable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Toronto.*

The Hon. James Leslie,
Secretary of the Province of Canada.

Encl. 2, in No. 6.

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

My Lord Archbishop, Toronto, Canada, 7 June 1851.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a dutiful and loyal address to our most gracious and beloved Queen Victoria, from the clergy and laity of this diocese in conference assembled, with an humble request that your Grace will be pleased to present the same, and recommend the prayer to Her Majesty's favourable consideration.

There are many questions of great importance to the well-being and discipline of the Church in this diocese, which cannot be satisfactorily settled without some such constituted authority as we desire; and it is doubtless fitting, because in accordance with the custom of the Church in her purest ages, that the Bishop should meet and consult with his clergy upon rules of practice and ecclesiastical order within the limits of his own diocese, but not to change or alter, or in any way to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the Thirty-nine Articles, or the Book of Common Prayer, or with the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures.

In England the Church has her ecclesiastical law, and has been proceeding for centuries in regular and prescribed order; but such law is said not to extend to this colony, nor is there any power to modify a single rubric, however inapplicable it may be to a new country, or to enforce stricter discipline and greater unity of action. It must also be recollected, that the constitution of the mother Church makes no special provision for her missionary extension in foreign parts; hence many things are unprovided for which, in remote colonies, are daily calling the attention of the Bishop or his clergy, and perplexing them to remedy. It would indeed seem, that at the Reformation, the Church and Government were too much occupied with the necessary changes and the great difficulties and perils with which they were surrounded, to think of contemplating the Church in her missionary character, and of providing for her gradual re-establishment and progress in the colonies and in pagan islands.

It

It may indeed be true that no great inconvenience has yet been felt; but when the lay members of a diocese in a distant colony are more than 200,000, and the number of the clergy 150, it must needs be that difficulties and offences will arise, and how are they to be dealt with?

At such times the Bishop requires the support and refreshing counsel of his brethren, and their constitutional co-operation, in devising and applying such remedies as may be deemed necessary or expedient to meet such cases as may have occurred.

Moreover, your Grace will perceive that, situated as the Church now is in this diocese, the assistance of our lay brethren becomes indispensable to take order for the temporalities of the Church, and to adopt such measures for her stability and support as may be found most suitable to this new country and the limited means of our people.

Hitherto, as your Grace well knows, the Missionaries of Canada have been in a great measure supported by the two great church societies—the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, but we are growing far beyond their power, however much inclined to afford us adequate help; and the time has arrived when we must look to our local resources and exertions for the maintenance of the clergy and the extension of the Church.

There has indeed been for the last five or six years a local fund, arising from the lands set apart in lieu of tithes, for the maintenance of a Protestant clergy, by the special direction of his late Majesty King George the Third, of blessed memory, and embodied in the 31 Geo. 3, c. 31, conferring a constitutional Government on the Canadas; but owing to the spread of what are erroneously called liberal principles in the colony, and the indifference of the Imperial Government, this resource has been grievously wasted, and the trifling portion which remains has been placed in jeopardy.

Hence both these sources may be considered precarious, and of a temporary character. It is true the two societies are as generous as they have ever been or can be, and will doubtless continue to be so to the extent of their ability. To them we feel under the greatest possible obligation. but they are unable to meet all our increasing wants.

Looking round on all sides, we can perceive no adequate help from without, so that we have not ventured to make this humble and dutiful appeal to our most Gracious Sovereign till compelled by pressing necessity. A Royal licence to meet in synod or convocation to manage our affairs, and to take legal measures for the ministrations, extension, and support of our holy Church in the diocese of Toronto, seems our only promising resource; and devoutly relying on the Divine blessing, we have a strong faith in its progressive efficiency.

We feel indeed a deep conviction that there is no other way of giving stability and permanence to our branch of the true Church in Upper Canada, than that which has been sanctioned by the wisdom and practice of the Church Catholic in all former ages.

Permit me to add, that although we deem your Grace the natural and proper channel of communication between the Church of this diocese and our beloved Queen, nevertheless, to avoid all occasion of offence, we have thought it our duty to request his Excellency the Governor-general Earl Elgin and Kincardine to transmit a copy of our address to the Right honourable Earl Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Toronto.*

Enclosure 3, in No. 6.

Encl. 3, in No. 6.

To the Queen.

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Bishop and clergy and laity of the diocese of Toronto, in the province of Canada in conference assembled, at a visitation holden by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the city of Toronto, on the 1st and 2d days of May 1851, the laity being composed of two delegates chosen by the members of the Church of England, who are communicants from each parish or mission within the said diocese, beg leave most humbly to represent to your Majesty:

That your petitioners are deeply affected with the importance of promoting more effectually than can be done under any existing powers connected with the constitution of the Church in this colony, the exercise of the discipline of the Church, and the more advantageous management of its temporal affairs.

That the lay members of the Church in this diocese now number more than 200,000 souls, and the clergy 150, are scattered over a vast extent of country, and much separated from one another, and that on this account the difficulties of episcopal supervision are much increased, as well as of the carrying out those regulations of discipline with which the best welfare of the Church is so intimately associated.

That the Bishop of the diocese, besides the difficulty thus arising from the remoteness and distance apart of parishes and clergy, has no adequate power by which to try cases of insubordination, offences against morality, or aggravated neglect of duty, where such may unhappily occur amongst his clergy.

That acting in accordance with his episcopal commission and prerogatives, and in reliance upon his individual judgment, with the aid of such council as he may be able to command,

II.
North American Colonies.
CANADA.

his decisions are liable to misconstruction; being subject, if gentle and indulgent, to the charge of irresolution and feebleness, and if manifesting decision and vigour, liable to be denounced as despotic and tyrannical.

That on such occasions it would much conduce to the removal of existing evils, if the Bishop of the diocese possessed the support and aid of a constitutional tribunal composed of certain of the more experienced and judicious of his brethren of the clergy.

That in order to effect so desirable an end, and at the same time more efficiently to promote the secular interests of the Church, by more fully providing and more advantageously managing the means of its support, your petitioners would humbly pray, that your Majesty would be pleased to authorize the establishment of a synod or convocation in this diocese, to be composed of the laity as well as the clergy of the Church therein, in such manner as in the wisdom of your Majesty would best conduce to the advancement of these important objects.

And your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) *John Toronto,*
on behalf of himself and Petitioners.

NOVA SCOTIA.

— No. 1.—

(No. 1.)

No. 1.
Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey.
16 January 1851.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *John Harvey* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Halifax,
16 January 1851.
(Received, 28 January 1851.)

My Lord,

With reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 244, dated 15th November last, requiring certain information in relation to the support of the clergy in this province, I have the honour to transmit—

A return of Stipends to Missionaries in Nova Scotia, paid from Parliamentary Funds.

Copy of a letter from the Venerable Archdeacon Willis.

A Pamphlet, published in 1849, intituled "A Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Church of England in the British North American Provinces, by Thomas Beamish Akins, Esquire."

Referring to the fifth paragraph of your Lordship's despatch, I beg to state, that the Rev. John Scott continues to draw, by bill of exchange on the Paymaster-general of Civil Services, 75 *l.* as the Presbyterian Minister at Halifax.

The documents above-mentioned, embrace all the information which it is in my power to afford on the subject of your Lordship's despatch, and I trust they may sufficiently serve the purpose of the inquiry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Harvey.*

P. S.—Your Lordship will understand that I cannot hold myself responsible for any part of the contents of the pamphlet transmitted.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

RETRUN of Missionary Stipends paid from Parliamentary Funds in Nova Scotia, in the Years 1832, 1835, and 1850.

NAMES, as per Original List, dated 5 November 1835.	Total Salary and Emoluments Received from Parliamentary Estimate in 1832.	Total Salary and Emoluments Received from Parliamentary Estimate in 1835.	Total Salary and Emoluments Received from Parliamentary Estimate in 1850.	EXPLANATORY NOTES. The Date of the Death or Removal of Original Incumbent to be particularly noted, and the Cause of any Change in Amount received.
		£. s. d.	Exclusive of Income Tax.	
Rev. J. Burnyeat - - -	The authority for the payment of the Missionaries by the Commissariat is dated Treasury, 26 September 1834, and the first payment, from 1st April to 30th September 1835, is made in November 1835.	187 10 –	- - -	- - Deceased; the widow draws a pension of 50*l.* a year.
„ J. M. Campbell - - -		150 – –	150 – –	
„ J. S. Clarke - - -		150 – –	- - -	Left the province.
„ J. C. Cochran - - -		175 – –	175 – –	
„ Charles Elliott - - -		187 10 –	187 10 –	
„ Edwin Gilpin - - -		175 – –	175 – –	
„ Alfred Gilpin - - -		150 – –	150 – –	
„ Thos. N. Grantham - -		150 – –	- - -	Deceased.
„ Archibald Gray - - -		150 – –	150 – –	
„ William C. King - -		150 – –	100 – –	Pension.
„ William B. King - -		75 – –	75 – –	
„ John Thomas T. Moody -		150 – –	150 – –	
„ George Morris - - -		150 – –	150 – –	
„ Henry L. Owen - -		150 – –	150 – –	
„ Charles Porter - - -		150 – –	100 – –	Pension.
„ James Robertson - -		150 – –	150 – –	
„ Thomas B. Rowland - -		150 – –	150 – –	
„ James Shreve - - -		175 – –	175 – –	
„ John Stephenson - -		150 – –	- - -	Left the province.
„ Roger Viets - - -		150 – –	- - -	- - Deceased; the widow draws a pension of 50*l.* a year.
„ Fitzgerald Uniache - -		150 – –	150 – –	
„ Charles W. Weeks - -		150 – –	- - -	- - Deceased. Widow drew a pension of 50*l.* a year, now deceased.
„ Joshua W. Weeks - -		150 – –	150 – –	
„ Thomas H. White - -		150 – –	150 – –	
„ Robert Willis - - -		175 – –	175 – –	
„ J. Storrs - - - -		- - -	150 – –	- - In place of Rev. J. S. Clarke, authorised by Treasury Letter, 28th September 1838.
Total - -	- - £.	3,850 – –	2,962 10 –	

N.B.—The dates of the decease of the several parties are not recorded in this office. The amount due for the last quarter of 1850 will be paid in January 1851.

Commissariat, Nova Scotia, Halifax, 17 December 1850.

F. W. Major, D. C. G.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

NOVA SCOTIA.
Encl. 2, in No. 1.

Sir, Halifax, 15 January 1851.

I HAVE to reply to your letter of 18th ultimo, requiring me to furnish any information I may have, to enable his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to reply to Earl Grey's despatch of November 15th, 1850.

I have examined the Clergy List of 1834, in the Commissariat Office, and the list as it stands now, 31st December 1850.

The clergymen whose names are now on this latter list, are entitled to the salaries opposite their names respectively, according to the arrangement made by Government with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the year 1834.

Rev. Dr. Porter draws his pension of 400 *l.* per annum, as retired President of King's College, Nova Scotia, and a pension also of 100 *l.* as a retired Missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel.

The Rev. Wm. C. King draws a pension of 100 *l.* per annum, as retired Missionary of the same Society.

There are two widows of missionaries, viz., Mrs. Viets, and Mrs. Burnyeat, receiving pensions of 50 *l.* each.

I herewith send, for his Excellency's perusal, a copy of the Government circular of June 22d 1811, signed by Lord Liverpool, which his Excellency perhaps may have not seen.

I have, &c.

To Deputy Provisional Secretary, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Robert Willis*, Archdeacon.

N. B. As Dr. Porter's pension of 400 *l.*, as retired President of King's College, Nova Scotia is not paid by the Commisariat, nor from provincial funds, I suppose it must be paid in England.

(signed) *R. Willis*, Archdeacon.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Encl. 3, in No. 1.

(Circular.)

Sir, Downing-street, 22 June 1811.

IT has been represented by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, that it would tend to remove the difficulty experienced in procuring proper persons to act as missionaries, and serve as an encouragement to their zeal and perseverance in the discharge of this important trust, if the prospect of a future provision for life were held out to such as might be desirous of returning to this country after a certain period.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has in consequence, commanded me to inform you, that a grant of 100 *l.* per annum will be proposed in the annual Estimates, for every future missionary sent from this country, who, upon removing from the colony under your government, shall produce to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a certificate from the Governor for the time being, of his having resided within the colony, and faithfully discharged the duties of his station during the term of ten years.

I have &c.

The Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart., &c. &c. &c. Nova Scotia. (signed) *Liverpool.*

No. 2.
Earl Grey to the Officer administering the Government.
10 Sept. 1851.

— No. 2. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to the Officer administering the Government of Nova Scotia.

Sir, Downing-street, 10 September 1851.

I HAVE received from the Bishop of Nova Scotia a letter, of which I transmit to you herewith a copy, in which he suggests that he should be summoned, under Her Majesty's Royal Instructions, to the Legislative Council of the province. 7 August 1851.

I consider, however, that the Bishop is not entitled to sit in the Legislative Council by virtue of her Majesty's Instructions. It is evident that those instructions applied, or were intended to apply, to the late Bishop only, and not to the Bishop for the time being. It is true, as stated by the Bishop, that the Letters Patent appointing him to the bishopric, confer upon him all the rights and privileges possessed by his predecessor; but these words can only be understood as meaning rights and privileges peculiar to the office of Bishop, and not as extending to a seat in the Legislative Council, which, under the constitution of that body is held expressly at her Majesty's pleasure.

II.
North American Colonies.

NOVA SCOTIA.

I have to add, that I am not prepared to advise the Queen to appoint the Bishop of Nova Scotia to a seat in the Legislative Council of that province. I consider that, in the actual state of society and public opinion in the province, it would not be of advantage to the true interests of the Church of England that the Bishop should be invested with the political functions of a member of the Legislature.

You will communicate the substance of this despatch to the Bishop of Nova Scotia, as my reply to the letter which he has addressed to me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

My Lord, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 7 August 1851.

The supposition that the Provincial Parliament is likely to assemble for business soon after the conclusion of the elections, induces me to apply to your Lordship without delay with respect to my seat in the Legislative Council. The terms of the "Instructions" of 1839 are ambiguous; but the legal gentlemen whose opinion I have asked, seem to think that they imply that the Bishop is to be summoned by virtue of his office, the words being "The Bishop of Nova Scotia;" whereas had the one Bishop only been intended, they would have been, "John, Bishop of Nova Scotia." As, however, some question may arise, I shall be glad if your Lordship will instruct the Governor that I am to be summoned according to those instructions, if this is your Lordship's interpretation of them.

In any case, I trust that the seat enjoyed by my predecessors will be secured to me, as the most influential and respectable churchmen here are decidedly desirous that the Bishop should continue to sit in the Council, and the objections which might be urged in the case of a new bishopric can have no weight here, where the custom has so long prevailed. The position of the Bishop has not been altered so as to affect this question, for the letters patent recognize the succession, and confer all the privileges enjoyed by my predecessors. The presence of the Bishop in the Council is particularly important just now, when so many attacks are made upon the Church and its property in the colony, and might possibly have some effect in impeding the passage of such Bills as that which we have lately petitioned Her Majesty to disallow.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Nova Scotia.*

The Right Honourable the Earl Grey.
&c. &c. &c.

Correspondence with Bishop of Nova Scotia.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Rev. Dr. Binney to B. Hawes, Esq.
6 May 1851.

COPY of a LETTER from the Rev. Dr. *Binney* to *B. Hawes*, Esq., M.P.

49, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park,
6 May 1851.

Dear Sir,

I CALLED yesterday at the Colonial Office, but was unfortunately a minute too late, you having just left for the Commons.

My object was to urge upon your attention the subject which Sir R. H. Inglis had previously mentioned to you, and which he thought you were not indisposed to favourably entertain; viz., the absurdity of expecting a Bishop to duly maintain the dignity of his office and the interests of the Church, in a colony proverbial for hospitality and expensive entertainments, upon 440*l.*, or less than one-fifth of what had been enjoyed by his predecessor. I have since seen several Members of the House, who are the most strenuous advocates for retrenchment, all of whom have expressed themselves ready, not only to assent to, but promote my proposition for granting to the present Bishop 1,000*l.*, or one-half at least of the former grant. I have so fully explained to Earl Grey, about three weeks ago, the peculiar circumstances of the diocese, and the necessity of a Parliamentary grant, however diminished for the present, that I need not repeat them. As the estimates I understand are now in preparation, I will merely remind you that 300*l.* is still retained for the Archdeacon of Newfoundland, though, in reality, it has been enjoyed by the Bishop ever since Archdeacon Spencer was consecrated. If all such grants were to cease with the then incumbencies, I know not how it was continued to the present Bishop, Dr. Field.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Binney.*

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
B. Hawes, Esq. to Rev. Dr. Binney.
14 May 1851.

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M.P., to the Rev. Dr. *Binney*.

Dear Sir,

Downing-street, 14 May 1851.

I HAVE laid before Earl Grey your letter of the 6th instant, and his Lordship desires me in answer to convey to you his regret, that it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to recommend to Parliament a grant in augmentation of the salary of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. This is prohibited by the terms of the Vote for the North American Clergy; and whether or not any irregularities such as you allude to, may inadvertently have been admitted in former years, the Government is quite precluded from proposing any repetition of them, and is strictly bound to adhere to the conditions of the Vote.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

II.
North American Colonies.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

— No. 1. —

(No. 12).

No. 1.
Governor Reid to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
19 March 1846.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Reid* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone.*

Bermuda, 19 March 1846.

Sir, (Received, 11 April 1846.)

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter from the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, on the subject of the Dockyard Chaplain being subject to his jurisdiction, and requiring to be licensed here.

I annex a copy of observations made by me last year on the same subject, when forwarding a communication from the Bishop to Lord Stanley.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Reid,*
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Sir, Bermuda, 20 March 1846.

I HAVE the honour to request your attention to the accompanying letter, addressed by me to the Rev. J. Campbell, lately arrived here to reside and officiate as chaplain to the dockyard, the occasion of which I will explain as briefly as possible.

It appeared to me that both the canons of the Church, and Her Majesty's letters patent granted to me as Bishop of Newfoundland, require that all chaplains coming to reside and officiate in the diocese, should receive a license from the Bishop, and be otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. I therefore addressed a letter to that effect to Mr. Campbell, soon after his arrival, of which the accompanying document is a copy.

Mr. Campbell objects at present to receive a license from me, and wishes to refer to the Admiralty before submitting himself to the Bishop's authority, to which I have personally no objection whatever, and only hope I have not done wrong as Bishop in consenting to such a step.

I would observe, that I believe the patents of the Colonial Bishops have been in some respects altered and enlarged, to meet the case of resident chaplains; and that the words "all chaplains of other places within the said diocese wherein Divine service shall be celebrated," were inserted for that purpose.

It may be necessary to add, that the chaplain has a fixed residence on shore, and expects shortly to have a church built. There is already a consecrated grave-yard attached to his district, and at my last confirmation forty young persons were brought from thence as candidates, under the care of the chaplain's *locum tenens.*

It will be my duty to send copies of these letters to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Newfoundland.*

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
&c. &c. &c.

Rev. and Dear Sir, Hamilton, 11 March 1846.

IF you recognize me as your diocesan, it will be necessary that you should subscribe the articles in my presence, and receive a licence from me, as (you are no doubt aware) is done in England, in taking either a curacy or a living in a fresh diocese.

I ought not, perhaps, to make any "if," or question, of your readiness to conform in this respect to the common usage at home, nor should I do so, only I am aware that your position in the diocese is in some respects peculiar, and may be supposed, if you wish it, to exempt you from episcopal jurisdiction.

It may be well to inform you, that the patents of the Colonial Bishops now mention, as subject to the Bishop's jurisdiction, not only rectors, curates, &c., but "all chaplains of other places within the said diocese wherein Divine service shall be celebrated."

I trust you will believe that I have, can have, no personal interest (I might add no personal feeling) in the matter. My only desire is to fulfil the duties committed to me, and not to escape negligently, or lessen my charge and responsibility.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *E. Newfoundland.*

Rev. J. Campbell.

Dear Sir, Hamilton, 19 March 1846.

MAY I request you to forward the accompanying letter to the Colonial Office. They wou d have been submitted to your Excellency before this time, but I have waited for letter (promised to me) from Mr. Campbell, a copy of which was by agreement to have been enclosed, and sent with the others. I do not think it right to wait any longer for it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Newfoundland.*

His Excellency Lieut.-Col. Reid,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 2. —

(No. 13.)

No. 2.
Mr. Secretary Gladstone to Governor Reid.
30 April 1846.
* Page 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Gladstone* to Governor *Reid.*

Sir, Downing-street, 30 April 1846.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 19th March (No. 12),* with its enclosure, from the Bishop of Newfoundland, on the subject of his Lordship's episcopal authority over the chaplain in attendance on the convicts in the dockyard at Bermuda.

I can perceive no ground to doubt that every minister in holy orders of the Church of England, publicly officiating in that capacity, within the Bishop's diocese, is bound to obtain from him a licence for that purpose. The refusal of such a licence would be a conclusive obstacle to the admission by Her Majesty's Government of any such clergyman to officiate there. The legal revocation of such a licence (whatever may be the manner in which it could be legally revoked), would render it impossible for the Government to continue to avail themselves of the services of such a clergyman. Further, I apprehend, that for whatever acts he might do in such his clerical capacity, the chaplain officiating in the dockyard would be responsible to his ecclesiastical superior, in the same manner as any other licensed clergyman in his diocese is legally responsible to his diocesan.

On the other hand, it belongs to the secular Government to regulate on their own authority and responsibility whatever relates to the management and discipline of the convicts, even in their relation to their spiritual teacher, to determine, for example, or effectually control the times and the places at which instructions shall be conveyed to them, to prohibit the use of any modes of instruction which may appear to the local Government to endanger the peace, order, and subordination of the convicts, and at their discretion to suspend immediately from the execution of his office any chaplain whose suspension may appear to them to be required, with a view to the interests of peace, order, and subordination.

The respective provinces of the spiritual and the secular powers on this subject are thus separated from each other by a line sufficiently clear to render inconsiderable the risk of any direct collision of authority; and if, at any point of that line it should be found indistinct, then the spirit of mutual respect and confidence subsisting between the Bishop and yourself will, I trust, find a ready solution for the difficulty. I am the more encouraged to believe that no practical, or at least that no intractable difficulty will occur, because I find that in all the gaols and penitentiaries of this country, the problem of the reconcilement of the divided authority to which their chaplains are subject, receives a ready solution as often as it arises, or rather that in practice, those powers are reconciled so easily, as scarcely ever to raise any question for debate. I enclose for your information a copy of the latest Act for the regulation of gaols in England, from which Act you will collect what are the rules which Parliament has thought it necessary to establish on this subject.

2 & 3 Vict. c. 56.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Gladstone.*

II.
North American Colonies.

BERMUDA.

No. 3.
Mr. Secretary Gladstone to the Bishop of Newfoundland.
9 May 1846.
* Page 16.

— No. 3. —

Copy of LETTER from Mr. Secretary *Gladstone* to the Bishop of *Newfoundland*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 9 May 1846.

Having had under my consideration the letter which you addressed to me on the 20th of March,* on the subject of the exercise of your Lordship's episcopal authority over the chaplain in attendance on the convicts in the Dockyard at Bermuda, I have deemed it convenient to address a despatch to the Governor of those islands, in which I have stated at length, the views which I entertain upon the subject brought to my notice. I conclude, if your Lordship shall not have quitted Bermuda when my despatch arrived there, that Governor Reid will have placed you in possession of its contents. But as your departure may have taken place at an earlier period than I expected, I think it desirable to send to your Lordship at Newfoundland the accompanying copy of the despatch which I have written to the Governor of Bermuda on this subject. Unnecessary delay in the receipt by your Lordship of my answer to your letter will by this means be avoided.

No. 13.
30 April 1846.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Gladstone.*

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Mr. Secretary Gladstone to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
9 May 1846.

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. Secretary *Gladstone* to his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 9 May 1846.

Having had occasion to address a despatch to the Governor of Bermuda, on the subject of the episcopal authority of the Bishop of Newfoundland over the Chaplain in attendance on the convicts in the dockyard at Bermuda; I do myself the honour of transmitting to your Grace a copy of that despatch, with the contents of which it has occurred to me, that your Grace would desire to be acquainted.

No. 13.
30 April 1846.

I have taken measures to provide, that the Bishop of Newfoundland shall be made acquainted with this despatch, whether he shall or shall not have quitted the colony of Bermuda before its arrival.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Gladstone.*

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Archbishop of Canterbury to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
11 May 1846.

Copy of a NOTE from the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Lambeth Palace, 11 May 1846.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has to acknowledge a letter bearing date the ninth of this month; from Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by a copy of a despatch addressed to the Governor of Bermuda, on the subject of the episcopal authority of the Bishop of Newfoundland over the Chaplain in attendance on the convicts in the dockyard at Bermuda; and the Archbishop sees reason to approve the instructions conyeyed to the Governor in this despatch, which he trusts will have the effect of preventing any further debate on this question.

— No. 6. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Bishop of *Newfoundland* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

No. 6.
Bishop of Newfoundland to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
5 June 1846.

Sir, St. John's, Newfoundland, 5 June 1846.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter dated May 9th, in reply to one which I addressed to you from Burmuda, on the subject of the Bishop's authority over the Chaplain of the dockyard in that colony; and together with that letter a copy of a despatch on the same subject to Governor Reid.

I must beg leave in the first place, to make my respectful acknowledgements for the consideration which directed the communication to be sent to Newfoundland, in expectation of its finding me here, much time has been thereby saved.

I hope I shall not do wrong, if I declare, in the next place, how very thankful I feel for the tone of your despatch, and for the satisfactory position in which I am placed thereby, with respect to the Chaplains of the *convict establishment*. Up to this time, I have never positively known whether I could, or could not exercise authority as Bishop, over them. Considerable difficulty occurred in consequence, at my first visitation, in the year 1845; and I wrote home for instructions but received no answer. The difficulty, however, was not in any respect between the Governor, or any of the civil authorities and myself, but between myself and one of the two resident Chaplains. The Governor was not at that time acting as superintendent of the convict establishment, and therefore I had only to request his Excellency to transmit my communication to the Colonial Office, which was immediately done. During my late stay, I had no particular occasion to visit the chaplains; and was anxious to avoid doing so unnecessarily, that on the one hand I might give no offence, and on the other hand might not risk the bringing a sacred but ill-recognized authority into contempt.

The above remarks refer to the chaplains of the *convict establishment*.

I have underlined these words because my letter, with which I troubled you from Bermuda had reference, not to the chaplains of the convict establishment, but to the chaplains of Her Majesty's *dockyard* or *naval yard;* a distinct situation and service. This chaplain, respecting whom I wrote (the Reverend Mr. Campbell) is in no way connected with the convict establishment. He arrived in Bermuda during my late visit, and declined, as I said in my letter, to receive a licence from me. "My doing so," he said "would be a plain and undeniable recognition of your Lordship's episcopal jurisdiction over me, as chaplain of Her Majesty's naval-yard; and this, my Lord, I am not prepared at present to admit."

I enclose herewith a copy of Mr. Campbell's letter to me. I would only beg to repeat what I said in my former letter (to which, if necessary I respectfully request reference may be made) that Her Majesty's letters patent, not less than the canons of the Church seem to me to require that there should be a recognition of the episcopal jurisdiction by all chaplains resident and officiating in the diocese; and I am truly thankful that the general principle is so plainly recognized in your despatch to his Excellency, though not applied to the party now in question. I would also observe, that there has been no difficulty or question between his Excellency and myself in this case, any more than in the case of the convict establishment last year. I shall transmit a copy of this letter to his Excellency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Newfoundland.*

Enclosure in No. 6.

Encl. in No. 6.

My Lord, Ireland Isle, 18 March 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, to which I should have returned an earlier reply, but for my reasons I mentioned to you in my interview of yesterday.

As an ordained minister of the Established Church, I beg your Lordship to believe that I am most desirous "reverently to obey my ordinary and other chief ministers, unto whom

is committed the charge and government over me;" but, with every respect for your Lordship's office, I much doubt whether I should be justified in my present position, as chaplain of the dockyard in these islands (a position acknowledged by your Lordship to be, in "some respects peculiar, and such as may be supposed, should I wish it, to exempt me from episcopal jurisdiction"), whether, I say, I should be justified in receiving a license from your Lordship; my doing so would be a plain and undeniable recognition of your Lordship's episcopal jurisdiction over me as chaplain of Her Majesty's Naval Yard; and this, my Lord, I am not prepared at the present to admit. The matter depends not on my wishes, but on the decision of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, from whom immediately I hold my appointment. To their judgment I must refer the question, sincerely trusting that their decision may be satisfactory to your Lordship, and such as may best conduce to the spiritual well-being of this portion of the diocese.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Campbell.*

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Governor Reid to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
1 June 1846.

(No. 25.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Reid* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone.*

Bermuda, 1 June 1846.
(Received, 6 July 1846.)

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your despatch, No. 13,* dated 30 April 1846, in answer to mine of the 19th March 1846, No. 12,† on the subject of the chaplain at the dockyard being licensed by the Bishop of the diocese. I perceive that it has not been understood that the dockyard chaplain and the chaplain to the convicts are different officers, and under two distinct departments of Government. Your answer refers only to "the chaplain in attendance on the convicts in the dockyard at Bermuda," but who is not the dockyard chaplain. It becomes, therefore, necessary for me to explain to you, that the subject of my despatch with which I enclosed the letter of the Bishop of Newfoundland had reference particularly to the dockyard chaplain, who is under the Board of Admiralty. The subject has been laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. An answer is looked for by the Naval Department, and as I failed clearly to explain to you that the question had reference to an officer under the Admiralty Department, I think it possible we may receive here conflicting decisions. I am told, that neither in the English dockyards, nor in dockyards of any colony included within a diocese, are any dockyard chaplains required to have a license from the Bishop of the diocese.

* Page 17.
† Page 16.

It will be seen, by reference to my despatch, 8th February 1845, No. 14, that so far from desiring that the Bishop should not have spiritual jurisdiction over the chaplain to the convicts, that I had wished that he should have full power of visitation and inspection. I now add, that I never entertained a doubt but that Bishop Field, by his commission, had spiritual jurisdiction over all the chaplains of the Church of England, as well as over the parochial clergy. But I believe that this spiritual jurisdiction over the Government chaplains is a new power given to the Bishops that has never been exercised even in England. To prevent collision, it seems to me required that the heads of all departments should be made acquainted that the chaplains are bound to obtain licenses from the Bishops, and to be subject to their spiritual jurisdiction, without interfering with that which belongs to the secular Government to regulate on their own authority and responsibility, as distinctly explained in your despatch to me.

From my own personal observation in England, as well as here, I am convinced of the importance of the Bishops practically exercising spiritual jurisdiction as regards dockyard chaplains everywhere. But, in order to avoid the risk of conflicting instructions being promulgated, I have thought it the best course for the present to confine myself to showing your despatch, No. 13, to the Vice-Admiral, and to await further communication, after you shall have had time to consider this question in all its bearings, and, as regards the naval and military chaplains, as well as the chaplains to the convicts.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Reid,* Governor.

— No. 8. —

No. 8.
Lord Lyttelton to Captain Hamilton.
4 July 1846.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord *Lyttelton* to Captain *Hamilton*.

Sir, Downing-street, 4 July 1846.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Gladstone to transmit to you the accompanying copies of a correspondence, noted in the margin, arising out of a question mooted by the Bishop of Newfoundland, on the subject of the Episcopal authority of the Bishop over the Chaplain in attendance on the convicts in the dockyard at Bermuda.

Despatches and Enclosures from Governor Reid, 19 March 1846.
Despatch to Governor Reid, 30 April 1846.
Letter to Bishop, 9 May.
Letter from Bishop, 5 June.

It would appear from the letter of the Bishop, dated the 5th June, that although the views explained by Mr. Gladstone to the Governor of Bermuda, in his despatch of the 30th April, has relieved the Bishop from the unsatisfactory position in which he was placed in respect to his authority over the Chaplains of the convict establishment at Bermuda, it still remains to be decided whether the Chaplains of Her Majesty's dockyard, or naval yard, at that place are bound to recognize the Episcopal jurisdiction of the Bishop of Newfoundland over them.

Mr. Gladstone directs me to request that you would move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to signify to him their opinion whether there is any objection to the exercise by the Bishop of the same degree of control and authority over the Naval Chaplain at Bermuda as has been admitted with regard to the Chaplains there having the spiritual charge of the convicts.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Lyttelton.*

— No. 9. —

(No. 8.)

No. 9.
Earl Grey to Governor Reid.
8 August 1846.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Reid*.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 August 1846.

IN reference to your despatch, No. 25,* of the 1st June, on the subject of the authority of the Bishop of Newfoundland over the Chaplain of the dockyard at Bermuda, I have to inform you, that, having brought under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the proposal that the Chaplain should receive a license from the Bishop of Newfounland, their Lordships have stated, "that it has always been the practice of the Naval Departments to consider the Chaplains of the dockyards under their own control, and that their Lordships see no reason in the present instance in departing from that rule."

* Page 20.

You will be pleased to communicate a copy of this decision to the Bishop for his information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 10. —

(No. 41.)

No. 10.
Governor Elliot to Earl Grey.
19 April 1849.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Elliot* to Earl *Grey*.

Bermuda, 19 April 1849.
(Received, 22 May 1849.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter which I have recently received from the Bishop of Newfoundland, requesting that the enclosed communications shall be transmitted to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Elliot.*

II.
North American Colonies.

BERMUDA.

Enclosure 1, in No. 10.

Encl. 1, in No. 10.

Sir, Bermuda, 18 April 1849.

I HAVE the honour of submitting to your Excellency a copy of a letter, which I desire, with your Excellency's consent, to forward to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It may be right to mention that I have submitted my letter to Vice-Admiral the Earl Dundonald, with a request that it may be forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

It will be further my duty to submit a copy of my letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Newfoundland*

His Excellency the Governor
of Bermuda.

Enclosure 2, in No. 10.

Encl. 2, in No. 10.

My Lord, Bermuda, 18 April 1849.

I HAVE the honour of submitting to your Lordship a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the subject of a despatch addressed by your Lordship to the late Governor of Bermuda, dated 8th August 1846.

I earnestly request your Lordship's kind attention to the letter, with a hope that your Lordship's influence will be used to forward an object, which, if I know anything of myself, I pursue with no selfish purpose, but out of a sincere wish to fulfil the trust reposed in me, for the good of the Church, and the glory of God. It will be manifest, I think, that the position of the Chaplain of the dockyard is very anomalous, and I trust it will be further manifest that the Bishop ought to have authority over him, as directed and granted by Her Majesty's Letters Patent.

I shall be very thankful to know that my views are approved and seconded by your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Newfoundland.*

The Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 10.

Encl. 3, in No. 10.

My Lords, Bermuda, 16 April 1849.

I HAVE the honour of receiving from his Excellency, the late Governor of Bermuda (so long ago as 30 October 1846) a copy of the subjoined despatch, addressed to his Excellency by Earl Grey, in August of that year.

"Sir, Downing-street, 8 August 1846.

"IN reference to your despatch, No. 25, of the first of June, on the subject of the authority of the Bishop of Newfoundland over the Chaplain of the dockyard at Bermuda, I have to inform you that, having brought under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the proposal that the Chaplain should receive a license from the Bishop of Newfoundland, their Lordships have stated, that it has always been the practice of the Naval Department to consider the Chaplains of the dockyards under their own control, and that their Lordships see no reason in the present instance for departing from that rule.

"You will be pleased to communicate a copy of this decision to the Bishop for his information.

"Governor Reid,
&c. &c. &c."

"I have, &c.
(signed) "*Grey.*"

I did not think it right to trouble your Lordships with any remarks upon this despatch until I should return to Bermuda; and I would gladly have been altogether spared the necessity of doing so; but I cannot, consistently with my sense of duty, be silent in reference to a decision which affects so intimately no inconsiderable portion (equivalent in all respects to a parish) of my spiritual charge in these islands.

It is, I trust, unnecessary, and certainly would be useless, to disclaim all personal feeling in the matter. They who could not give me credit for higher motives without an assurance to that effect would hardly give credit to my assurance.

My endeavour shall be to supply and submit to your Lordships some reasons why the Chaplain of the dockyard at Ireland Island should receive the Bishop's license, and be subject to his jurisdiction. And to these reasons I respectfully, but earnestly, invite your Lordship's kind and patient consideration.

1. By Her Majesty's letters patent the Bishop has "full power and authority to grant licenses to officiate to all rectors, curates, ministers, and chaplains of all the churches or chapels, or other places within the said diocese, wherein Divine service shall be celebrated according to the rites and Liturgy of the Church of England, and to visit all rectors, curates,

curates, ministers, and chaplains, and all priests in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident within the said diocese, with all and all manner of jurisdiction, power, and coercion ecclesiastical that may be requisite in the premises; as also to call before him at such competent days, hours, and places, when and so often as to him shall seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid rectors, curates, ministers and chaplains, priests and deacons, or any of them," &c.

Your Lordships will perceive that the Bishop's authority by these letters patent is the same with respect to all chaplains resident within the said diocese, as to rectors, curates, &c.; and authority so given cannot, I conceive, be relinquished without a dereliction of duty.

2. I will now show your Lordships how the peculiar circumstances of Ireland Island render the office and functions of the dockyard Chaplain there very different from the office and functions of the dockyard chaplains in England, and demand episcopal cognizance and control.

There is a resident population of about 650 souls in Ireland Island (exclusive of the soldiers), and a school of about 80 chidren, all under the spiritual charge of the chaplain; in all respects (except that, unhappily, there is no church in the island), as in a parish at home. There is a consecrated cemetery, a parsonage house, and a resident (or supposed resident) clergyman, who should (it is presumed) preach, administer the sacraments, visit the sick, and bury the dead, according to the rules and services of the English Church. By removing the clergyman from episcopal superintendence and control, his flock, of course, is removed also. I think these circumstances can hardly be known generally to your Lordships: they constitute, I imagine, a broad and important distinction and difference between the dockyards in England and Bermuda.

3. The difference has been brought out in a rather embarrassing way during my present visitation. I have, of course, held confirmation, and there were not less than 48 candidates for confirmation (besides ten soldiers) in Ireland Island. If the Chaplain had not been here to prepare these candidates, I should have had no right to inquire into his mode of preparing them, &c. He might have told me that he had received no license from me, and that he was "under the control of the Naval Department." It has not happened both in this and my former visitation that the Chaplain was not in residence, and his substitute, who prepared and presented the candidates, was a clergyman holding my license, and of course subject to my control as his diocesan.

Had the Chaplain been himself here, as I could not have required him to present any candidates if he had not been so disposed, I should not have felt at liberty to receive them on his presentation had be been so disposed. I beg to refer your Lordships to a letter (a copy of which is subjoined), which I addressed to the officiating clergyman, who in Mr. Campbell's absence prepared and presented the candidates. I did not, of course, confirm on Ireland Island, but received the candidates at the churches in Bermuda—I am afraid at considerable inconvenience to them.

4. This is the third time I had visited Bermuda, and my stay each time has averaged four months; and on neither of these occasions has the Chaplain been here, except on my second visitation for about a month, just long enough to assert his independence of ecclesiastical authority. Mr. Campbell has now been absent (I believe the third time since his appointment in 1846) upwards of 11 months. Fortunately his place has been filled, and well filled, on this occasion, but I believe it is the first time that any substitute has been provided. The Chaplain's public services have been in some sort performed for the Chaplain to the convicts, who has just enough duty of his own. It may be right to add, that he (the Chaplain to the convicts) would not be permitted again to take that additional duty.

5. It is quite within the range of possibility (if I should not rather say of probability), that some chaplain or clergyman officiating in the dockyard, may be accused of preaching, or otherwise inculcating, unsound doctrine. The consideration that he is not likely to do so, (I mean not likely to preach, or inculcate, unsound doctrine) does not make it any more unlikely that he may be accused or suspected of doing so. In that case is it intended to impose on the Admiral the duty of determining the orthodoxy or otherwise of his sermon? or on whom will that duty devolve?

6. A very short time ago, an American clergyman visited Bermuda, and though I took care to inform him that I could give him no leave or license to officiate in Ireland Island, he nevertheless did officiate there. Your Lordships may perhaps be aware that this proceeding is contrary to the law, and I need hardly say is of dangerous precedent; but I did not feel myself further at liberty to interfere.

7. The late Governor, Lieutenant-colonel Reid, distinctly saw and acknowledged the propriety and expediency of placing the Chaplain under the Bishop's control, and strongly recommended it in a despatch to the Colonial Office. Her Majesty's then Secretary of State entirely concurred in his Excellency's view. It would, I am sure, be an offence to your Lordships to suppose that, because the Chaplain is paid by or through your Lordships, therefore he must be kept under naval supremacy and control. No patrons in England would choose, I think, (even if the law allowed it) to withdraw a clergyman and his flock from Episcopal direction and protection on such a plea.

May I respectfully ask your Lordships on what grounds it is desired that the Chaplain should be removed from the Bishop's jurisdiction and control? I will honestly confess,

II.
North American Colonies.
BERMUDA.

that if Mr. Campbell had been under my control, he would not have been permitted to absent himself from his important charge as he has done. But if your Lordships' wish and intention be, that the Chaplain should perform his duty to his charge and your Lordships, I humbly conceive the ancient and tried plan of placing him under the direction and control of his superior officer in the church, would be more in accordance with the usage in other departments, and, with God's blessing, more effectual for the desired end.

Will your Lordships allow me to express my most earnest desire that, whether or not I may be permitted to officiate therein, a church may now at length be erected on Ireland Island? Will the Naval Department consent, that while thousands and ten thousands are expended, and I doubt not well expended, for defence and convenience, the worship of Almighty God should still be conducted in a wretched store?

Praying your Lordships to interpret my purpose charitably and kindly,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Newfoundland.*

The Right Hon. the Lords Commmissioners of the Admiralty.

Copy of a LETTER addressed to the Officiating Clergyman at the Dockyard, Ireland Island, and referred to in the foregoing.

Reverend and dear Sir, Bermuda, 6 March 1849.

IN consenting to receive the candidates for confirmation from Ireland Island, I think it right to state that I could not have done so if you had not received a license from my commissary, and thereby subjected yourself to my control as your diocesan.

Had Mr. Campbell himself been in residence, I could not have received the candidates on his recommendation, but must have required them to be presented and prepared by some one of my clergy, whose proceedings in the premises I should have been at liberty to investigate.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Newfoundland.*

Rev. H. B. Tristram.

— No. 11. —

No. 11.
H. Merivale, Esq., to Capt. Hamilton, R.N., 6 June 1849.

COPY of a LETTER from *H. Merivale,* Esq. to Captain *Hamilton,* R.N.

Sir, Downing-street, 6 June 1849.

THE Bishop of Newfoundland having forwarded to this department the copy of a letter which he has recently addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, respecting his episcopal authority over the Chaplain in attendance on the convicts in the dockyard at Bermuda, I am directed to state, that Lord Grey would be glad to be informed of the answer which their Lordships may think proper to return to the Bishop upon this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale.*

— No. 12. —

(No. 316.)

No. 12.
Earl Grey to Governor Elliot.
19 July 1849.
* Page 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Elliot.*

Sir, Downing-street, 19 July 1849.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 41,* of the 19th of April, enclosing, at the request of the Bishop of Newfoundland, the copy of a letter which he has addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, respecting his Lordship's episcopal authority over the Chaplain in attendance upon the convicts in the dockyard at Bermuda.

Having referred this letter for the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty, I transmit herewith, for the purpose of being communicated to the Bishop, a copy of their Lordships' reply.

12 July 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure in No. 12.

Sir, Admiralty, 12 July 1849.

With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing a copy of the letter which the Bishop of Newfoundland states that he has addressed to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, claiming authority over the Chaplain of the dockyard at Bermuda, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that no trace of the letter from the Bishop can be found in this department, consequently no answer has been returned to his Lordship. My Lords, however, do not consider that there are any peculiar circumstances belonging to the Chaplaincy at Bermuda of such a nature as to require them to place those appointed to that situation on a different footing from the other Chaplains of Her Majesty's dockyards; but their Lordships will be ready to receive and give every proper consideration at all times to such representations as to the manner in which the duties are performed, as the Bishop of Newfoundland may, in the exercise of his episcopal functions, think proper to make.

Encl. in No. 21.

I have, &c.

B. Hawes, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *J. Parker.*

— No. 13. —

(No. 69.)

No. 13.
Governor Elliot to Earl Grey.
15 August 1848.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor *Elliot* to Earl *Grey.*

Bermuda, 15 August 1848.

My Lord, (Received, 5 Sept. 1848.)

I have the honour to transmit the copy of a letter which I have received from the Rev. Mr. Morrison, a Presbyterian Minister resident here, upon the difficulty respecting the performance of funeral ceremonies (except those of the Church of England) in the churchyards attached to the parish churches of this colony, and in the burial ground at Ireland Island.

I also forward a copy of my reply to Mr. Morrison, and of a letter which I have addressed to the Rev. Dr. Tucker, the Ecclesiastical Commissary, upon this subject.

As respects the burial ground at Ireland belonging to the Admiralty, and quite remote from the room used for a chapel, I have a persuasion that the Vice-Admiral commanding-in-chief will readily support Mr. Morrison's request. And when their Lordships consider that the Garrison there consists chiefly of detachments of a gallant Scotch regiment, I am sure it will be judged that there is an immediate practical necessity for this attention to their feelings.

I am unable to say whether it is competent to the Bishop to extend the same indulgence in the case of the churchyards attached to the parish churches in this colony, but I sincerely hope that it may be in his Lordship's power to do so.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Elliot.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 13.

Encl. 1, in No. 13.

Sir, Warwick, 9 August 1848.

As the subject of a new burial ground, or liberty to bury in the old, according to the forms and rites of our own Church, is still under consideration, I, with the view of being able to bring about this desirable object, take the freedom to lay before your Excellency what I have just now read in the Witness or Guardian newspaper, of date 27 May 1848, in reference to a similar case in Leghorn.

In Leghorn, the Reverend Mr. Stewart still continues to labour single handed in the ministry; but he never flags or wearies, and the congregation continues to prosper, while the rights and privileges of Presbyterians can no where be in more judicious hands than in those of our friends in Leghorn. An instance of this the Committee take this opportunity of mentioning.

"The Bishop of Gibraltar having consecrated the burial ground in Leghorn, objection was made by the Episcopalian authorities to the use of the ground by Presbyterians, without conforming to the burial rites and ceremonies of the Church of England. As the burial ground is private property, held under British authority, this was resisted, and complained of, and after much correspondence, in which great judgment and discretion was manifested by our friends in Leghorn, the claims of the Presbyterians were at length acknowledged, and the gratifying intelligence communicated in a letter from Lord Palmerston to this effect, 'that there is to be no hindrance to the members of the Free Church using such British burial ground with such rites as they may choose.'"

II.
North American Colonies.
BERMUDA.

I have no wish whatever to lay our case before either the Right honourable Fox Maule, Secretary of War, or yet before Lord Palmerston, especially without first consulting your Excellency; but certainly if we are excluded the privilege of burying our dead, and especially the soldiers, both at St. George's and Ireland Island, unless we submit to the forms and rites of a church to which we do not belong, it is but right that the case should be represented to the authorities at home.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Morrison.*

His Excellency Governor Elliot,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2, in No. 13.

Enclosure 2, in No. 13.

Sir, Mount Langton, 11 August 1848

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 9th instant, and trust it must be unnecessary to assure you of my full concurrence in the reasonableness of your appeal, and my hearty efforts towards its accomplishment.

In the instance to which you advert, the burial ground is probably attached to the Consulate at Leghorn, and therefore under the direct control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It can, of course, be no matter of surprise to me, that any branch of Her Majesty's Government should readily grant to the remains of our countrymen deceased abroad the mournful hospitality of a resting place, and to their kindred the consoling reflection that the last offices of religion had been performed according to the rites of that persuasion in which their departed friends had gone to their peace.

As respects the interment at Ireland, of soldiers or other persons deceased in Her Majesty's service (not belonging to the Church of England), your proper course would be to apply to the Vice-Admiral commanding-in-chief, with a request that his Lordship will be pleased to submit the matter to the consideration of the Admiralty, and I can be hazarding very little in expressing my own opinion that such an appeal will be favourably entertained.

In the case of burial grounds attached to the churches in this colony, the request for the relief you seek must be addressed to other quarters, and I shall not fail to do so without loss of time.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Elliot,* Governor.

The Reverend James Morrison.

Encl. 3, in No. 13.

Enclosure 3, in No. 13.

Sir, Mount Langton, 15 August 1848.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter, which I have received from the Reverend Mr. Morrison, and of my reply: may I request you to transmit this correspondence to the Bishop.

In the cemeteries in the United Kingdom the ministers of all persuasions perform the funeral ceremonies according to their own forms, though I am aware that a different practice obtains in the churchyards.

A forward place in all example of charity and peace, and in all sacrifice of prejudice, has ever yet been steadfastly maintained by the Church of England. If, therefore, it should be lawfully competent to his Lordship to extend the system of the cemeteries in England to our churchyards, I am assured it will give him cordial personal satisfaction to afford such a proof of his consideration for the feelings of all classes of this community.

It has been suggested to me, that other denominations of Christians do not extend this privilege to ministers in dissent from them; but I answered that the Church of England, for the happiness of mankind, had always exercised the noble freedom of meeting the spirit and works of toleration, which are her purest grace and her strong foundations, by her own standard of wisdom and charity.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Elliot,* Governor.

The Reverend Dr. Tucker,
Ecclesiastical Commissary.

— No. 14. —

No. 14.
Earl Grey to Governor Elliot.
9 Sept. 1848.
* Page 25.

(No. 219.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Elliot.*

Sir, Downing-street, 9 September 1848.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 69, of the 15th* ultimo, with enclosures, reporting a difficulty which has arisen in Bermuda to the burial of Presbyterians according to the rites of their Church, in the parish burying grounds of the Church of England in that colony. As the measures you have taken may possibly meet the present difficulty, and prevent the recurrence of similar complaints,

plaints, I think it would be premature on my part to take any active steps in the matter. I shall therefore await the result of the application you have recommended Mr. Morrison to make to the Vice-Admiral on the station, and your own reference to the Ecclesiastical Commissary.

I have only at present to add, that if the steps you have taken should prove insufficient to remedy the grievance complained of, it will be necessary to resort to some other means of doing so.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 15. —

(No. 75.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Elliot* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 15.
Governor Elliot to Earl Grey, 12 July 1850.
* Page 26.

Bermuda, 12 July 1850.
(Received, 5 August 1850.)

My Lord,

REQUESTING to refer to your Lordship's despatch, No. 219* (9th September 1848), I have now the honour to express the opinion that it is much to be desired Her Majesty's Government should issue immediate orders for the free use of the garrison grave-yard at St. George's, belonging to the Crown, by the ministers of all denominations of Christians with which the deceased, being in the public service, were in communion. At present funeral rites can only be performed by a minister of the Church of England, upon the reasoning, as I understand, that the grave-yard was consecrated by a Bishop of that Church, and thence it is inferred that the property has passed from Her Majesty's Government. A similar prohibition has hitherto obtained at Ireland Island, but I am convinced that evil consequences will ensue unless it is speedily relaxed. I ought to mention here, that both these grave-yards are remote from any church, and that the one in question, at St. George's, has no connexion with the parish churchyard, which is contiguous to the church.

2. In your Lordship's despatch, No. 219, reference is made to the late Mr. Morrison's complaint concerning the refusal to permit the burial of Presbyterians in the churchyard of this colony, except according to the rites of the Church of England. But it should be explained that Mr. Morrison's chief and probably only remediable complaint, by official interposition, was against the refusal to suffer him to minister in the grave-yard at Ireland totally unconnected with any church belonging to the colony, and belonging to and appropriated by the Crown for the use of a community belonging to the public service, and necessarily composed of all denominations of Christians.

3. As regards interment in the parish churchyards of the colony according to any other rites than those of the Church of England, I believe I am correct in saying that it cannot be performed except by permission of the clergy and people of those churches, and it is, I think, certain that there is no disposition as yet at Bermuda to concede such a point.

4. I have consulted the Attorney-general respecting this alleged alienation of the property by the ceremonial consecration, as well as concerning the performance of funeral rites by other ministers than those of the Church of England in the garrison grave-yard at St. George's, and in the grave-yard at Ireland Island, and he concurs with me that there is no question respecting the full rights of the Crown over both these grave-yards; that the performance of funeral rites by other ministers than those of the Church of England is altogether matter for the disposal of Her Majesty's Government, and that there is no ground to believe that permission would be refused to the ministers of any Christian denomination with which persons deceased in the public service were in communion.

5. I forward the copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Vice-Admiral commanding-in-chief on this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Elliot.*

II.
North American Colonies.

BERMUDA.

Encl. in No. 15.

Enclosure in No. 15.

My Lord, Bermuda, 11 July 1850.

A CIRCUMSTANCE has lately occurred concerning the rites of sepulture by other ministers than those of the Church of England in the garrison grave-yard at St. George's, belonging to the Crown, which might have been attended with agitating and unseemly consequences; and it therefore becomes my duty to appeal to your Lordship to give directions that there should be no obstruction to the performance of funeral rites in the grave-yard at Ireland Island by the Roman-catholic, Presbyterian, or ministers of any other denomination of Christians with which the deceased was in communion.

2. It seems to have been erroneously supposed that the act of consecration by a Bishop of the Church of England had vested the property of these two grave-yards at St. George's and Ireland Island in the Church, or the representative of the Church for the time being. But the act of consecration has no such effect: it dedicates the ground, indeed, to the service of God; but it seems not repugnant to that service, but, on the contrary, very consonant with our duty to God that the bodies of the dead should be laid side by side in peace and charity, according to the form of faith in which men lived.

3. The late Presbyterian minister, Mr. Morrison, made a representation to me on this subject, as respects the grave-yard at Ireland Island, and I referred him to your Lordship, informing him that I was well assured that his reasonable demand would have your Lordship's best support with the Board of Admiralty. I also communicated with the Secretary of State upon the same topic, and, as may be readily supposed, his Lordship signified his entire concurrence in my opinions, and expressed his readiness to afford them his support if necessary.

4. I should inform your Lordship, too, that I have consulted the Attorney-general of this colony upon this subject, and he has expressed an opinion in the strongest terms to the same effect as my own. The case of the churchyards is subject to entirely different construction. Churchyards form part of the freeholds of the Rectors; and howsoever much it may be wished that no prejudice of this kind should exist as respects the performance of funeral rites in them by other ministers than those of the Church of England, those places fall strictly under the legal character of private property, and cannot be entered for such purposes except by permission.

5. But the garrison grave-yards of St. George's, and the grave-yard at Ireland belong to the Crown, and have been appropriated by the Crown as places of general interment for persons deceased in the public service. It is not to be supposed for a moment that Her Majesty's Government would refuse to the kindred of deceased soldiers or sailors the consolation of the rites of sepulture according to the faith of their fathers; and I need not press upon your Lordship's attention the ill consequences which could not fail to arise if this subject were to grow into heated discussion amongst a body of soldiers, and their ministers following different forms of Christianity.

6. It was remarked to me in some discussions which took place on this subject two years since, that other denominations did not extend these privileges in places within their control to the Clergy of the Church of England: I observed that I was sorry to hear it, but at all events it was plain that Her Majesty's Government would never take those rules for the measure of their conduct concerning the free use of grave-yards established in communities, dependent upon them, composed of all denominations of Christians. Serving the Crown with equal fidelity during their lifetime, it will never be questioned that the feelings of their relations and their own remains are entitled to equal consideration when they pass to that account where there is no respect of persons.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Elliot.*

Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 16. —

(No. 431.)

No. 16.
Earl Grey to Governor Elliot.
17 Sept. 1850.
* Page 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Elliot.*

Sir, Downing-street, 17 September 1850.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 75,* of the 12th July, in which you recommend that immediate orders should be issued for the free use of the garrison grave-yards at St. George's and at Ireland Island for the burial of persons who have died in the public service, according to the rites of their respective churches.

Her Majesty's Government having taken this subject into their consideration, are of opinion that there should be no obstruction to the performance of burial rites in grave-yards belonging to the Crown on account of the religious faith of the

the deceased. You will therefore give such instructions, or take such steps, as may be necessary for throwing open the use of the grave-yard at St. George's to all persons dying in the public service, of whatever religious denomination they may have been. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have, as you will perceive from the accompanying copies of their communication to me, given corresponding orders on this subject to the Vice-Admiral commanding on the British North American station.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

Sir, Downing-street, 21 August 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Governor of Bermuda, urging the propriety of conceding the free use of the grave-yards belonging to the Crown at St. George's and at Ireland for the burial of persons who had been in the public service according to the rites of their respective Churches. Encl. 1, in No. 16.

I am desired to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Lord Grey thinks that the propriety of assenting to this recommendation is beyond doubt, and he hopes, therefore, that their Lordships will have no objection to grant immediately the necessary authority for opening, as is proposed, the use of the grave-yards at Ireland Island, which is understood to belong to their Lordships' department; Lord Grey will then issue similar directions respecting the grave-yard at St. George's.

I am to request that you will acquaint me with such steps as may be adopted on this subject, in order that the Governor may be informed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. F. Elliot.*

Captain Hamilton, R.N.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 16.

Sir, Admiralty, 9 September 1850.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, transmitting copy of a despatch from the Governor of Bermuda, urging the propriety of conceding the free use of the grave-yards belonging to the Crown, for the burial of persons according to the rites of their respective churches, and conveying the request of Earl Grey that directions may be given for opening, as is proposed, the use of the grave-yard at Ireland Island; I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of Lord Grey, the copy of a letter to Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, desiring him to direct the Chaplain to give permission to any recognized minister of a dissenting christian Congregation to perform the funeral rites over the bodies of any persons allowed to be buried in the grave-yard at Ireland Island. Encl. 2, in No. 16.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. A. B. Hamilton.*

T. F. Elliot, Esq., &c. &c. &c.
Colonial Office.

Sub-enclosure to Enclosure 2, in No. 16.

My Lord, Admiralty, 9 September 1850.

THE Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, having informed my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that a complaint has been made, that persons dying in the communion of some dissenting body, are not allowed to be buried in the grave-yard at Ireland Island, according to the rites of the body to which they belong; I am commanded by their Lordships to signify their direction to your Lordship, provided no legal impediment exists, to acquaint the Chaplain, that it is the wish of my Lords that he shall give permission to any recognized minister of a Presbyterian, Romish, or other dissenting congregation to perform the funeral rites over the bodies of any persons allowed to be buried in the grave-yard at Ireland Island, who have, at the close of their lives, been members of the religious community to which such minister belongs.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. A. B. Hamilton.*

Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

II.
North American Colonies.

— No. 17. —

No. 17.
Governor Elliot to Earl Grey.
13 Dec. 1850.

(No. 136.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor *Elliot* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, Bermuda, 13 December 1850.

By the desire of the Bishop of Newfoundland, who is now here, I have the honour to transmit a letter objecting to the late instructions for the use of the garrison grave-yard at St. George's, and the grave-yard at Ireland Island, by other ministers than those of the Church of England.

2. If there had been any special appropriation of these grave-yards by Her Majesty's Government for the sole use of Chaplains in communion with the Church of England, no doubt could have arisen as to the perfectness of the right claimed by the Bishop; but that was not the case, and therefore when the claim was put forward by other ministers to bury the remains of persons deceased in the Queen's service, to whom it had been their duty to officiate, being alive, I could not suppose that Her Majesty's Government would reject such a natural and reasonable request, because this exclusive privilege had been assumed and exercised since the consecration of the ground by a Bishop of the Church of England 25 years past.

3. Sensible that this state of circumstances was producing pernicious consequences on the minds of persons of other persuasions belonging to the Queen's service, I deemed it my duty to draw the subject under your Lordship's notice; and when it is considered that questions of the same nature in other parts of the world had been similarly disposed of by Her Majesty's Government, I certainly did hope that the matter would be left at rest. Nobody, however, can be better aware than myself, or more ready to admit the high sense of duty which always influences the Bishop of Newfoundland, and it has been painful to me to record any difference of opinion on this or any other topic with a person for whom I entertain so much regard.

I beg leave to transmit a copy of my reply to his Lordship's letter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Elliot*.

Encl. 1, in No. 17.

Enclosure 1, in No. 17.

Sir, Bermuda, 2 December 1850.

I have been recently made acquainted with a general order, dated Bermuda, October 22d, directing that, "Agreeably to a despatch received by his Excellency the Governor from the Secretary to the Colonies, the remains of all officers and soldiers deceased at St. George's, of whatever religious denomination they may have been, may in future be buried in the garrison grave-yard there, according to the rites of their respective churches."

2. As this grave-yard was consecrated by the Bishop of Nova Scotia (so long ago as 1826) as and for a place of burial according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, and has ever since been so held and used (of which fact Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies may not be fully aware), I would respectfully beg leave to offer a few considerations on the subject, with a request that they may be forwarded to the Colonial Office.

(1.) With regard to the justice and propriety of directing "That the remains of all officers and soldiers, of whatever religious denomination they may have been, may in future be buried according to the rites of their respective churches," I trust it is unnecessary for me to say that the order has my entire and cordial approval, and I would gladly do all in my power to give it full effect. It seems to me as expedient and reasonable that persons of different religious denominations should be buried according to the rites of their respective churches as that the members of the Established Church should be buried according to their rites. I desire no preference or distinction at all. But,

(2.) With regard to the justice and propriety of directing that the remains of all officers and soldiers deceased at St. George's be buried in the garrison grave-yard there according to the rites of their respective churches, I entertain a different opinion, and I feel it my duty to remonstrate against the general order on the following grounds:—

1st. It is contrary to the rules of the Established Church to admit to the buildings and grounds set apart for their services the rites of other churches under that large title "of whatever religious denomination." It is almost superfluous to say, that while the Church, by such exclusiveness, designs to promote the interests of true religion, and the edification of

of her own household of faith, she does not intend to prevent the exercise and exhibition of any rites or services in the places frequented by the parties who approve them. But the Church of England regards the rites of some churches as superstitious, and of others as defective, and therefore to our power we prevent, or protest against, their celebration, or observance, in the same buildings and grounds with ours, and among our own people.

2d. It has happened, and may happen again, that the bodies of several soldiers have been brought for interment to this grave-yard at the same time. Now, if these parties, "of whatever religious denomination," are to be buried in this small grave-yard (for it is a very small one), at the same time, according to the rites of their respective churches, it is easy to foresee that great confusion may arise, where hitherto all has been done decently and in order.

3d. That this grave-yard has been duly consecrated as and for a place of burial according to the rites and ceremonies of the united Church of England and Ireland as by law established. The consecration was celebrated by the late Bishop of Nova Scotia in the beginning of the year of 1826, not by the permission only, but at the request of the military and other authorities; and further, the right and duty of burying in this grave-yard have been considered to appertain ever since to the Military Chaplain, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church. After so many years, a demand has been set up by ministers of other denominations not to bury their dead according to the rites of their respective churches (which none of us would oppose or object to), but to enter this grave-yard, and to perform their rites (superstitious or otherwise) on the same footing, and it may be at the same time, with the Military Chaplain and the services of the Church. Those who are anxious to gain or to grant this admixture of the ministers and rites of whatever religious denomination may contend that the ground was never legally conveyed to the Church of England, and therefore that we cannot make good a claim to its exclusive use. We do not contend for a legal title (which in the nature of the case was not to be expected); but we believe that it is neither just nor wise that ground consecrated at the request of the proper authorities, a quarter of a century ago, and used and occupied all these years by the Military Chaplains, and now nearly full, should be thrown open to the ministers and rites of "whatever religious denomination." We do not understand how justice or charity can neglect such a prescriptive and moral title, any ground of a defect (if it be so) in the legal one. How many of our churches and churchyards have none other to show? But,

3. There would be more reason for this great and sudden change if we had not the means of otherwise accommodating those persons who demand it. There is, sir, abundance of ground available for burying in the immediate vicinity of the present graveyard. It is plain also that additional space will soon be required, and we are given to understand that the next regiment stationed here will contain a large proportion of Roman-Catholics. I would therefore venture to suggest and request that a new grave-yard be provided for those who desire the rites and ministers of their respective churches, and one in every respect equal, or, if need be, superior to that consecrated for the members of the Church of England. Such a measure would

(1.) Prevent the admixture of religious rites and services, which the Church objects to, and which tends to confusion.

(2.) Prevent the setting aside of the Act of Consecration, and the order grounded upon it, (which has been maintained without interruption so many years), which it is presumed nothing but necessity would justify.

(3.) Meet the wants and wishes of the parties desiring to be buried with the rites of their respective churches.

(4.) Provide additional accommodation, which will soon be needed, for all parties; the Military Chaplain retaining the use of the consecrated ground, and the new claimants of other denominations frequenting the new one.

4. If we wait for a new grave-yard till the present is completely full (as I could not consecrate the new one for persons of "whatever religious denominations,") the members of our church must be buried in unconsecrated ground, which is offensive to our religious feelings, (and will not our religious feelings be as much respected as those of other churches and denominations?) while our consecrated ground will have been used up by those who do not value our episcopal consecration, but the reverse. If a portion may be consecrated for the members of the Church of England, it seems hard indeed that we should not be allowed to keep the portion already consecrated for that purpose.

5. Respectfully requesting that these considerations, and the petition grounded upon them, may be submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Newfoundland.*

His Excellency the Governor of Bermuda,
&c. &c. &c.

II.
North American Colonies.

BERMUDA.
Encl. 2, in No. 17

Enclosure 2, in No. 17.

My Lord, Mount Langton, 6 December 1850.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter of the 2d instant, and agreeably to your Lordship's desire I shall transmit it to the Right honourable the Secretary of State; at the same time it will be just to myself to notice that I could not have invoked the interposition of her Majesty's Government in this or any other matter on an imperfect exhibition of facts, so far as these facts were within my knowledge; and I must further be permitted to observe, that your Lordship has added nothing to the information already before the Queen's Government in these respects.

2. The circumstances of the case, as detailed either by your Lordship, or by myself, may be summed up in the succinct statement that these graveyards were consecrated by a Bishop of the Church of England about 25 years since, and that thenceforwards no other ministers, except those of our own church, had been permitted to officiate there. From this condition of things followed the conclusion, that the kindred and friends of a considerable portion of persons deceased in the public service, whose remains are interred there, have been deprived of the Christian and the civil right, as I understand it, and of the consolation, as it is to be hoped and believed most men would feel it to be, that they should be laid by the side of their comrades, according to the various forms of faith in which they had passed to their peace.

3. Your Lordship, I am happy to see, cordially approves of the instructions of her Majesty's Government that the remains of all officers and soldiers, of whatever religious denomination they may have been, may in future be buried according to the rites of their respective churches; and therefore the remonstrance now to be transmitted is directed only against the celebration of funeral rites or ceremonies in these consecrated graveyards belonging to the Crown, by any other person than a minister of our own Church. I observe, too, that this remonstrance is founded mainly, if not altogether, on the ground that the Church of England regard the rites of some churches as superstitious, and of others as defective. But it is to be considered that the rites of the Church of England are also upon various accounts held by other churches or denominations of Christians to be superstitious or defective. Indeed, we might well remind ourselves in refusing to our Christian brethren the fellowship of the grave, and to their kindred the consolations of a last prayer according to their rights of conscience, that there have been serious differences of opinion, and some divergence of practice amongst the most illustrious members of the Church of England, both ecclesiastical and lay, concerning portions of our liturgy, and concerning the manner of its celebration. If, then, ministers professing other forms of faith are ready and desirous to inter their dead in a graveyard consecrated according to the forms of the Church of England, I think that they either assent to the sanctity or the decorum of that ceremonial, or at least manifest a touching, and in my mind an instructive proof of their willingness to avoid contentions or hesitations (into which it is difficult for the wisest or most calm amongst us to detect how much of human passion or mistaken motive may have entered), before the solemn teaching of the grave that the fashion of this world passeth away. If we may not lay the dead together in charity, it is certain that the quick will live in distrust or estrangement; or worse, in malice and hatred.

4. Your Lordship reminds me that it has happened, and it may happen again, that the bodies of several soldiers have been brought for interment at this graveyard at the same time, and it is pressed that if these parties, of whatever religious denomination, be buried in this small graveyard at the same time, according to the rites of their respective churches, great confusion may arise, where hitherto all has been done decently and in order. I wish it may satisfy your Lordship's scruples in this particular to reflect, that there is nothing in the terms of the order to disturb the establishment of the simple rule by the authority of the Commanding Officer, that only one interment should take place at the same time, and that the precedence should be given in the order of priority of application. If, however, the graveyards were large enough to admit of the interment of several bodies at the same time, I do not perceive that there would be anything more distressful to the feelings of members of the Church of England, in the simultaneous celebration of different forms of interment, than may probably happen every day of the year in the large cemeteries in the neighbourhood of the great towns in England; on the contrary, I share in an opinion held by large numbers of persons in communion with the Church of England, that the interment of all classes of Christians in the same burial-ground, according to the ritual of their respective churches, is a material step towards that better brotherly kindness amongst men, and worship of God in the unity of the spirit, unspeakably transcending the advantages of mere uniformity of exterior ceremonial, taken in its best signification of rather meagre helpfulness for any good purpose, and exaggeratingly enjoined or ill understood too likely to lapse into perilous superstition.

5. Your Lordship contends, that it is neither just nor wise that ground consecrated at the request of the proper authorities a quarter of a century ago, and used and occupied all that time by the Military Chaplain, and now nearly full, should be thrown open to the ministers and rites of whatever religious denomination. But dismissing with your Lordship's usual frankness, the position of which I heard something two years since, that the act of consecration involved a legal title, your Lordship still urges the difficulty of understanding how such a prescriptive and moral title can be neglected in justice or charity, or any ground of a defect

(if

(if it be so), in a legal title. If there has been any failure of justice or charity herein, I am chargeable with recommending it. I shall therefore speak to this point with the plainness with which your Lordship has declared your own views, and which it becomes me to employ in vindication of my own representations to the Queen's Government.

6. The act of consecration dedicates the ground to the service of God; and your Lordship, whose just praise it is always to speak and act fearlessly according to your conscience, must give me leave to observe, that according to the dictates of my conscience, it seemed, and still seems, to be more consonant with the service of God, and with the obligations of justice and charity, that the Ministers of all forms of Christian faith should be allowed to bury the remains of officers, soldiers, or other persons deceased in the Queen's Service, according to the forms of belief in which they lived, in a graveyard the property of their common Sovereign, than that this graveyard should be held exclusively for the use of a Chaplain in communion with the Church of England. And when the mere flux of time since this privilege has been exercised is advanced in demand for its illimitable continuance. I cannot but remark, that a like plea has ever been urged in defence of things unsustainable; and for the happiness of mankind, and above all, for that of the people in communion with the Reformed Churches, has ever been temperately but firmly over-ruled on satisfaction of its insufficiency, calmly reached.

7. Your Lordship observes, that if we wait for a new graveyard till the present is completely full, the members of our church deceased in the Queen's service, must be buried in unconsecrated ground, because you could not consecrate a new one for persons of whatever religious denomination. It would therefore follow, that the members of our Church deceased in the Queen's service, must be buried under circumstances painful to the religious feelings of their friends or kindred; and your Lordship then asks, whether our religious feelings will not be as much respected as those of other denominations. I can only heartily hope they may; neither can I suppose that such a result as your Lordship has conjectured would necessarily ensue, looking to the fact, that this is by no means a singular instance of the performance of funeral rites by the ministers of various religious denominations in consecrated graveyards, belonging partially or wholly to the public. Speaking however with reference to public institutions, concerning which it may never be my duty to submit any opinions for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government in such respects as these, I should certainly think it more right and wise to encounter the consequences your Lordship has suggested, painful as they would be, than to recommend a course pregnant with the seeds of bitter religious aversion amongst the less enlightened classes of men, and sorrowful and pernicious alienation of feeling amongst the thoughtful and the generous. History is too full of the teaching, that no higher duty can devolve upon authorities, in any degree responsible for the peace or improvement of society, and particularly for that of a mixed body of people, compelled to live in constant and close communication, than to prevent the introduction of these contagious and malignant influences.

8. If it should most unhappily occur that there should be obstructions in the way of the consecration of a graveyard, common to the entrance of the ministers of other religious denominations than our own, with which officers or soldiers deceased in the Queen's service might be in communion, or prisoners or captives, for whom the pity of God is specially invoked, I should rest in the humble hope that the blessing of the All Wise and Most Merciful could not be wanting on honest efforts for the sake of cherishing peace and good will amongst the worshipers of the same Lord and Saviour.

9. On serious consideration of your Lordship's letter of the 2d instant, I have felt incumbent upon myself to say what I could in justification of the course I had deemed it my duty to recommend to Her Majesty's Government, in the matters forming the subject of that communication, I should have been equally ready to acknowledge my error, if your Lordship's reasons had convinced me that I had fallen into error, for mistakes in such affairs, arising either from shortness of information, or failure of depth or breadth of view, or from a combination of all these deficiencies, would be more pardonable on the part of a person in my position than a bigoted adherence to opinions only because they had been once expressed, without show of reason for them, and above all, without the weight of respected concurrent authority to sustain me, both ecclesiastical and secular.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Elliot.*

The Honourable and Right Reverend the
Lord Bishop of Newfoundland,
&c. &c. &c.

II.
North American Colonies.

BERMUDA.

No. 18.
Earl Grey to Governor Elliot.
14 January 1851.

— No. 18. —

(No. 467.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Elliot*.

Sir, Downing-street, 14 January 1851.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 136,* of the 13th ultimo, enclosing copies of a correspondence with the Bishop of Newfoundland respecting the use of the Garrison graveyard at St. George's by other Ministers than those of the Church of England.

I have to request that you will acquaint the Bishop that, while I regret that his Lordship should consider the instructions which have been given in this case open to objection, it is out of my power to alter the view of the subject I have already taken, and which I communicated to you in my despatch No. 431,† of the 26th of September last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

* Page 30.

† Page 28.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

— No. 1. —

(No. 107.)

No. 1. Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Head to Earl Grey. 2 December 1848.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *Edmund Head*, Bart., to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Fredericton,
My Lord, 2 December 1848.

WITH reference to the names of the members of the Legislative Council of this province, as set forth in Her Majesty's late instructions, I have received from the seven members of my Executive Council now in the province the memorandum, of which a copy is annexed to this despatch.

There seems to be an impression on the minds of the Executive Council that the Bishop of Fredericton had not been appointed by any formal instrument previous to these last instructions; but in this view I think they must be mistaken.

The Bishop's letters patent, of 16th of April 1845, do not appear to touch the point, but I conceive there are in existence instructions under the sign manual conferring this privilege on the Bishop. I cannot indeed find a copy of the instructions in this house, nor among the papers filed with the Provincial Secretary.

The instructions issued under the sign manual to the Earl of Elgin, on the 1st of October 1846, do not contain the names of the legislative councillors, nor are they set forth in the instructions of the 16th of March 1846, addressed to Lord Cathcart.

I apprehend that the members of my Executive Council do not mean to object personally to the Bishop of Fredericton, but their representation has reference to his position in connexion with the Church here; indeed the Bishop has never yet taken his seat in the Council.

Your Lordship will distinctly understand that I do no more in this despatch than transmit the memorandum, as conveying the opinion of the members of the Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Head.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

1 December 1848.

THE Executive Council, having observed that the Bishop of Fredericton is named in the last Royal Instructions as a member of the Legislative Council for this province, deem it their duty to express, for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor and Her Majesty's Government, their opinion that this appointment is highly objectionable and inexpedient.

— No. 2. —

No. 2. Earl Grey to Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Head, Bart. 9 February 1849.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *Edmund Head*, Bart.

Sir, Downing-street, 9 February 1849.

IN answer to your despatch, No. 107, of the 2d December last, I have to inform you that I have not been able to ascertain under what authority or instrument the Bishop of Fredericton was originally appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council of New Brunswick. It appears, however, to have been the wish of a former Lieutenant-Governor of the Province that he should fill it. And, inasmuch as he was regularly constituted a Legislative Councillor by the Instructions to which you refer, I feel that I should not be justified in taking any steps for his removal from that office without his own consent. It appears, however, that in point of fact he has never performed its duties; and whenever the opportunity shall arrive for issuing new Instructions, the propriety of his re-insertion in the List of Legislative Councillors, after the objection taken by the members of your Executive Council, shall be fully considered.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

RUPERT'S LAND.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Archbishop of Canterbury to Earl Grey.
17 May 1849.

COPY of a LETTER from his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to Earl *Grey*.

My dear Lord, Lambeth, 17 May 1849.

I HAVE the honour of sending to your Lordship an official statement of the endowment for the Bishopric of Rupert's Land; and I beg to thank your Lordship, at the same time, for the promptitude which you have kindly used in forwarding the measure.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

3, Holborn-court, Threadneedle-street,
16 May 1849.

Sir,

IN reply to your request of a statement as to the Endowment of the Bishopric of Rupert's Land, we beg to state, that a scheme for the endowment of such Bishopric having been laid before the Master in Chancery, to whom this cause is referred, by the trustees of the late Mr. James Leith's charitable bequest, the same has been approved by the Master, and confirmed by his Lordship the Master of the Rolls, by order made on the 11th of May instant.

The scheme provides for the application of the funds of the charity, amounting to 13,343 *l.* Bank 3 per cent. annuities and 326 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* cash (subject to the payment of the costs) to the endowment of the Bishopric, and such funds to remain in court in the name of the Accountant-general.

The scheme also provides that the Hudson's Bay Company should secure to the Bishop the sum of 300 *l.* per annum, and provide a suitable residence and a sufficient quantity of land for his occupation.

The Hudson's Bay Company appeared before the Master of the Rolls, on the hearing of the cause on the 11th instant by their consent, and consented to this arrangement.

We have, &c.
(signed) *F. & G. Crosse,*
Solicitors for Sir J. H. Pelly and Andrew Colville, Esqrs., two of the Trustees of the Charity.

The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Secretary.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
B. Hawes, Esq. to Sir John Pelly.
31 May 1849.

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M. P., to Sir *John Pelly*, Bart.

Sir, Downing-street, 31 May 1849.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of letters patent which the Queen has been pleased to issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting Rupert's Land in North America to be a Bishop's see and diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Rupert's Land; and appointing the Rev. David Anderson, D.D., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop thereof.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845.

(*Sir Robert Harry Inglis.*)

PART II.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *May* 1852.

355—II.

Under 8 *oz.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 February 1852;—*for*,

"COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 17 May 1852.

DESART.

(Sir Robert Harry Inglis.)

PART IV.

CEYLON and HONG KONG.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *May* 1852.

355.—IV.

SCHEDULE.

PART IV.

CEYLON AND HONG KONG.

CEYLON.

Number in Series.	From Whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1849:		
1	Governor Lord Torrington.	12 Dec. (182)	Proposed Retirement of the Archdeacon of Colombo, and arrangements respecting the Appointment of Chaplaincies; suggested increase of Archdeacon's Pension by a deduction from the Stipend of one of the Colonial Chaplains, &c. -	3
		1850:		
2	Earl Grey - -	15 Feb. (494)	Objections to the proposal respecting the Archdeacon's Pension - - - - - - - - - - -	5
		1849:		
3	Governor Lord Torrington.	13 Feb. (26)	Visitation of Mauritius by Bishop of Colombo; Bishop's application for Leave; observations on Salary arrangements - - - - - - - - - - -	6
4	Earl Grey - -	9 April (378)	In reply - - - - - - - - - - -	8
		1850:		
5	Governor Lord Torrington.	12 Jan. (16)	Enclosing a Letter from the Bishop of Colombo, repecting the Governor's proceedings connected with arrangements for Chaplaincies in his Diocese, and complaining of not having been consulted in the matter - - - -	8
6	Earl Grey - -	28 Feb. (509)	In reply - - - - - - - - - - -	11

HONG KONG.

		1847:		
1	Earl Grey to Governor Sir J. Bonham.	19 Mar. (77)	Forwarding a Correspondence with the Rev. G. Smith, relative to the Religious and Social interests of Hong Kong	12
		1848:		
2	The Archbishop of Canterbury to Earl Grey.	14 Dec. -	On the subject of the proposed Establishment of the Bishopric of Victoria - - - - - - - - -	15
3	Earl Grey - -	21 Dec. -	In reply to the preceding communication - - - -	16
4	Rev. J. T. Coleridge and W. H. Hale to Earl Grey.	30 Dec. -	Stating, as Treasurers of the Colonial Bishopric's Fund, the manner in which the Endowment of the proposed Bishopric of Victoria is to be provided - - - - -	16
		1849:		
5	B. Hawes, Esq., M P., to Her Majesty's Law Officers.	6 Feb. - -	Containing directions for preparing the proper Instrument for erecting the Island of Hong Kong and its Dependencies into an Episcopal See - - - - - - - -	16
6	Her Majesty's Law Officers.	7 Mar. -	Transmitting a Draft Order in Council for that purpose -	17
7	Earl Grey to the Lord President of the Council.	14 Mar. -	Transmitting Draft Order in Council relative to the See of Victoria, to be submitted for approval to Her Majesty in Council - - - - - - - - - -	17
8	Earl Grey to Governor Bonham.	19 May (115)	Forwarding Her Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal, constituting the Bishopric of Victoria; together with an Order of Her Majesty in Council, respecting the Authority and Jurisdiction of the See - - - -	18

COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845.

PART IV.

CEYLON and HONG KONG.

CEYLON.

—No. 1.—

(No. 182.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 1.
Governor Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.
12 Dec. 1849.

Queen's House, Colombo, 12 December 1849.
(Received, 29 January 1850.)

My Lord,

(Answered, 15 February 1850, No. 494, page 5.)

1

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit a communication from the senior Colonial Chaplain, Dr. Bailey, Archdeacon of Colombo, tendering the resignation of his chaplaincy, provided an adequate allowance can be ensured to him on his retirement.

2. It is manifest, that for a person of Dr. Bailey's rank in the Church, and distinction as a theological writer, and whose maturer years have been devoted to the ministry in this climate, the mere amount of pension to which he would be entitled would be quite insufficient for maintenance in the decline of life.

3. Under similar circumstances, and on the same considerations, a provision was made for the retirement of the late Archdeacon Glennie, increasing it to 1,000*l.* per annum, by adding to his pension a sum of 400*l.* per annum from the income of the newly appointed Bishop of Colombo, which, on the death of the Archdeacon, reverted to the bishopric.

4. Dr. Bailey has not inappropriately pleaded this precedent, and asked, in addition to his pension, that a sum might be taken from one or other of the chaplaincies for his life, sufficient to make up his retiring allowance to 500*l.* per annum.

5. I think it would be inexpedient to make this deduction from the income of Dr. Bailey's successor in the senior Colonial Chaplaincy of Colombo, since the expenses of living are there so considerably greater than at any of the other stations, that I could not with propriety recommend even the temporary reduction.

6. But I think Dr. Bailey's object may be effected by another course, which accords with a recommendation that I should have been prepared to make, irrespective of his present application.

7. In 1845, on the recommendation of the Bishop of Colombo, the Chaplaincy of Kandy, then about to be vacated, was reduced to 500*l.* per annum, whereas it had previously been 700*l.*; and as those of Trincomalie and Galle come to be vacant, it was my purpose to suggest a similar reduction.

8. In conformity with this view I think it right to recommend to your Lordship that the Rev. S. O. Glenie, the Colonial Chaplain of Trincomalie, should be transferred to Colombo in succession to Dr. Bailey, in whose absence he is now acting as Senior Colonial Chaplain. The change would not involve any advantage to Mr. Glenie in point of salary, but he has solicited the appointment on other grounds; and both from his standing and high qualifications, I considered the arrangement in every way desirable.

IV.
CEYLON.

9. In succession to Mr. Glenie at Trincomalie, I would then propose to appoint the Rev. Mr. Simons, who is now Colnial Chaplain of the Kandyan districts. His present salary is 200*l.*, and by assigning from his future salary of 700*l.* at Trincomalie a sum of 234*l.*, to make up the income of the Archdeacon on his retirement to 500*l.* per annum, Mr. Simons would have an immediate income of 466*l.*, which on the death of the Archdeacon might be made up to 500*l.*, at which sum I would propose that it should be fixed for Mr. Simons and his successors in that chaplaincy.

10. To the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Simons' removal from the Kandyan districts, I would beg to recommend the appointment of the Rev. E. Mooyaart. He is the son of one of the oldest civil servants, a gentleman of Dutch extraction, and has been educated England. He is now acting temporarily as Colonial Chaplain of Trincomalie, and his appointment to the Kandyan districts would imply his permanent attachment to the Ecclesiastical Establishment; and in a sphere in which by birth and local experience he is well calculated to be useful.

2. 11. I have received, and beg to enclose to your Lordship a Memorial from Mr. Mooyaart, transmitted to me by the Bishop of Colombo, who strongly recommends his appointment to the vacant chaplaincy.

12. Should your Lordship sanction these arrangements, I shall be prepared to carry them into effect on receiving the signification of your approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Sir, Colombo, 6 December 1849.

I HAVE the honour to communicate, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, my wish to retire from the office of Senior Colonial Chaplain, if Her Majesty's Government will grant me such a retiring income as my long service and my rank seem to require.

My services are as follows: My official appointment to the office of Senior Colonial Chaplain is dated in April 1831; since which, in April 1850, it will be 19 years. The letter of appointment is signed by Earl Grey, then Lord Howick and Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. I left England on the 24th of August in the same year, 1831. But from a protracted voyage, and subsequent detention at Cochin on the Malabar coast for one month, I did not arrive in Ceylon until the beginning of February 1832. I received half-pay from the date of embarkation.

From February 1832—18 years in February 1850—I have been in the island of Ceylon, without once leaving its shores. It is true that I am now on 18 months leave of absence from my duties of Senior Chaplain, though in this island. But it is likewise known that I am not, and have never been, wholly without clerical employment. I have a small congregation at Ratnapoora, where a small church has been built by my son-in-law, Mr. Mitford, the Assistant Government Agent at that station. And I am endeavouring to lay the foundation of a mission in a district where the Church had not yet been in operation.

My exact age at this date is 58 years and six months. And though my health, which has been impaired during the last few years, is greatly improved by my present comparative rest, I cannot expect, at my time of life, to be capable for any length of time of the permanent resumption of my duties in a tropical climate, and after so long service as Senior Colonial Chaplain, which is the most laborious and important clerical charge in the colony. My wish, therefore, is now to retire from that office.

But as the pension which I can claim under the existing Pension List for my long service will be utterly inadequate to my moderate wants, nor suitable to the rank I hold in the Church, I respectfully request that his Excellency the Governor, in consideration of the long period of my past service, will have the goodness to recommend to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that my retiring pension be augmented, from the salary or salaries of the chaplain or chaplains benefited by my retirement, to the amount of 500*l.* per annum during my life, the augmentation thus derived to revert to the Church at my decease.

I may perhaps be admitted to state, as a precedent for this provision, that the late Archdeacon Glenie, on retiring from office on the expected arrival of the Bishop, in 1845, received during his life 400*l.* per annum in addition to his pension, which was paid out of the income of the present Bishop, and has now, since the death of the Archdeacon, reverted to the Episcopal revenue.

I must be allowed distinctly to state, in conclusion, that it will not be in my power to retire on a less income than 500*l.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Bailey.*

The Honourable Sir J. E. Tennent, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

My Lord, Colombo, Ceylon, 11 December 1849. Encl. 2, in No. 2.

It is but due to an estimable clergyman, who has served the church in this diocese for six years, wherever his services were most needed, and everywhere effectively as well as diligently, in the absence of different Colonial Chaplains, to state that his claim for any vacancy that may occur deserves, in the estimate of his Diocesan, all the kind consideration which your Lordship may be willing to show towards one whose character and conduct are exemplary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Colombo.*

The Right Honourable Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Grey*, Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

The humble Memorial of the Reverend *Edward Mooyaart*, B. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Acting Colonial Chaplain of Trincomalie,

Respectfully showeth,

That your memorialist, understanding a vacancy is likely to be occasioned in the ecclesiastical establishment of this colony, by the contemplated retirement of the Venerable B. Bailey, D.D., Archdeacon of Colombo, and Senior Colonial Chaplain, begs to solicit confirmation to the Chaplaincy of Trimcomalie, which he now holds *ad interim*, and which he understands will in all probability be vacated by the promotion of the present incumbent, the Reverend S. Owen Glenie, thereby leaving it at your Lordship's disposal.

Your memorialist respectfully submits for favourable consideration in support of this request, that he has been acting Colonial Chaplain, on half salary, for the last six years, with the full concurrence and sanction of the Bishops of Madras and Colombo, and begs to refer to those his respective diocesans for testimony as to the manner in which he has, during that period, discharged his duties at Kandy, Galle, and his present post. In addition to which, he anticipates that testimonials in his favour may be furnished your Lordship by the Bishop of London, and the Venerable Thomas Thorp, Archdeacon of Bristol.

That your memorialist has transmitted two applications to be regarded as a candidate for a Colonial Chaplaincy; first, to Lord Stanley, in March 1844, and afterwards to Mr. Gladstone, in June 1846, both of which received the support of his Excellency the Governor the late Sir Colin Campbell, who also recommended him for the Chaplaincy of Kandy, when vacated by the secession of the Reverend Mr. Wenham, junior, and subsequently for the Chaplaincy proposed to be instituted at Nuwera Ellia, in the same year.

Your memorialist would further respectfully submit, in addition to the above circumstances, which he humbly trusts may be admitted to give him a personal claim, in preference to other applicants, on the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, that he is a native of this island, the eldest son of an old civil servant and member of Council on this Establishment, now retired on pension, after 30 years' service, and the next representative of a family settled in the colony for the last two centuries, during which period his ancesters held the highest post under the Government of Holland. That your memorialist was sent to England in early childhood, where he had the benefit of a liberal and expensive education, with a view to qualify himself for a Chaplaincy in this colony, in firm reliance on the gracious and enlightened encouragement held out by Her Majesty's Government to British colonists to aspire after local appointments; and that since his return to the island, 10 years ago, he has been anxiously hoping for the fulfilment of his long-cherished wish, which he earnestly trusts to your Lordship's well known sense of justice may now at length be realized.

And your Memorialist, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(signed) *E. Mooyaart,*
Acting Colonial Chaplain of Trincomalie.

Trincomalie, 6 December 1849.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Earl Grey to Governor Viscount Torrington.
15 February 1850.

(No. 494.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor the Viscount *Torrington*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 15 February 1850.

I have received your Lordship's despatch No. 182,* of the 12th December, transmitting a communication from the Senior Colonial Chaplain, Dr. Bailey, Archdeacon of Colombo, tendering the resignation of his chaplaincy, provided an adequate allowance can be assured to him on his retirement, and reporting the arrangements which your Lordship would propose for filling up the vacancy.

* Page 3.

IV.
CEYLON.

In order to carry these arrangements into effect, your Lordship proposes that Dr. Bailey should be allowed to retire on a higher rate of pension than he is entitled to, and that to accomplish this, a reduction should be made in the stipend of one of the colonial chaplains.

I regret that I cannot sanction your Lordship's proposals, for the following reasons:—

1st. It is necessary to adhere strictly to the regulations laid down for the granting of pensions for service; and to vary the amount of pension beyond what the regulations sanction, would lead to irregularity, and perhaps to injustice.

2d. To augment the regulated pension, by a deduction from the salaries of other public servants, is open to great objection, for if the salaries are not excessive, they ought not to be reduced for such a purpose; if, on the other hand they are excessive, they ought to be reduced on general grounds, and the saving carried to the account of the colony.

Your Lordship will therefore perceive, that my objections are confined to the principle involved in the grant of a pension by no settled rule, and consequently subject to variation in every case of a similar nature which may occur, and probably, therefore, the cause of much just discontent on future occasions.

I should not in any other point of view have deemed it necessary to depart from the arrangements, assuming that they met with the concurrence of the Bishop of Colombo, although you have omitted to state that you have consulted his Lordship on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Governor Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.
13 February 1849.

(No. 26.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 13 February 1849.

My Lord,

(Received, 28 March 1849.)

(Answered, 9 April 1849, No. 378, page 8.)

AT the request of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Colombo, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship the enclosed application for permission to be absent from the diocese, for a sufficient period to enable him to visit the Mauritius, for the purpose of performing certain episcopal functions, which have never yet been discharged in that colony since it has been a dependency of the British Crown.

2. I cannot doubt that it would be very advantageous both to the clergy and the English inhabitants of that colony professing the Protestant faith, to be able to profit by an opportunity of having their churches consecrated, and the right of confirmation extended to their children. In many respects it must be evident, that the personal influence of a Bishop, even though not privileged to exercise episcopal rights (such as would be the case within his own diocese), must be brought to bear with advantage, even during a temporary visit, in upholding the authority, and maintaining the public respect for the church to which he belongs.

3. In making this application, his Lordship has distinctly intimated to me, that he does not desire to impose any additional burthen whatever upon this colony for the charges of his journey, neither does he wish that the expense should be borne by the Mauritius. I forward to your Lordship a second letter from the Bishop, fully explanatory of all the circumstances of the case.

4. I should be unwilling to interpose any obstacle in the way of his Lordship's proposal; and I would suggest that leave of absence should be granted to him for the purpose stated, not exceeding three months; but at the same time, it becomes my duty to submit the following points for your Lordship's consideration.

5. Under recent regulations, a public officer may be absent from the colony with the sanction of the Governor, for the space of six weeks, without forfeiting any portion of his salary. If his leave of absence extend beyond that period, he ceases to be entitled to draw more than half his salary. If it be intended that the

the proposed absence of the Bishop in the present instance should form an exception to the general rule (for I can hardly deem it possible that he can return within the space of six weeks), I should wish to be guided by your Lordship's instructions respecting the payment of his salary.

6. If the proposed visit to the Mauritius should be attended with the valuable results to the inhabitants which are anticipated, I would submit to your Lordship whether it would not be advisable hereafter, that the diocese of Colombo, should be extended so as to include that colony; in which case I would suggest, either that the Government of Mauritius should be chargeable with the payment of one-third of the annual amount of the Bishop's salary, or else, that a sufficient sum should be allowed by that colony for each biennial or triennial visitation, according to the precedent of Ceylon when it was under the bishopric of Madras, in which case it might not be deemed unjust, in the present state of the public finances, that a portion of the ample salary of the Lord Bishop (2,500*l.*) payable by this colony, should be reduced.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

My Lord, Nuwera Ellia, Ceylon, 29 January 1849.

At the request of the Bishop of London, and of Sir Wm. Gomm, Governor of the Mauritius, I purpose, with your Lordship's permission, visiting that colony for the consecration of their churches, the confirmation of the young, and the discharge of any other episcopal functions that may be required. The regular communication between the colonies renders it now of easy arrangement, without a longer absence from my own diocese than the time consumed in the passage, and the interval between two monthly mails may require. Your Lordship will, I am sure, at once consent to so easy an arrangement for the benefit of a colony which has never yet been visited by a Bishop of the Church of England since it became a dependency of the British Crown.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Colombo.*

The Right Honourable Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

My Lord, Nuwera Ellia, Ceylon, 8 February 1849.

Opinions have been expressed in this colony in reference to my application to your Lordship for permission to visit episcopally the Mauritius, which render an explanation, I regret to find, necessary from myself.

1. A question has been raised as to my authority to exercise episcopal rights out of my own diocese. I have, my Lord, no rights, and therefore can exercise none. Her Majesty alone can impart such rights by Letters Patent, and your Lordship will, I trust, acquit me of any wish to arrogate or assume them where they do not exist. But to discharge episcopal functions, and do episcopal acts, is assuredly a very different thing. This I submit, with deference to your Lordship, it is competent to any Bishop to do wherever he may be, if invited, and duly empowered by the authorities, ecclesiastical or civil, there resident. It has been done by the Bishops of Calcutta and Madras, of Sydney and Tasmania, on the voyage to their respective dioceses; repeatedly, I believe, at the Cape, before its erection into an independent episcopate. It has been done lately towards those of our own Church, even by an American Bishop, in China, and such ministrations are surely a benefit to a colony where they cannot otherwise be obtained, and are felt to be so, my Lord, by those who welcome and appreciate them.

On the request, therefore, of the Bishop of London, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and of his Excellency Sir William Gomm, that I would visit the Mauritius for the consecration both of the churches and places of sepulture in that colony, and for the confirmation of the members of our communion under his paternal government, I did not hesitate to express my willingness, I should have felt ashamed to do so, facilities having been lately, for the first time afforded, by the opportunity of a regular monthly communication between the two colonies. I did not think, nor do I, that the brief absence of two months would, for once, be any very great inconvenience to my own diocese.

2. It has been assumed that this is to become an annual visit, such a thought, my Lord, was never in my mind. The principal acts enumerated above, for which I am requested to repair thither, once done are done for ever. All other points have reference rather to church government, and require a resident Bishop invested with the necessary authority, the rite of confirmation alone excepted, which in so small a colony would not be more frequently required than

IV.
CEYLON.

than once in five or six years; and, in the increased number of colonial Bishops, need not be exacted of the Bishop of this diocese alone.

3. Pecuniary difficulties have been raised; but into such considerations I forbear to enter, farther than to state explicitly to your Lordship that it neither was, nor is, my wish to put either colony to any expense. From the Mauritian Government I should expect only such facilities in passage, &c. as in their own vessels they are able, and I doubt not, willing to provide for me; and the proffered hospitality of the Governor himself renders every further consideration unnecessary. Of this colony no single additional expenditure is required to effect all that can be wished.

Further into the question, my Lord, I feel that it would be superfluous and unbecoming in me to enter. Thus much was due to myself, although I cannot but regret that circumstances have made it so.

My application to your Lordship is simply for permission to be absent from my diocese so long, and no longer, than may be necessary for the specified purpose. I have no personal wish in the matter, and am quite content to leave it altogether in your Lordship's hands. Invited, as a Bishop, to pay a brief visit for episcopal purposes only, to a neighbouring colony, which during the many years that it has been an appendage of the British Crown has never been so visited, to do that which no one but a Bishop can do, and for which no other Bishop has the same facilities that I have, it was not for me to stand aloof, or to refuse.

If forbidden I shall be content, my part is done, and that willingly. I am ready to go if permitted. It remains with your Lordship alone to decide.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Colombo.*

The Right Honourable Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Earl Grey to Governor Viscount Torrington.
9 April 1849.

(No. 378.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor the Viscount *Torrington.*

My Lord, Downing-street, 9 April 1849.

I have received your Lordship's despatch of the 13th of February last, No. 26,* forwarding an application from the Bishop of Colombo for permission to be absent from his diocese, for a sufficient period to enable him to visit the Mauritius, for the purpose of performing certain episcopal functions in that island.

* Page 6.

Under the circumstances represented by the Bishop, I authorize you to grant to his Lordship leave of absence for a period of three months, on full salary, for the purpose of the proposed visit to Mauritius, but I concur at the same time in your suggestion, that if it should be considered expedient hereafter to make an arrangement for periodical visits by the Bishop of Colombo to Mauritius, it will be necessary that means should be found of relieving the colonial funds of Ceylon from a portion of his Lordship's salary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Governor Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.
12 January 1850.

(No. 16.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor the Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey.*

Queen's House, Colombo, 12 January 1850.

My Lords, (Received, 25 February 1850.)

(Answered, 28 February 1850, No. 509, page 11.)

I have the honour to transmit a letter addressed to your Lordship by the Bishop of Colombo.

In forwarding this document, I have only to solicit your Lordship's attention to the three following points, which embrace in reality all that is important in the letter of the Bishop of Colombo. 1st. It is gratifying to observe, that to the different clergymen affected by the arrangement I had the honour of proposing for your Lordship's sanction in my despatch No. 182,* of the 12th ultimo, the Lord Bishop of Colombo makes not the slightest objection, a most convincing proof indeed that so far as that part of the arrangement falls under his Lordship's cognizance, *i. e.* the fitness or otherwise of these Clergymen for the posts recommended, I have formed a correct judgment.

* Page 3.

2d. The Bishop complains of not having been consulted by me. Here I would observe, that before any plan was decided upon, the Bishop was fully informed by one of these Clergymen then residing with him, of the contemplated arrangements.

ments. If he felt such disapprobation as he now expresses, it was in his power, either by letter or in an interview, which the Bishop can at all times command, to have apprized me of his objections. It is not my office, occupied as I am with many and weighty matters, to seek the Bishop, but his to come to me, and lay before me his objections to any proposed exercise of patronage, and to tender me his advice on the subject under consideration. Knowing his Lordship's opinion as I do regarding the Clergymen affected by this plan, opinions strongly expressed to me both by letter and in conversation, it was impossible that I could anticipate any difference of opinion on the Bishop's part in filling up the vacancy which will take place in the event of your Lordship sanctioning the plan proposed for the retirement of the Archdeacon of Colombo from the Chaplaincy of St. Peter's Church.

3d. It is to the financial part of the proposed plan that the Bishop so particularly objects, a part more especially under the province of the civil authorities, and which I have already gone into in detail in my despatch No. 182 of the 12th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosures in No. 5.

Encl, in No. 5.

My Lord, Colombo, Ceylon, 27 December 1849.

A LETTER was addressed to me by his Excellency the Governor on the 19th instant, communicating, for the first time, that a recommendation had already been forwarded to your Lordship, by the preceding mail, proposing certain arrangements, which were to affect not less than four of the chaplaincies of this diocese, and the clergymen officiating in them.

To the circumstances and character of this proposal, I feel so many and such strong objections, that I cannot withhold the expression of them from your Lordship, or forbear the earnest request, that although, as Bishop of the diocese, I have not been consulted, your deliberate consideration may be given to the whole bearing and tendency of the proposal, fraught as it is with evil to the Church in this colony, before it receives your final sanction.

I would, however, premise, that to the different clergymen affected by it, I make no objection. In this respect, I am thankful to assure your Lordship that my diocese is free from censure. My real objection applies to the proposal itself, rather than the persons affected by it; and to the principle involved, not less than the precedent which it will establish, and with the apparent sanction of the Bishop, should it be allowed to pass without remonstrance on my part.

The principal feature in the proposed arrangements (on which all the rest seem to depend) is the reduction of the chaplaincy of Trincomalie from 700 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*, to increase the retiring pension of the Archdeacon of Colombo.

To this proposal, my Lord, I cannot but strongly object: 1. Because it is a diversion of the fund granted for the spiritual provision of the diocese from its legitimate purpose, only for the advantage of an individual.

2. Because within the same province an additional clergyman is much required. Batticaloa is a growing and prosperous settlement. It is the seat of an Assistant Government Agency, and of a District Judgeship. European planters are settled all around, and a new church is about to be erected without any pecuniary aid from the Colonial Government. Application has been made to me again and again for a resident clergyman, which I have as often been obliged to refuse, from want only of available funds for his maintenance.

The station is now visited only twice in the year by the chaplain of Trincomalie, the very chaplaincy which it is proposed to reduce to 500 *l.* and to alienate the remainder.

I would respectfully submit, therefore, to your Lordship, that if 200 *l.* can be spared from the chaplaincy of Trincomalie, it ought to be applied for the establishment of an Assistant Chaplain at Batticaloa. Such an appropriation would constitute a great boon to the inhabitants of the whole of that district, and be a just apportionment of the fund assigned by the Colonial Government for the spiritual provision of the eastern province,—700 *l.* per annum.

Chaplain at Trincomalie - - - - - - - -	£. 500
Assistant Chaplain at Batticaloa - - - - - -	200

This was lately done in the central province, where the subdivision at present exists.

3. Because the archdeaconry is not now a stipendiary, but an honorary office. It was so created under the letters patent of the Episcopate; it was so accepted by the present incumbent. The office, therefore, constitutes no claim, beyond the merits of the individual, whom the Government have it in their power to reward, if they think fit, from other sources.

4. Because the Pension List for the clergy is fixed at an unvarying scale, to which they all contribute in equal proportion, and from which they all expect to receive equal advantage on their retirement. No personal considerations are allowed to interfere indirectly with this in the Civil departments of the service, nor ought they in the Ecclesiastical.

IV.
CEYLON.

5. Because the sanction of your Lordship to such an arrangement will establish a precedent for the first time under the Episcopate, which may open the door to abuses of a most objectionable character, beyond the reach of episcopal discipline, and subject to no ecclesiastical control.

In proof that such apprehension is not groundless, this very proposal has already been submitted for your Lordship's approval, not only without the sanction of the Bishop, but without mention even of the subject to him, as the responsible head of the Church in this colony.

6. Because it makes the retiring allowance of a Colombo chaplain equal to the entire salary of those in active service, both at Kandy and Trincomalie, at the cost too of one of them, while an increase has been lately refused to the other.

7. Because the duties proposed for the displaced acting chaplain are such that I believe him to be constitutionally incapable of them. They require vigorous health and a robust frame, capable of enduring prolonged exercise, exposure and fatigue of body as well as mind. Estimable and efficient as he is, in a suitable place, such an appointment would be without excuse; I could not consent to it.

8. Because if it be thought desirable to affix a stipend to the archdeaconry, it may be done without injury, by allowing the present incumbent to retain the additional 100*l.* per annum, as Archdeacon, which he at present enjoys as Senior Colonial Chaplain.

There are other reasons, my Lord, which ought practically to have weight in such a decision, but not having been consulted, I forbear to urge them. On one only I would wish to remark, as referred to in the communication of his Excellency, addressed to myself, and probably in that addressed to your Lordship on the subject. I mean the alleged precedent in the case of the late Archdeacon, on the first establishment of the episcopate. Where, however, no analogy exists, no precedent is constituted on one side, or can be fairly claimed on the other.

The increase of pension to the late Archdeacon (from 600*l.* to 1,000*l.*) was simply an agreement of the civil government with an individual and a salaried servant of its own; an ecclesiastic indeed, but without any episcopal control or responsibility, and acting in that matter for his own sole advantage. Her Majesty's Government at home had a specific object in view, which was, to create a controlling authority for the time to come within the colony, by constituting it a Bishop's See. (Despatch No. 220, 26 August 1844.) To effect this without delay they agreed to a compromise of a purely civil nature, and of a financial character, binding only on the contracting parties, requiring no ecclesiastical sanction, or other consent of any kind, beyond their own reciprocal agreement. The office, as a stipendiary office of the Crown, was then surrendered, and from that time ceased to exist.

The archdeaconate was subsquently reinstituted, but by a different authority, and under very different circumstances. It is in no sense now an office of the Crown, but of the Church, and is not therefore to be guided by a seeming precedent, which applies to it only in name. It is of purely episcopal origin for simply diocesan purposes, having no connexion with the Government, nor any claim upon the civil authorities of the colony beyond those of every ecclesiastical functionary, according to his rank, and the usual courtesies of society.

Nor can it be justly held a precedent in a far more important view. The increase of the late Archdeacon's pension was deducted, as long as he lived, from the income of the Bishop, not from the provision made by Government for the Church in one of the provinces of the colony. Such a diversion of funds devoted to spiritual purposes is now proposed at the very time that an increase is much needed within the very district from which it is to be taken.

To this single point I am most anxious that the deliberate consideration of your Lordship should be given before it is sanctioned. Its practical effect would be to alienate, under a specious plea, resources granted to supply the religious wants of the colonists, for the pecuniary advantage of an individual whom, under the 10th clause of the Pension Minute of July 3d 1845, the Colonial Government are able to reward as they please, without depriving an entire settlement and a large population of that benefit, which (the means being found available) they are justly entitled to claim at the hands of your Lordship and the local Government.

As no objection will be made by me to the appointment of any of the different clergymen proposed by his Excellency, on the ground of their relative merits, (however I might have wished and do wish that more regard had been shown both to constitutional fitness for the work and to past efficient services in this climate), I beg to propose to your Lordship that the 200*l.* per annum saved from the reduced chaplaincy of Trincomalie be applied to the maintenance of an assistant chaplain at Batticaloa, within the same province.

On the manner in which this whole proceeding has been conducted, I forbear all comment. But I must express, my Lord, the deep and unfeigned regret I feel that the very first opportunity afforded me of giving utterance to my opinion in such a matter, should not be in consultation with the head of the Government in this colony, but in a letter of appeal to Her Majesty's Secretary of State against a measure to which on principle I entertain most strong objections, in which, therefore, silence on my part being construed into assent, would argue culpable unfaithfulness in the trust confided to me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Colombo.*

The Right Honourable Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 6. —

(No. 509.)

No. 6.
Earl Grey to Governor Viscount Torrington.
28 February 1850.
Page 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor the Viscount *Torrington*.

My Lord. Downing-street, 28 February 1850.

I HAVE to acknowledge your despatch, No. 16,* of the 12th January last; you will inform the Bishop of Colombo that I have received his letter of the 27th December, but that as I had previously come to a decision adverse to the arrangement to which he objects (communicated to you in my despatch of the 15th February), it is unnecessary for me further to advert to the various reasons which he there urges against it.

I am bound to add, with repect to your explanation of the reasons which induced you not to consult the Bishop on this occasion, that I cannot regard them as sufficient. I consider that when any change is contemplated in the ecclesiastical arrangements of the Church of England, it is due to the Bishop that he should be officially consulted, and his opinion ascertained before any decision is arrived at. And if unfortunately it happens that the Governor and Bishop do not concur in opinion, the Governor, in bringing the subject under the consideration of the Secretary of State, is bound to communicate to him the views of the Bishop.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

IV.
HONG KONG.

HONG KONG.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir J. Davis, Bart.
19 March 1847.

Rev. G. Smith, 19 January 1847.
Colonial Office, 19 March.

(No. 77.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *J. Davis*, Bart.

Sir, Downing-street, 19 March 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, the copies of a correspondence between the Reverend G. Smith and myself, on the subject of certain suggestions and statements submitted to me by that gentleman, relative to the religious and social interests of Hong Kong.

I wish especially to direct your attention to the statement made by Mr. Smith, regarding the liability of Chinese to be detained in custody at Hong Kong for moving abroad in the streets and high roads in the evening without a light, and a written note from their European employers; and I have to request that you would furnish me with an explanation as to the origin and necessity for this regulation. From such means as I now possess of forming a judgment upon it, I cannot but state that the regulation in question appears to me to be very objectionable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

My Lord, Church Missionary House, 16 January 1847.

A COMMUNICATION from the Bishop of London relative to an interview with your Lordship led me to the inference that there might be some specific subjects of information respecting China, to which your Lordship might wish to direct the attention of one recently returned from that country. Under this erroneous impression, I came to the interview with which I was favoured by your Lordship without previous preparation upon specific matters connected with China. But the request made by your Lordship at the close of the interview, that if any subjects of information presented themselves to my mind as desirable for the Government to possess, I would make them the subject of a subsequent written communication, leads me to submit to your Lordship's consideration the following facts and statements.

Presuming that the extension of the colonial empire of Britain involves responsibilities of the highest order, namely, of diffusing through the world the blessings of liberty, of civilization, and of Christianity, I beg to submit the following specific measures as likely to exert a favourable influence towards these ends.

1. The first measure which I would respectfully lay before your Lordship is the extreme importance of adopting a more liberal policy towards our Chinese fellow subjects of the Island of Hong Kong, with the view of encouraging more promising subjects for Christian instruction. My own observation leads me to fear that the present system of police injuriously affects the immigration of respectable Chinese, and the consequent improvement of the colony. For instance, no Chinese is permitted to move abroad in the streets or public roads after a certain hour in the evening, without bearing a lantern, and a written note from his European employer. A respectable Chinese coming to Hong Kong, and venturing in the public streets without such protection, would be in danger of being apprehended by the police, kept in custody during the night, and rendered liable to the humiliating disgrace of corporal punishment. It may be pleaded that such a precaution in the present social state of the native population may be necessary; but I cannot forbear to state to your Lordship that such a regime, as long as it is permitted to continue, will seriously affect the well-being of the colony, and

and preclude every hope of securing any better class of immigrants than that which at present exists. Needy adventurers, who have little of character or of pecuniary means, will be bribed to submit for a few months to this regime by high wages. But to the wealthy native merchants, to the well-educated native scholars, to the Chinese gentry, money will be an ineffectual inducement in leading them to submit to such invidious regulations.

It would be easy to particularize other instances by which a race of people, the most alive to good treatment, instead of becoming friends, are converted into enemies of British connexion; and return with heartburnings and hatred to the mainland, to spread abroad disaffection to Hong Kong, and detestation of the western barbarians. Till a more liberal policy toward the native population of Hong Kong can be substituted for the present system, I cannot but express to your Lordship that there exists but a very faint hope of being able to encourage the immigration of a better class of commercial traders; or, what in my view of the question is of still higher importance, of more hopeful subjects for Christian instruction.

2. The second measure which I venture to propose to your Lordship, refers to the desirableness of Christian schools established and supported by Government, for the intellectual, moral, and religious education of Chinese youths. It might at first view, appear desirable that educational measures might be undertaken by some of the Missionary Societies in existence, assisted by pecuniary grants from the Colonial Legislature of Hong Kong. Such a plan would, I apprehend, be open to objections, and many practical inconveniences. Missionary Societies will always have a primary, if not exclusive, reference to the object of raising up a body of native teachers and evangelists, who may, by the Divine blessing, become the instructors of their fellow countrymen.

On the other hand, the Government must look on the natives educated by their funds, as the nucleus of a body of native interpreters, writers, and subordinate officers. In China, where the language is so difficult, and where interpreters are consequently so much in request, the demand will for a long time considerably exceed the supply; and in scholastic institutions under a mixed control, there must arise apparent collisions of interests and objects on various grounds of mutual dissatisfaction. The case of the Morrison Education School at Hong Kong may be cited in some respects as an instance in point.

The practical measure I beg leave to suggest to your Lordship is the establishment of an efficient educational institution for the benefit of the Chinese at Hong Kong, in which an European principal of Christian zeal and ability might dispense the benefits of an education in the literature, the science, and the religion of the West. By such a measure, not only would an important Christian duty and responsibility be discharged, but also important and obvious advantages of a secular kind would be secured. From among the recipients of this bounty of a Christian Government, the Colonial Executive might look with justice for a reinforcement of native interpreters, who by the efficiency gained from an European education, and by the principles of moral integrity instilled during the progress of Christian instruction, might be placed in a position to repay the debt of gratitude in some subordinate official trust, and might also effect much towards leavening with the influence of Christian loyalty the whole mass of native society.

The management of such an institution might be undertaken by the ecclesiastical representatives of the Church of England in the colony, under the visitorial control of the Governor.

3. There is another practical measure to which I beg leave next to direct your Lordship's attention. An adequate provision for the spiritual wants of British subjects in China, military, civil and mercantile, carries with it a most powerful claim. While barracks, forts, hospitals, magazines, official residences and private dwellings have been erected at a munificent outlay of expenditure; while places of worship, raised by the Roman-catholics, and by different Christian sects from Europe and America, and even a Mahomedan mosque, built by the contributions of the poor Indian sepoys and camp followers, have risen up with wonderful rapidity, at the period of my leaving China, in May last, only a temporary building, almost the meanest edifice in the town, existed as a place for Divine worship according to the ritual of the Church of England. This neglect will doubtless soon be repaired; but one Colonial Chaplain and one Military Chap-

IV.
HONG KONG.

lain are an inadequate provision for the spiritual instruction of the British population.

The military station of Checkchoo, on the opposite side of the island, with some hundreds of British soldiers, is entirely destitute of the services of a chaplain resident among them.

On my arrival at Chusan, also, it was no common trial to find that during a period of five years, since its first occupation by the British, a body of 600 European soldiers and their families had been without the advantage of a resident Chaplain, and that it was reserved for myself, as the first clergyman of the Church of England, to hold a regular service on Sundays among the military. These 600 men, the sad relics of war, disease and climate, were assembled in the Buddhist temple, converted for a season to the purposes of Christian worship. Numbers had sunk into a premature grave, without the solaces of religion in their dying hour. The French ambassador, during his visit to that island, drew an invidious contrast in my hearing between the total absence for five years of the means of regular religious instruction for the British in Chusan, and the conduct of his own Government, who, in addition to other priests on board the frigate, allowed a private Chaplain for himself among his own suite.

The specific measure which I beg to recommend to your Lordship is the appointment of at least three additional Chaplains. One is required at the military post of Checkchoo, in the island of Hong Kong, at present without any religious instruction, except the occasional visit of the Military Chaplain from Victoria, at a distance of eight miles, with bad roads, over a mountainous line of country, which in that climate separates the two localities at the ordinary distance of 20 miles in England. Two Consulate Chaplains might be stationed with advantage at the two free ports of Canton and Shanghai, at each of which cities the British community is considerable, and where there are many sailors of the small sloops of war, and the numerous merchant vessels which frequent these ports.

4. The last topic to which I beg your Lordship's permission to advert partakes of a more general character, but is in a no less degree identified withthe duties and the interest of the British Government. I allude to the affording of reasonable facilities, by the Consular authorities in the five free ports, to British missionaries in the prosecution of their work.

During my exploratory visit and residence at each of the five ports of China, I have enjoyed ample opportunities of intercourse with the natives, and of fully testing the groundlessness of any fears as to the Chinese viewing with alarm or jealousy the efforts of missionaries.

As a proof of the growing liberality of the Chinese Government, I may recall your Lordship's recollection to the Imperial Edict of universal religious toleration propounded two years ago by Ke-Ying, the Imperial Commissioner, and confirmed by successive supplementary edicts.

But I can adduce more positive proofs of the more tolerant spirit of the Chinese Government, as seen in the liberal disposition of the local mandarins. In the city of Amoy, I had constant access, with the other Protestant missionaries, to the highest local authorities, without any other official introduction than that of belonging to the missionary body. The five high mandarins of the city and district (two of whom belonged to the dominant race of Manchoo Tartars) gave jointly an invitation to a special entertainment to the missionary body, seven in number, including myself. The highest seats of honour were assigned to us; and on that and various other occasions a full acquiescence was expressed in the benevolence of the missionary work.

I venture to submit this topic to your Lordship's consideration, from the knowledge that in some of the cities in China missionaries have gained a considerable and a rapidly increasing moral influence. I need not point out to your Lordship how important this influence with the intelligent portion of the Chinese may prove to British interests at this important crisis of national intercourse, and therefore how expedient it is that the most cordial relation should exist between the Consular authorities and the missionaries.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Smith.*

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1. Encl. 2, in No. 1.

Sir, Downing-street, 19 March 1847.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th January,* in which you bring under his Lordship's notice certain statements and suggestions on the subject of the religious and social affairs of the British settlement at Hong Kong. * Page 12.

Lord Grey directs me to express to you his regret that so much delay should have occurred in answering your letter. It has been occasioned by the necessity under which his Lordship has been placed, of collecting some further information explanatory of the real state of the case to which you refer.

I am now to state, that until the receipt of your letter, Lord Grey had not been aware of the existence at Hong Kong, of the regulation that any Chinese is liable to be detained in custody for moving abroad in the streets or public roads after a certain hour in the evening without bearing a lantern, and a written note from his European employer. His Lordship, however, finds that your statement is confirmed by others possessing great means of information on the subject, and he therefore proposes immediately to call on the Governor for an explanation.

Lord Grey has attentively considered your suggestions for the establishment of an institution for the education of Chinese, and for making "adequate provision for the spiritual wants of British subjects in China, military, civil, and mercantile." His Lordship directs me to inform you, that looking to the already heavy expense of the public establishments at Hong Kong, he is not prepared to consent to any increase of that expense for those objects, howsoever desirable they may be.

Respecting the condition of the Church of England at Hong Kong, you state that "while places of worship raised by the Roman-catholic, and by different Christian sects from Europe and America, and even a Mahomedan Mosque, built by the contributions of the poor Indian Sepoys and camp followers, have risen up with wonderful rapidity; at the period of your leaving China in May last, only a temporary building, almost the meanest edifice in the town, existed as a place for Divine worship, according to the ritual of the Church of England." From this statement, Lord Grey cannot but draw the conclusion, that the members of of the Established Church have already been taught to depend too much upon assistance from the public, and too little on their own spontaneous exertions, and that to this cause must be ascribed the mortifying contrast which you describe between the efforts which they have made for the advancement of religious worship and instruction, and those of the members of other religious bodies.

I have, &c.

The Rev. G. Smith. (signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Archbishop of Cauterbury to Earl Grey
14 Dec. 1848.

COPY of a LETTER from his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, Addington, Croydon, 14 December 1848.

I TAKE the liberty of addressing your Lordship, at the instance of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, on the subject of a Bishop for China.

I understand that Her Majesty has been pleased to grant her consent to the establishment of a Bishop for the China Seas, to be styled, probably, Bishop of Victoria, as the capital of Hong Kong.

I am now desired to state, that an adequate fund for the endowment of this bishopric, is in the hands of the Society, and to petition your Lordship, that the necessary steps be taken with the view to the early accomplishment of this object, by the creation of the intended see.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

IV.
HONG KONG.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Earl Grey to Archbishop of Canterbury.
21 Dec. 1848.

COPY of a LETTER from Earl *Grey* to his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

My Lord Archbishop, Downing-street, 21 December 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter of the 14th instant, in which you recommend that the necessary steps be taken for the erection of a Bishopric in the island of Hong Kong.

Understanding as I do, from your Grace's communication to me on this subject, that a fund for the endowment of the proposed bishopric is at the disposal of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, I am prepared to advise the Queen to institute the bishopric; but as some difficulty was experienced on a preceding occasion, in making a satisfactory arrangement for the payment of a new Bishop's salary after his appointment, I have to request that your Grace will transmit to me an official statement as to the manner in which the endowment of the new bishopric is to be provided for, in order that no doubt may exist that it has been effectually secured.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Rev. J. T. Coleridge and W. H. Hale to Earl Grey.
30 Dec. 1848.

COPY of a LETTER from the Rev. *J. T. Coleridge* and *W. H. Hale* to Earl *Grey*.

Colonial Bishopric's Fund, 79, Pall-mall,
My Lord, 30 December 1848.

WE are instructed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in our capacity of Treasurers of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, to inform your Lordship, in answer to the inquiries of your Lordship respecting "the manner in which the endowment of the Bishopric of Hong Kong is to be provided," that we have a capital sum in hand, or effectually secured, of 19,000*l.* and upwards, and that the Episcopal Committee for the Endowment of Colonial Bishoprics have resolved to appropriate from their general fund the sum of 200*l.* per annum; which, when added to the interest to be received from the said 19,000*l.*, will, it is calculated, produce an income of about 1,000*l.* per annum. In addition to these monies we have a sum of 2,000*l.* in hand, to which we expect shortly additions, at least equal in amount, to be applied to the erection of a college, of which the future Bishop is to be warden, and in which he is to have a residence.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. T. Coleridge.*
W. H. Hale.

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
B. Hawes, Esq. M P. to Queen's Advocate and Attorney and Solicitor-General.
6 February 1849.

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq. M.P., to the Queen's Advocate and the Attorney and Solicitor-General.

Sir, Downing-street, 6 February 1849.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to request that you will, in concurrence with Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor-general, prepare and transmit to his Lordship a draft of the proper instrument for erecting the island of Hong Kong and its dependencies into an Episcopal See, to be styled the Bishopric of Victoria, and for appointing the Rev. G. Smith, M.A., to be the first Bishop of that see.

One

One of the objects of the institution of this Bishopric being to ensure the supervision of the missionary clergymen employed in China, it will be advisable that you should take the opinion and advice of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury as to the proper means of fulfilling that object.

I am directed to take this opportunity to remind you, that the communications which Lord Grey directed me to address to you under date of 28th June and 30th September 1848 have not been answered.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 6. —

No. 6.
Queen's Advocate and Attorney and Solicitor-General to Earl Grey.
7 March 1849.

Copy of a LETTER from the Queen's Advocate and the Attorney and and Solicitor-General to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, Doctor's Commons, 7 March 1849.

We are honoured with your Lordship's commands signified in Mr. Hawes' letter of the 6th ultimo, stating that he was directed to request that we would prepare and transmit to your Lordship a draft of the proper instrument for erecting the island of Hong Kong and its dependencies into an Episcopal See, to be styled the Bishopric of Victoria, and for appointing the Rev. George Smith, Master of Arts, to be the first Bishop of that See.

That one of the objects of the institution of this Bishopric being to ensure the supervision of the missionary clergymen employed in China, it will be advisable that we should take the opinion and advice of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury as to the proper means of fulfilling the object.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands we have the honour to report, that having conferred with his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and being of opinion that an Order in Council, under the authority of the stat. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 80, is necessary to insure the supervision by the Bishop of Victoria of the missionary clergymen employed in China, we have prepared and herewith transmit the draft of an Order in Council for that purpose; we have also prepared and herewith transmit the draft of letters patent for erecting the island of Hong Kong and its dependencies into an Episcopal See, and for appointing the Rev. George Smith to be the Bishop of that See.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dodson.*
John Jervis.
John Romilly.

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Earl Grey to Lord President of the Council.
14 March 1849.

Copy of a LETTER from Earl *Grey* to the Lord President of the Council.

My Lord, Downing-street, 14 March 1849.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the draft of an Order in Council, for placing all persons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, under the authority and jurisdiction of the see of Victoria, now about to be erected, and the Bishop thereof, in the same manner as if they were resident within the Island of Hong Kong; and I have to request that your Lordship will submit the same for the approval of Her Majesty in Council.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

IV.
HONG KONG.

— No. 8. —

(No. 115.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Bonham*.

No. 8.
Earl Grey to Governor Bonham.
19 May 1849.

Sir, Downing-street, 19 May 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Letters Patent which the Queen has been pleased to issue, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, erecting the Island of Hong Kong, and its dependencies, into a Bishop's see and diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Victoria, and appointing the Rev. George Smith, Doctor in Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said see of Victoria.

11 May 1849.

I also transmit an order which has been passed by her Majesty in Council, under date the 1st instant, directing that all persons in holy orders, of the United Church of England and Ireland, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, shall be subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the see of Victoria, and the Bishop thereof, in the same manner as if they were resident within the Island of Hong Kong.

1 May 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

Encl. in No. 8.

Enclosure in No. 8.

AT the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 1st day of May 1849.

Present:—The QUEEN'S most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Subjects resorting to China," it was amongst other things enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders made with the advice of Her Privy Council, to ordain, for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, any law or ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council might seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the said island of Hong Kong.

And whereas it is expedient that all persons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, should be subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the See of Victoria, to be erected by Her Majesty, and to the Bishop thereof, to be by Her Majesty duly nominated and appointed, in the same manner as if they were resident within the said island of Hong Kong.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased to order and direct, and doth hereby order and direct, that all persons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, shall be subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the See of Victoria and to the Bishop thereof, in the same manner as if they were resident within the said island of Hong Kong.

And the Right honourable Earl Grey, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(signed) *W. L. Bathurst*.

COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, &c.

COPIES of any PETITIONS to The QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845.

(*Sir Robert Harry Inglis.*)

PART IV.

CEYLON AND HONG KONG.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *May* 1852.

355.—IV.

Under 3 *oz.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 February 1852;—*for*,

"COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies, since 1845."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 17 May 1852.

DESART.

(*Sir Robert Harry Inglis.*)

PART V.

MAURITIUS.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *May* 1852.

SCHEDULE.

PART V.

MAURITIUS.

Number in Series.	From whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1846:		
1	Governor Sir W. Gomm (Extract.)	4 July (125)	PROPOSED BISHOPRIC. Adverting to the advantages which would result from including Mauritius in the Diocese of Colombo	3
		1847:		
	Governor Sir W. Gomm	6 Mar. (53)	CHURCH EXTENSION. (Observations on this subject will be found already printed at page 195 of Papers presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command, July 1847, "State of Colonial Possessions.")	
		1848:		
2	Governor Sir W. Gomm (Extract.)	12 Feb. (31)	APPOINTMENT OF ARCHDEACON proposed	3
3	Earl Grey (Extract.)	5 May (316)	In reply, and calling for Report on changes proposed in the Ecclesiastical arrangements of the Colony, and probable expense of appointment of Archdeacon	4
4	Governor Sir W. Gomm (Extract.)	31 Aug. (201)	APPOINTMENT OF BISHOP or ARCHDEACON. Communicating the copy of a Letter addressed by the Rev. A. Denny to the Secretary of the Colonial Bishops' Committee, containing his views on this subject	4
5	Earl Grey	13 Nov. (399)	In reply	6
6	Governor Sir W. Gomm (Extract.)	15 Sept. (215)	REQUIREMENTS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Statement of assistance required	6
7	Earl Grey	4 Dec. (407)	Referring to previous Despatch, No. 399, as containing his views on the Ecclesiastical Establishment at Mauritius	7
	Governor Sir W. Gomm	10 April (102)	REQUIREMENTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. (Remarks relative thereto will be found contained in this Despatch, which is printed at pages 370 to 373, House of Commons Paper, No. 749, 1848, "State of Sugar Growing Colonies.")	
		1850:		
8	Governor Sir G. Anderson	16 Aug. (130)	REQUIREMENTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Transmitting Correspondence with the Bishop of Colombo thereon, containing his Lordship's Report of a Visitation of the entire Island	7
9	Earl Grey	23 Dec. (23)	Forwarding a Correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury, which exhibits the difficulties in the way of effecting the proposed arrangement for an increase of Clergy and appointment of a Bishop	12
		1851:		
	Governor Higginson	16 May (87)	REQUIREMENTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. (Observations on this subject are contained in this Despatch, printed at page 270, Parliamentary Paper, "State of Colonial Possessions," presented by Command, 1851.	
10	Governor Higginson	18 Aug. (131)	APPOINTMENT OF BISHOP AND ADDITIONAL CLERGY. Forwarding Correspondence with the Bishop of Colombo, with reference to Earl Grey's Despatch, No 23, of 23 December 1850	14
11	Earl Grey to Archbishop of Canterbury.	20 Nov.	Ecclesiastical Arrangements for Mauritius; forwarding for his Grace's information the recent Correspondence with Governor Higginson on this subject	16
12	Earl Grey to Governor Higginson.	5 Mar. (56)	ALLOWANCE TO CHAPLAIN AT MAHEBOURG. Transmitting War Office Letter, explaining the circumstances under which certain allowances will be made to that Chaplain	17
13	Archbishop of Canterbury	17 Dec.	WITH FURTHER REFERENCE TO THE PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF A BISHOP, or a provision to meet the expense of a Triennial Visitation of the Colony by the Bishop of Colombo	17
		1852:		
14	Earl Grey	9 Jan.		18
15	Secretary Sir J. Pakington to the Archbishop of Canterbury.	24 March	PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF BISHOP. With further reference to this question	18
16	Archbishop of Canterbury (Extract.)	31 March		18

COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies, since 1845.

PART V.

MAURITIUS.

— No. 1. —

(No. 125.)

No. 1.
Governor Sir W. Gomm to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.
4 July 1846.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. Gomm* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone;* dated Mauritius, 4 July 1846.—Received, 8 October 1846.

I CANNOT quit this subject, sir, without soliciting your attention to the manifest advantages that would result from our being included under some one of the dioceses established, or about to be established, among the British possessions in these seas.

That of Colombo points itself out as affording the greatest facilities at the present day. Owing to the permanent intercourse established between the colony and Calcutta, the communication with Ceylon is far more regular and frequent than with the Cape; and when the advantages of steam conveyance between the island and Ceylon shall have been accorded, as applied for, the preference will become still more decided.

For the consecration of our places of worship (for which the only existing building dedicated to the rites of our church is still waiting); for periodical confirmations, and for the preservation of discipline among the several members of our ministry; for upholding it also in the rank which it is happily entitled to assume in the presence of other forms of Christian worship, I feel confident I need not point out how indispensable it is that such provision should be made for the Anglican portion of this community, and how beneficial would be the results that would inevitably flow from it.

— No. 2. —

(No. 31.)

No. 2.
Governor Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey.
12 February 1848.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Gomm* to Earl *Grey;* dated Mauritius, 12 February 1848.—Received 3 May 1848.

(Answered, 5 May 1848, No. 316, page 4.)

BUT I consider it to be of great importance that a minister, vested with the rank and functions of Archdeacon, should be specially appointed from home to preside over the present establishment of the colony, in the anxious expectation that it will at no distant day be placed under the superior charge of a Bishop, either from Ceylon or the Cape.

On this whole subject I would beg leave to refer your Lordship to the 6th section of my General Report of the 6th March of last year (No. 63), and others therein referred to.

V.
MAURITIUS.

— No. 3. —

(No. 316.)

No. 3.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir William Gomm.
5 May 1848.
* Page 3.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *William Gomm*; dated Downing-street, 5 May 1848.

I HAVE received your despatch, dated 12th February last, No. 31,* enclosing an application from the Rev. A. Denny, for the usual leave of absence from the 1st of October last (meaning, I presume, the longest period for which the Governor in Council is authorized to grant leave of absence, or 15 months), and expressing your desire that a substitute might be appointed at an early date.

I see no objection to his proposed leave of absence; but until Mr Denny shall have actually resigned his situation of Senior Civil Chaplain, I can of course take no steps for the appointment of his successor. In the meantime you will have the goodness to explain more fully what measures you propose to adopt for meeting the inconvenience which you anticipate from Mr. Denny's absence, what changes you are desirous of making in the ecclesiastical arrangements of the colony, and whether any additional expense, and if so, to what amount, would be incurred by the establishment of an archdeaconry.

— No. 4. —

(No. 201.)

No. 4.
Governor Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey.
31 August 1848.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Gomm* to Earl *Grey*; dated Mauritius, 31 August 1848.—Received, 1 November 1848.

(Answered, No. 399, 13 November 1848, page 6.)

I HAVE obtained the Senior Civil Chaplain's permission to communicate to your Lordship a copy of a representation which he has addressed to the Secretary of the Colonial Bishops' Committee, for submission to their Lordships.

* * * * * *

Mr. Denny's proposals on the present occasion are so completely in accordance with those submitted to your Lordship by myself in various despatches, including my General Reports for the last two years, that I should hope they would meet with a favourable reception from the Right Reverend Prelates, members of the Committee, and also from Her Majesty's Government.

There cannot be a doubt of the strong necessity existing for the permanent residence in the colony of a superior authority of our Church, whether in the person of a Bishop or of an Archdeacon, his representative; and I concur most fully with Mr. Denny in opinion, that there is ample field laid open in Mauritius, among the masses of its Indian and Creole population, with fair prospects extending even towards Madagascar, and without necessarily giving umbrage to any other denomination of religionists claiming the countenance and protection of Government, for the active and unremitting sacred offices of the higher dignitary of the Church of England.

Mr. Denny shows, I trust, that the additional expense for the attainment of so great a gain need not exceed the measure which Her Majesty's Government would consider moderate.

Encl. in No. 4.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Reverend and dear Sir, Mauritius, 23 August 1848.

I HAD the pleasure to receive your letter of the 7th February, and I am perfectly satisfied respecting the arrangement made in regard to the school-houses, and on this subject I will write you shortly more at large. The object of my present letter will be confined to the means of securing for us the benefits of episcopal superintendence, as hinted at in the conclusion of your letter.

No doubt a steam communication between this and Ceylon would render great facilities to the Bishop of Colombo to superintend the spiritual concerns of this colony to a certain extent; but still it must be deprived of many of those advantages which a permanently resident episcopacy would supply. It is true that the extent of our Protestant population may not seem to require such an establishment; having at this moment but three churches, with a remote prospect of adding two, or at most three others, to their number, yet, at the same time, so essential do I consider the permanent residence of a Bishop, that I am fully persuaded

suaded some sacrifices are demanded to effect such an object. Under any circumstances I consider this step necessary, but more especially is it required in the presence of a fully organised episcopacy, at the cost of Government, for the Roman-catholic church in the colony. It is not necessary for me to impress upon you, for the information of the right reverend prelates who superintend the affairs of our colonial Church, at what a disadvantage we must appear in the presence of such a body, active, energetic, and proselytising; and flushed with the late honours extended to them by Her Majesty's Government, and disposed to make the most of them.

But besides these considerations, there are others far more important and weighty. We have a heathen population from India of at least 50,000 souls, and for whose conversion not an attempt has yet been made; yet, I believe, that a fairer field of missionary labour has seldom presented itself, and which I could establish by some curious facts. Besides, we have a negro population almost exclusively belonging, it must be admitted, to the Romish communion, but yet there are very many among them, as well as among the coloured classes, disposed to join our communion, and still in a state of heathenism, could we offer to them the benefits of Christian ordinances in their own language, and at certain parts of the island; and besides the prospect at no distant day of having access to Madagascar, with its millions of inhabitants, and a large portion of the Hova races, the most civilized among them, desirous of embracing the Gospel. When I coolly and with reflection consider these points, I believe that the establishment of a Protestant episcopacy in this colony would be attended with so many spiritual benefits, that I am fully convinced the influence of our branch of the Church in this important dependency of the British Crown, and what is more important still, the interests of true religion and the extension of the Gospel, absolutely requires it, and would be promoted by it.

The objection that will be most strongly urged against it will be the expense. But it has already been admitted and acted on, that a moderate salary in our colonial dependencies will not prove an obstacle to the most complete success, and find able and self-devoted men to spend themselves and be spent for the sake of the great work of promoting the glory of God and the good of man.

What I am disposed to submit to you, for the consideration of the Right Reverend Board, is as follows: I receive a salary of 600*l.* per annum: would a similar sum be given from the Colonial Bishops' Fund, it would provide for a resident Bishop the same salary as is given to our Puisné Judges; or if even 400*l.* per annum could be so furnished, and the local Government to give a house, it would amount to about the same thing. Indeed, I am most disposed for the smaller salary and the house, as providing a fixed, known and permanent residence for the Bishop. The cost would be 2,000*l.*

The establishment for the church in Port Louis is two chaplains; but could not the Bishop perform nearly all the duties that now devolve on me, with the exception of the occasional ones of baptism, marriage and funerals? As 30 miles on excellent roads would be the longest journeys he would have to make, the resident chaplain could easily perform all the duties that would be required during such absence. The only longer absence that would be necessary would be an occasional visit to the Seychelles Islands; but as that would not be required more than once in every two or three years, and for that purpose a ship of war would, I have no doubt, be placed at his disposal, the necessary absence would not be above two months, and it would not occasion any difficulty.

Was this proposal acted on, the only additional expense to the Government would be my retirement; and as at the end of this year I will have completed 21 years' service in the colony, I do not believe it will be a difficulty. Indeed it ought not, if the very important interests it is designed, and with the Divine blessing would be the means of securing, be well considered. I proposed this retirement in 1844; I repeated it to the Bishop of London in 1846; and if it will in any way promote the object now in view, in securing a permanent and resident episcopal superintendence for our Church in this colony, I renew it to the Colonial Bishops' Committee.

I have not entered into many details, nor developed my views to any great extent; I have not dwelt on the sad spectacle of an Episcopal Church without a Bishop, the young without confirmation, our churches and cemeteries unconsecrated; because, in writing to the distinguished persons I am addressing, practically conversant with all these subjects, I believe it to be unnecessary.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. Denny,*
Senior Chaplain.

The Rev. E. Hawkins,
Secretary to the Colonial Bishops' Committee.

V.
MAURITIUS.

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir William Gomm.
13 Nov. 1848.
* Page 4.

(No. 399.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *William Gomm*.

Sir, Downing-street, 13 November 1848.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 201 * of the 31st August, accompanied by the copy of a representation which the Rev. R. Denny has addressed to the Secretary of the Colonial Bishops' Commission in England, of the advantages which would accrue to the Mauritius population from the permanent residence in the colony of a Bishop, or of an Archdeacon, his representative.

I shall of course pay every possible attention to any communication which their Lordships may favour me with on this subject, but in the meantime, with such a small Protestant community as Mauritius contains, and with only three churches belonging to the establishment, which appear by the Blue Book return to be seldom more than half filled, I do not think that the appointment either of a Bishop or of an Archdeacon could be considered as requisite for the benefit of the Church of England in the colony; and I doubt whether the addition of one of the superior order of the clergy would add greatly to the means for effecting the conversion of the Indians, or of the heathen portion of the Negro population.

In the event of Mr. Denny resigning his appointment, as notified in your despatch, No. 31 of the 12th February last, it might be desirable to consider whether an arrangement could be effected without much increase of expense, by which an additional clergyman should be appointed, whose time might be more especially devoted to missionary labours among the Indians.

Upon this subject, the reply which I am expecting from you to my despatch of the 5th May last, No. 316,* will perhaps give me some further information.

* Page 4.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 6. —

(No. 215.)

No. 6.
Governor Sir William Gomm to Earl Grey.
15 Sept. 1848.
* Page 4.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Gomm* to Earl *Grey*; dated Mauritius, 15 September 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 316,* of 5th May, acceding to the application of the Senior Civil Chaplain, submitted in mine, No. 31, of 12th February, for leave of absence for the usual term, of 15 months, from the colony.

With respect to my application further conveyed in that despatch, for some additional assistance to the ministry of the Establishment, which Mr. Denny's departure would render still more needed, your Lordship declines coming to any decision until Mr. Denny shall have signified his wish to retire, and until I shall have laid before your Lordship an estimate of the additional expense that would be incurred by the establishment of an archdeaconry.

Upon these several points your Lordship will be furnished, I trust, with the information sought for by my despatch, No. 201, of 31st August, and its enclosure from Mr. Denny.

Mr. Denny points out therein in what manner he considers the colony could be best served with the ecclesiastical aid so much needed, and at what expense.

* * * * * *

7. I should hope that our future ecclesiastical superior, of whatever degree, resident in the colony, would be newly introduced into it, and specially qualified for the exercise of his sacred functions in it.

— No. 7. —

(No. 407.)

No. 7.
Earl Grey to Governor Sir William Gomm.
4 December 1848.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *William Gomm.*

Sir, Downing-street, 4 December 1848.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 215, of the 15th September, in answer to mine of the 5th May last, No. 316, requesting further information as to the proposal for an increase to the Ecclesiastical Establishment of Mauritius, by the appointment of an Archdeacon.

You will already have learned by my despatch of the 13th ultimo, No. 399, my reasons for considering such an appointment to be unnecessary; and in the present financial condition of the colony, I am not prepared to make any additional appointment of a chaplain, without a much more distinct application for it, and clearer proof of its necessity, than I have received from you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 8. —

(No. 130.)

No. 8.
Governor Sir G. Anderson to Earl Grey.
16 August 1850.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *G. Anderson* to Earl *Grey.*

Mauritius, 16 August 1850.
(Received, 26 October 1850.)

My Lord, (Answered, 23 December 1850, No. 23, page 12.)

IN my despatch to your Lordship, No. 63, dated 4th October 1849, I stated that I awaited the visit of the Bishop of Colombo to the colony, to address your Lordship on the subject of the insufficiency in the number of clergymen for our Protestant Churches.

2. The Bishop of Colombo arriving, I at once addressed his Lordship on the subject.

3. I transmit a copy of that communication, and I have the honour to submit two letters from the Bishop, under dates the 5th and 6th August, in reply to my reference to him, in which his Lordship enters very fully into the state of the Protestant Clergy as respects their inadequacy for the spiritual wants of the Protestant inhabitants of this island.

4. I have no hesitation in stating to your Lordship that an accession to the number of the clergy is, in truth, greatly required. It appears to me that at present, we require three additional chaplains, for Mahebourg, for Plaines Wilhems, and for Moka; and I earnestly advocate that these clergymen should be resident in their respective districts.

5. I think we should form these clergymen into a class of assistant chaplains, to receive from the colony an annual salary of 300 *l.* each, and to receive, besides, a portion of the rent of the sittings of the respective churches of their districts.

6. I believe that the Council would cheerfully vote the amount I suggest. If I have your Lordship's sanction, I can make the proposition, and, thereafter, if voted, your Lordship can determine on the arrangements to be finally adopted.

7. In respect to the district of Pamplemousses, an arrangement can be made temporarily, by which a service every Sunday can be attained; but ultimately, without much additional cost, a resident clergyman may be also placed there.

8. This may, on a vacancy, be brought about by a division of the military allowances now drawn by the military chaplain, as suggested in the sixth paragraph of the Bishop's letter of the 6th August. I should state that at present the military chaplain, by means of the colonial allowance of major, receives a stipend of 708 *l.* per annum, which is greater than that of the senior civil chaplain by 108 *l.* a year, and nearly equal to that of the Roman-catholic Bishop.

9. It will likewise be necessary only during the incumbency of the present senior chaplain, Mr. Denny, that we should have two chaplains for the service of Port Louis Church.

V.
MAURITIUS.

10. The Lord Bishop, in the 5th paragraph of his letter of the 6th of August, points out how the expense of an Episcopate being established in the island might be met.

This would be very desirable, but still I should prefer, if we cannot have both, that we should have rather the increase I have suggested to our working clergy; and at the same time, if we cannot have a separate Episcopate, I think the colony might be put under the diocese of Colombo, and that the Bishop, upon some arrangement, might make us a triennial visitation.

11. I look to these clergy, as well for the services of the Sabbath, as for the general consolations of our religion in times of sickness, and for all other services of our Church; and also, especially for the superintendence of our schools, and for planning and assisting in the instruction of the immigrant population, and that emancipated from slavery; both of them large classes, who are either left to the care of the Roman-catholic clergy, or entirely neglected.

12. There is a good spirit working in the community to assist in building churches. The great want is that of clergymen, and I do think that the additional burthen which it will bring upon the expenditure of the colony (not exceeding 1,000 *l.* a year) may be well and justly incurred.

13. I thus beg to bring this important subject, the spiritual comfort and welfare of the Protestant subjects of Her Majesty in this colony, to your Lordship's benevolent consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Anderson.*

Encl. in No. 8.

Enclosure in No. 8.

My Lord, Colonial Secretary's Office, 4 July 1850.

1. I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to submit to your Lordship the enclosed correspondence between the Rev. A. Denny, the Senior Civil Chaplain on this establishment, and the Colonial Government, relative to the apportionment of the clerical duties in th Pr otestant church of Port Louis.

2. I am also directed by his Excellency to forward, for your Lordship's perusal, the despatch of the Right honourable the Secretary of State, dated 11th February 1833.

3. His Excellency instructs me to convey to your Lordship his anxious desire to receive the benefit of your Lordship's advice upon the matters to which this correspondence refers.

4. His Excellency is disposed to believe that the arrangement already existing between the Senior and Second Civil Chaplains is neither inconvenient to these reverend gentlemen, nor unsatisfactory to the congregation in Port Louis; but, at the same time, his Excellency feels that it is attended with considerable inconvenience to the inhabitants of Moka and Plaines Wilhems, the two rural districts which, containing the greatest number of members of the Established Church, have hitherto been unprovided with any regular and recognised means for administering its rites and performing its services.

5. With a view to remedy this grievance, his Excellency would suggest that it would be advisable, if possible, to regain for the church of Port Louis, at any rate, the temporary services of the Military Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Pering, and thus restore to the inhabitants of Plaines Wilhems the advantage, which they have lost, of the services of the Rev. Mr. Banks.

6. But experience demonstrates that an expedient of this kind, without any subsidiary arrangement, would leave the Church services of Port Louis and Plaines Wilhems alike exposed to change and interruption. It is with a view to obviate such an evil that his Excellency now directs me to apply to your Lordship, in the hope that your Lordship will be able to suggest some means by which increased facilities of religious worship may be given to the members of the Church of England in the rural districts of the island.

7. His Excellency thinks it of primary importance that those districts which already possess Protestant churches, should also possess resident clergymen; and that, desirable as it may be to attain the regular performance of the services and the regular administration of the rites of the English Church in these churches, it is even more desirable to secure the permanent superintendence of resident English clergymen over the Protestant congregations and the schools established in their districts.

8. His Excellency is willing to believe that two assistant resident chaplains might be provided for the districts of Moka and Plaines Wilhems, at an annuity of 300 *l.* each, with a house; part of this expenditure to be defrayed by Government, and part by contributions from

from the holders of seats in the churches. His Excellency entertains no doubt that such a proposal would be cheerfully met by those for whose benefit it is intended, and hopes that it will receive your Lordship's consideration.

9. His Excellency places the matter in your Lordship's hands, in the conviction that your Lordship will give him the opportunity of laying before the Secretary of State some plan which has received your Lordship's sanction for increasing the facilities of Protestant ecclesiastical ministration and clerical residence in this island.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Bayley,*
Colonial Secretary.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Colombo.

Honourable Sir, Mauritius, 5 August 1850.

HAVING completed my visitation of the entire island, and personally inspected every station at which a sufficient number of British residents, members of our communion, could be collected for the administration of the rites of the Church of England, and having examined most of the Government schools in the rural districts of the colony, I gladly comply with the request of your Excellency, conveyed in your letter of 4th July, that I would "suggest some means by which increased facilities of religious worship may be given to the members of the Church of England in this island," and to "give you the opportunity of laying before the Secretary of State some plan which had received my sanction for increasing the facilities of Protestant ecclesiastical ministration and clerical residence" therein, so as to "secure the permanent superintendence of resident English clergymen over the Protestant congregations and schools established in their districts."

1. The first most obvious and humiliating fact which strikes the mind is, that the spiritual provision for the Protestant inhabitants of this colony should have been left so long by successive governors so very defective, while that for nearly 50,000 emancipated slaves, and for about 60,000 Indian immigrants, is even still more so.

2. Three clergymen only, one as Military, and two as Civil Chaplains, receive any fixed payment from the Colonial Treasury; and the services of these three are almost wholly confined to Port Louis, the capital of the island. One other ordained clergyman, also residing in Port Louis, receives some temporary remuneration for services rendered in the immediate neighbourhood. The lamentable result of this long-continued deficiency is, that too general an indifference to religion prevails among all classes; and that the 100,000 ex-apprentices and immigrants, if they have any care for religion at all, are compelled to attach themselves to the Romish Church, which has its clergy and emissaries in every part of the colony, amply endowed by the State.

3. It falls not within my province to comment upon the principles or policy of those who preceded your Excellency, and your immediate predecessor, Sir William Gomm, but simply to bring to your notice the fact, that although at the capture of this island by the English, there were but four ministers of religion, receiving altogether 400 *l.* annually from the French Government, when both the Governors and the governed were of the Romish faith; there are now a Bishop and 13 Romish clergy endowed by the Protestant Government of Great Britain, and receiving annually more than 3,300 *l.* from the Colonial Treasury; while our own Protestant Church is still most scantily supplied with even the most necessary ministrations.

4. The slaves, at the time of their emancipation, were very few of them members of the Romish Church, any more than the immigrant Indians are at present; they have both, therefore, a claim upon the British Government for some provision to teach them religious truth, and to alleviate the spiritual destitution which prevails so widely among them.

5. The only possible remedy for the existing most sad deficiency is—

1. An addition to the present body of Protestant clergy, to be stationed where their services are most required.

2. The appointment of a humbler class of religious teachers, as catechists and Scripture readers under the clergy, who might act also as schoolmasters among the uneducated Creoles.

3. The extension of English education, by opening elementary English schools, and affording English instruction almost gratuitously to the lower classes.

6. The spiritual wants of each district will be best described in the order in which it was visited.

1. *Plaines Wilhems.*

In the district of Plaines Wilhems, the existing want may happily be at once supplied under the Ordinance of 1844. After the consecration of the Church of St. Thomas, the English residents assembled to meet me for deliberation on the subject, and have jointly among themselves guaranteed the sum of 200 *l.* per annum for the provision of a resident

clergyman in the district, on the terms proposed by your Excellency, 150 *l.* for the stipend, and 50 *l.* for a house; to be met by an equal amount from the Colonial Treasury.

The appointment, therefore, of an assistant chaplain from England, is earnestly sought at the hands of your Excellency, with as little delay as possible; the Church is at present served from Port Louis, conjointly with that of Moka, by the Rev. M. De Joux, on alternate Sundays in the morning and afternoon; the latter service is held always in the French language at this Church, and is attended by many of the creole population. The English inhabitants have therefore but one English service in the fortnight, and can hope for no more until the existing want is supplied.

2. *Moka.*

The Church of "St. John the Evangelist," for the district of Moka, has also been consecrated, and is served alternately with that of Plaines Wilhems, by the Rev. M. De Joux, from Port Louis.

The English residents are not sufficiently numerous to raise among themselves the provision required for a resident clergyman. Although some endowment has been promised by the munificent generosity of Sir William and Lady Gomm, who contributed so largely to the erection of the Church, it cannot be assumed that the amount will be sufficient for the purpose, unless the provisions of the Ordinance of 1844 are in some degree relaxed to meet the necessity. The immediate vicinity of the Governor's residence, and the fact of his Excellency being an official trustee of the Church, and during a great part of the year, resident close to it, may constitute a legitimate reason for the deviation; the district being already provided with a Roman-catholic priest, paid by the Colonial Government.

3. *Mahébourg.*

The military station at Mahébourg is the most important in the colony next to Port Louis, the capital. The head quarters of a British regiment have been fixed there ever since the capture of the island; there is always, therefore, a Protestant congregation of more than 300, without at present any resident clergyman. Divine service is solemnised only once in each month by the chaplain to the Forces from Port Louis, and in the barrack-room of the soldiers, to which the resident families are unable to resort.

The inhabitants are making an effort to build a church, which, with the usual aid of Government, there is every hope of their being able to effect before long.

The need of a resident chaplain at this station is most urgent, there being no one to minister to the sick and dying Protestant, or to perform the last sad offices for the dead, while a Romish clergyman, paid by the Government, resides within the district. It is most distressing that so large a Protestant congregation should be left without any more than the occasional ministrations at present so scantily supplied. In my late visit, I administered the Holy Communion to not less than 34 members of our Church, in a school-room which was necessarily used for Divine service on that occasion; and only a few weeks previous to my arrival, a field-officer of the British army was buried without any religious solemnity at all. It is very earnestly to be desired that the Secretary of State will authorise the appointment of an assistant chaplain to take charge of both the civil and military duties of this station, for which sum aid would be obtained under the regulations sanctioned by the Secretary at War.

The subordinate military post at Souillac, now altogether neglected, would be within reach of a periodical or monthly visit by a resident chaplain from Mahébourg.

4. *Pamplemousses.*

In the district of Pamplemousses are many Protestant families wholly deprived of the means of attending Divine service, on account of the distance from Port Louis, and the want of all religious ministrations in their neighbourhood, except those of the Romish faith. A church is about to be built for the district, by subscription of the residents, with the aid of Government, including both north and south Pamplemousses, and also Grand Baie.

An assistant chaplain stationed at Pamplemousses would be able to reach all these points, and to extend his visits monthly to Flacq, a military station, under the command of a field officer with 150 men. It is now visited only three or four times in the year by the military chaplain from Port Louis, who must absent himself wholly from his important charge for the purpose.

There are not fewer than four Romish clergymen paid by the colony in that large district, for which one Protestant clergyman is so much required, and so earnestly sought from Government.

In order to assist the inhabitants in the erection of the proposed church, it is strongly recommended to the Government to purchase the fee-simple of the school-house at "Poudre d'Or," now occupied by them at an annual rent of 50 *l.* for the School Committee, from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in England. By this advantageous exchange important help would be given to the Protestant inhabitants of the district in their laudable desire to help themselves, and a permanent school-house secured to the Government, for the purpose of education, by a judicious and economical arrangement for both parties.

5. Black River.

At "Belle Isle," in the district of Black River, a very interesting congregation of Protestant Creoles has been gathered by the devoted services of a layman, and one of the schools of the Gospel Propagation Society has been licensed by the Bishop for Divine service, and placed under the charge of the Rev. G. De Joux.

For the maintenance of this earnest work of improvement among a large coloured population, the aid of Government has been sought. There is a growing congregation of about 200 Creoles and ex-apprentices, who are very sensible of the advantages afforded them, and will be grateful to Government for their continuance.

A school also is much desired by them, and it is hoped that the Government will not hesitate to hold out a helping hand towards them for the attainment of so good an object.

In concluding this report, I beg to suggest to your Excellency the desirableness of some modification of the Ordinance of 1844, which, grounded as I believe it was, on that of the Colony of Australia, where the population is wholly British, is hardly applicable in some of its provisions to countries, which, like Mauritius and Ceylon, are rather dependencies than colonies belonging to the British Crown. The great mixture of races must practically render the Ordinance almost nugatory, except in very rare cases; and the ample endowment unconditionally of the Romish Church and Clergy in this colony, gives the Protestant inhabitants a strong claim on the just and generous consideration of their own Government.

I hope to have time to append a few suggestions, which I request your Excellency will do me the favour to consider as supplementary to this report.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Colombo.*

His Excellency the Governor.

Honourable Sir, Mauritius, 6 August 1850.

I CLOSED the detailed report of my visitation of this colony with a request, that I might be permitted to suggest some points for the consideration of your Excellency, which bear directly on its religious condition and social improvement.

1. The imperative necessity of an increased number of assistant chaplains for the districts of Plaines Wilhems, Moka, Mahébourg and Pamplemousses, at 250*l.* per annum each. It seems not much to require, since, at the capture of the island, one British chaplain only was appointed, and one more was added in 1833; while the number of the Romish clergy has been increased from four to thirteen, with a Bishop at their head, all receiving ample endowment from the Colonial Government.

2. The increased establishment of English schools to impart almost gratuitous instruction to the humbler classes, and encouragement to individual efforts in the work of education, by annual grants of aid from Government, in proportion to the local expenditure, reserving always the right of inspection to the officer appointed by Government.

3. The enactment of an Ordinance for the regulation of vestries and the temporal affairs of all consecrated churches and buildings licensed for the celebration of Divine service.

4. A modification of the Ordinance No. 54 of 1844, to render it more applicable to the circumstances of this colony, the population of which is in part only British.

5. The establishment of an Episcopate within the island, by the union of the senior Chaplaincy with that office, adding 200*l.* per annum to the present stipend, to be met by aid from the Colonial Bishops' Fund. The second civil chaplain might then be transferred to Mahébourg, and an assistant appointed to share the duties of Port Louis with the Bishop.

6. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the military chaplaincy, the division of the military allowances between the two chaplains at Port Louis and at Mahébourg, combining the civil and military duties in one person at both stations. Two clergymen would be able to discharge fully the duties at Port Louis and one at Mahébourg.

7. On the first vacancy occurring in the senior chaplaincy, the total disseverment of the two offices now connected together, assigning to each a separate charge, with its own distinct duties. Should circumstances render aid necessary at any time at Port Louis, one of the assistant chaplains might be called in for the temporary supply of the duty.

It is in vain to hope, with only the present establishment of chaplains and the present amount of aid granted by the Government, that the Church of England can do her proper work, or maintain her proper station in the colony, when triple the amount of resources are expended for the maintenance of another faith. If many of the emancipated slaves have attached themselves to the Romish creed, it is only because the Government places no other within their reach. In many of the islands of the West Indies a different policy has been adopted, and a very different result has followed. The Church of England holds there its proper place in the hearts of those who owe to British generosity their freedom. And so it would be here among thousands of those who, attached as they are to the English Government in gratitude for their liberty, are obliged to follow, what they call, "the French religion," because they can get no other.

I have, &c.
His Excellency the Governor. (signed) *J. Colombo.*

V.
MAURITIUS.

— No. 9. —

No. 9.
Earl Grey to Governor Higginson.
23 Dec. 1850.

(No. 23.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Higginson*; dated Downing-street, 23 December 1850.

I HAVE received your predecessor's despatch, No. 130,* of the 16th August, accompanied by a Report from the Bishop of Colombo of his visitation in Mauritius and the Seychelles, recommending an addition of three chaplains to the clerical establishment of the colony; and calling my attention to the propriety of either appointing a Bishop of Mauritius, or of including the colony in the See of Colombo.

* Page 7.

Archbishop of Canterbury, 4 Dec. 1850.

I enclose for your information and guidance the copy of a correspondence which I have had with his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, whereby you will perceive the difficulties which, in my opinion, stand in the way of effecting the arrangement proposed for an increase of the clergy, and the appointment of a Bishop. But I am happy to say that the Secretary-at-War has acceded to the proposition for making the usual military allowances towards the support of a clergyman to be stationed at Mahébourg.

Earl Grey, 23 Dec. 1850.

Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

Encl. 1, in No. 9.

My Lord, Addington, 4 December 1850.

I TAKE the liberty of addressing your Lordship, on the part of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, respecting the appointment of a Bishop for the Mauritius and the Seychelles.

I believe that the subject was brought before your Lordship by the Governor of the Island, Sir G. Anderson, in consequence of a report made to him by the Bishop of Colombo, which I enclose herewith, as furnishing the reasons which render this appointment desirable.

The proposal there suggested is that the senior chaplain of the Mauritius should be created Bishop, with no further increase of expense to the Government than an addition of 200*l.* per annum to his present salary of 600*l.*, to which sum 400*l.* will be added from the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund.

The great dearth of clergy in the island is shown by the report; and experience has uniformly proved hitherto that no plan is so effectual for the purpose of obtaining an additional supply of clergy as the appointment of a Bishop for the colony. With an earnest hope that this proposal may meet with your Lordship's concurrence,

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable the Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

Encl. 2, in No. 9.

Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Visitation of the Island of *Mauritius*, addressed by the Bishop of Colombo to the Bishop of London, bearing date 12 August 1850.

THE great want of the colony is an increased number of clergy. We cannot maintain our ground without it. The laity deplore, the clergy feel it. The simple ground on which I rest our claim upon the consideration of the Government is, that at the capture of the island by the British, there were only four ministers of the Romish religion paid by the French Government, when both the Governor and the governed were of the Romish faith. There are now paid by the British Government, a Bishop and 13 Romish clergy, while a single chaplain only has been since added, in 1833, to the one originally appointed on our own establishment. I have earnestly recommended, therefore, the appointment of four assistant chaplains, at 250*l.* per annum each; two for the service of the newly-built churches now consecrated at Plaines Wilhems and at Moka; one for Mahébourg, where I found a congregation of above 300 civil and military, and 34 communicants, now served only as a military garrison once a month, in a barrack-room, where no others can go, and where they are now building a church; and a fourth for Pamplemousses, where there are many resident humbler English families (Lord Grey's own head gardener amongst them), altogether cut off from Divine ordinances, who are now making an effort to build a church for themselves, in the hope of obtaining a resident clergyman among them.

In this district, for which I ask but the appointment of one assistant chaplain, there are already four Romish priests receiving ample endowment from Government. This endowment too, my Lord, has been granted to them on the groundless supposition, that the whole Creole population, or 60,000 emancipated slaves, were of the Romish faith. They were not more so here than they were in the West Indies. They were claimed by Rome to get the endowment;

endowment; and as we had no one to speak the real truth, they succeeded; and many have become so, because they could get no other religion, though preferring still both the English people, and what they call the "English religion." With a resident clergyman in each of these four districts, whose income would be increased from local sources (for it is a very expensive country to live in), our Church would be able to keep its own, and extend its blessing to many who would gladly welcome it. Among the French residents are not very many Protestants; but among both the emancipated negroes (now wholly free, and living on their own resources and labour) and the Indian immigrants, 50,000 or 60,000 of each, the field is very large, and in many parts wholly unoccupied. A small body of clergy imbued with a missionary spirit would find ample room for labour, and more than an ample reward.

Another important suggestion, and one on which the well-being of our Church, both present and future, very much depends, is the appointment at once of a resident Episcopate. To make way for a Bishop, Mr. Denny will at once retire (on pension after 20 years' of service), but I do not think he will without such an appointment is made from home. In so small an island, and with so small a body of clergy, I really think that the pastoral duties of the senior chaplaincy are very compatible with the Episcopal office. There is no point in the island which he would be unable to reach in a day, when required, and he could not therefore, as Bishop, be overburdened with the addition of the pastoral charge of the chief church at Port Louis. With one of the proposed assistant chaplains as his subordinate, the second civil chaplain (now also at Port Louis; the waste of power is too much) being sent to Mahébourg, all the duties might be well discharged, there being a military chaplain in charge of the garrison. My proposal, therefore, to the Government is, to add to the present stipend of 600 *l.* per annum, 200 *l.* more, in the hope that from the Colonial Bishopric' Fund you might be able to add 400 *l.* more (the salary of a puisne judge), and to appoint at once a Bishop for the island, charged with the duties, in addition of the senior chaplaincy, and an assistant chaplain (one of the four) to share that charge with him.

The proposed appointment would then stand thus:—

	£.
Present stipend of Senior Chaplain - - - - - -	600
Proposed addition from Government - - - - -	200
	800
To meet this, from Colonial Bishoprics' Fund - - -	400
£.	1,200 per annum.

Mr. Denny would at once retire.

Enclosure 3, in No. 9.

Encl. 3, in No. 9.

My Lord Archbishop, Downing-street, 23 December 1850.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter of the 4th instant, together with its enclosure, relating to the appointment of a Bishop for Mauritius and its dependencies.

I had previously received from Sir George Anderson, the late Governor of Mauritius, a copy of a report from the Bishop of Colombo, of his visitation in Mauritius and the Seychelles, recommending an addition of three chaplains to the Colonial Establishment.

Sir George Anderson also suggests the propriety either of appointing a Bishop of Mauritius, or of making arrangements for a triennial visitation of that island by the Bishop of Colombo.

I feel considerable difficulty in meeting the wishes of the Bishop and Sir G. Anderson, either as regards the proposed increase of the clergy, or as regards the appointment of a Bishop.

If it appeared that the additional chaplains were wanted for the Indian immigrants, and if there were any probability that these people would profit by their services, the case would be different. But it is clear, on considering the grounds on which the proposal is made to station additional clergymen in the three places mentioned, that they are required partly for the troops, but chiefly for English residents in the colony. With regard to the latter, it must be remembered that they have settled in a colony of which they were aware that the bulk of the population was Roman-catholic, and it is impossible that they should be altogether relieved from the consequent difficulty of supplying them, at the public expense, with religious services according to their own persuasion.

By a Colonial Ordinance passed in 1844, it has been determined what amount of assistance, and on what conditions, shall be given to them in obtaining the services of their church; and I am not prepared to sanction a departure from this general rule in particular cases, since the effect of doing so, as your Grace will perceive from the enclosed extract, would manifestly be to take away that motive to exertion which now exists amongst the members of the Church. If it could be shown that the present rule is not sufficiently favourable to them, and that the Ordinance requires to be amended, and might be so with the general assent of the public in the colony, I should be inclined to receive favourably any proposal to that effect which the Governor might make to me.

Extract from Ordinance, No. 54, 1844.

With respect to the insufficient provision made for religious services to the troops, I transmit a copy of a correspondence which has passed between this Office and the War Office, whereby

Colonial Office, 13 Nov. 1850.
War Office, 30 Nov. 1850.

V.
MAURITIUS.

whereby your Grace will perceive that a more satisfactory arrangement is likely to be effected.

With regard to the proposal made by your Grace, on the part of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," to contribute 400 *l.* per annum towards the salary of a Bishop of Mauritius, I am unable to recommend that provision should be made from the colonial revenue for any portion of the expense of erecting into a separate See a colony where the Protestant clergymen would be so few, even if increased to the utmost extent contemplated; but I should be happy to concur in any arrangement which your Grace might be enabled to propose with the consent of the Bishop of Colombo, and without expense to the colony, for the annexation of Mauritius to that See.

I have, &c.

The Archbishop of Canterbury. (signed) *Grey.*

— No. 10. —

(No. 131.)

No. 10.
Governor Higginson to Earl Grey.
18 August 1851.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor *Higginson* to Earl *Grey.*

Mauritius, 18 August 1851.

My Lord, (Received, 23 October 1851.)

Having communicated to the Bishop of Colombo your Lordship's despatch, No. 23,* of the 23d December, relating to certain suggestions offered by his Lordship for augmenting the number of chaplains on the establishment of this colony, and for either erecting Mauritius and its dependencies into a distinct episcopate, or including them in the See of Colombo, I have now the honour to transmit herewith a copy of his Lordship's reply, and of my communication to him on the subject.

* Page 12.

2. The defective and rather anomalous state of the Colonial Protestant Church Establishment was noticed in my last annual report. Whilst I concur in the opinion expressed by your Lordship as to the inexpediency of appointing a separate Bishop for Mauritius, it would, I think, be exceedingly desirable if, on the retirement of the present senior chaplain referred to in the Bishop's previous correspondence as a not improbable event, his successor were clothed with such powers as would enable him to supervise and control the ministrations of the Church generally throughout the colony, and to secure those advantages which may be expected from greater unanimity, and more cordial and well-directed co-operation than is usually attained in the absence of a chief or controlling authority.

3. Annexation to the See of Colombo, by which the Church would enjoy the benefits of periodical visitations from the Bishop, would also, no doubt, conduce to its improvement and extension, and to foster and encourage a Catholic and missionary spirit, so essential to the profitable and practical diffusion of religious instruction. As the Bishop observes, these visitations could not be made without incurring some expense, but I do not apprehend that there would be reluctance in the colony to defray the requisite outlay, if your Lordship should approve of the arrangement.

4. In your Lordship's communication to the Archbishop of Canterbury, reference is made to the condition of our Indian immigrants, now numbering more than a third of the entire population. Their position as regards both religious and secular instruction is greatly to be regretted; but the subject is beset with difficulties, through which I confess my inability to see the way clearly at present. Until the Indians can be induced to settle permanently in the island, I fear that our efforts to extend to them the blessings of religion or education will prove but very partially successful; nor do I see reason to believe that they would themselves be disposed to profit by the services of ministers of the Christian Church.

The Government schools are, of course, open to Indians as to other classes of the community, and endeavours are being made to attract their children to them; but as yet a very limited number attend.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. M. Higginson.*

Enclosure in No. 10.

My Lord, Government House, 17 February 1851.

I BEG leave to transmit herewith for your Lordship's information, copies of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and of the correspondence it covered, between his Lordship and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Secretary at War, in reference to an application made by Sir George Anderson for the services of additional clergymen, and the extension of Episcopal authority to this colony, and which was founded on various suggestions contained in your Lordship's report of your recent visitation to Mauritius and Seychelles.

Your Lordship will, with myself, regret to learn that, in the opinion of Earl Grey, the difficulties standing in the way of the measures recommended are insuperable; and that in our endeavours to extend the advantages and blessings conferred by the ministrations of the Established Church, we cannot now look for aid from home, beyond the contribution promised by the Secretary at War towards the building of a church at Mahébourgh, and the usual allowance to a chaplain, sanctioned by the regulations for the performance of services therein, according to their number, and which, on the most liberal calculation, will not exceed — *l.* per annum.

In the objections stated by the Secretary of State to the erection of Mauritius into a separate See, I am disposed to concur: but I am of opinion that considerable benefit would be gained by annexing to it that of Colombo, with provision for triennial visitations. Before, however, moving in this matter, it is essential to obtain the concurrence of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and of your Lordship, and to be put in possession of the views entertained by you on the subject.

If such arrangement should not prove to be practicable, or indeed under any circumstances, it seems to me to be desirable that the senior Chaplain in the colony ought to be clothed with powers of more direct control over all other chaplains on the establishment than is exercised by him at present. This might be accomplished by the erection of an Archdeaconry, or in any other way that may be considered more advisable, on the retirement of the Reverend Mr. Denny, to which reference is made in your Lordship's report.

I have, &c.

The Right Reverend (signed) *J. M. Higginson.*
The Lord Bishop of Colombo.

Sir, Colombo, Ceylon, 28 June 1851.

IN a communication with which I was favoured by your Excellency, while absent from Colombo on visitation (which will plead my excuse for the delay that has occurred), Her Majesty's Secretary of State mentions his readiness to "concur in any arrangement which his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury might be enabled to propose, with the consent of the Bishop of Colombo, and without expense to the colony, for the annexation of Mauritius to that See."

Although yourself disapproving of the erection of Mauritius and its dependencies into a distinct Episcopate, your Excellency in courtesy adds the expression of your opinion, that "considerable benefit would be gained by annexing Mauritius to the diocese of Colombo, with provision for triennial visitations, &c."

You will not, I trust, think me desirous of shrinking from any duty by which my usefulness might be extended in the solemn charge to which God's providence has called me. My late visitation of Mauritius and its dependent islands, as soon as the permission of the Secretary of State was obtained, will prove this to you. I am not, however, able to disconnect the new proposal of Earl Grey from the suggestions which I had the privilege of recomending to him on that occasion, for the benefit of the colony now under your charge. Those suggestions met with the entire concurrence of your Excellency's predecessor, Sir George Anderson, and had they been adopted, would have secured to the colony the advantage of a resident Bishop, at an additional charge on its revenue of only 200*l.* per annum. This would have been met by an annual grant of 400*l.* from the Colonial Bishop's Fund, as offered through the Archbishop of Canterbury. It embraced also a proposed grant of 250*l.* a year from the Colonial Treasury, for an additional clergyman to aid in the discharge of spiritual duties to the scattered members of our communion within the colony. There are at present only two chaplains provided by Government for the service of the whole island, both of whom are resident in or near Port Louis, the capital.

This moderate proposal having been rejected, I am unable to discover the advantage which the annexation of Mauritius, at a distance of 2,000 miles, to the diocese of Colombo, would effect, when the additional expenditure of only 200 *l.* per annum is refused, to secure to the colony a resident and a permanent Episcopate.

The advantages of the Episcopate of our church, in those colonies in which it has happily been established, do not arise from the personal presence only of the Bishop, but from the extension of the church itself, the increase in the number and efficiency of the clergy, the commencement of missionary operations, the diffusion of sound education, and the active ministries of Christian kindness and charity on every side.

Since, however, the annexation of Mauritius to the See of Colombo is to be adopted on the express condition which Earl Grey requires, that no expense whatever is to be incurred by that colony, the advantages which my acceptance of the proposal would effect are chimerical.

V.
MAURITIUS.

No great improvement can be accomplished without some expenditure; and if every suggestion of the Bishop is to be disregarded—if every recommendation for the benefit of the colony and the Church is to be refused—if all his efforts are to be thwarted and marred by this financial pledge, to which he would himself under the proposal be bound as a consenting party,—I see very little use which its adoption, either in respect of the office or the person, would promote. The extension of the Church is practically prohibited—all addition to the number of clergy refused—missionary operations discountenanced, and the education of the colony left uninfluenced for good. I own myself very unwilling to accept so onerous a responsibility, so clogged by conditions, which would only serve to trammel the free agency of the Bishop in every point in which he should be left most free.

While, however, I feel bound to repudiate a responsibility so fettered at so great a distance, I would gladly express to your Excellency my readiness to assist in any way I can, the cause of spiritual freedom and truth in a country where error is so predominant, either by periodical or occasional visitations, should the Archbishop of Canterbury require it. But this cannot be done, as the Secretary of State seems to require, without some expense incurred in some quarter. The Bishop of Colombo cannot himself afford it; Ceylon, of course, will not. On whom, then, would the expense be so fairly levied, as on that colony which is to be benefited by the arrangement?

Before its erection into a distinct see, Ceylon was visited triennially by the Bishops of Calcutta and Madras. On each occasion 1,000 *l.* was paid from Colonial Treasury to the visiting Bishop, and 300 *l.* to be distributed for charitable purposes at his discretion. I am of opinion, that a sum of 500 *l.* would be quite sufficient to meet all the expenses of a triennial visitation, and leave enough for distribution among objects which it would be desirable that the Bishop, while in the colony, should do his best to promote.

I have only to add, that should any such proposal from your Excellency be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, as long as it may fall to my lot to give it effect—I am afraid, too feebly—I should never desire to expend any portion of the colonial fund anywhere but in the colony which provides it, and for the benefit of the Church within it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Colombo.*

His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 11. —

No. 11.
Earl Grey
to the Archbishop
of Canterbury.
20 Nov. 1851.

COPY of a LETTER from Earl *Grey* to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

My Lord Archbishop, Downing-street, 20 November 1851.

WITH reference to your Grace's letter of the 4th December last,* and to my reply of the 23d of that month, † I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a correspondence which has subsequently passed between the Governor of Mauritius and myself, upon the subject of the ecclesiastical establishment of that colony and its dependency the Seychelles.

* Page 12.
† Page 13.

Earl Grey, No. 23, 23 Dec. 1850, p. 13.
Governor, No. 131, 18 Aug. 1851, p. 14.
Earl Grey, No. 56, 5 Mar. 1851, p. 17.
War Office, 26 Feb. 1851, p. 17.

After perusing these papers I should be glad if your Grace would favour me with your opinion as to the measures which it may be most expedient to adopt, in order to obtain for the Church of England in the colony the benefit of episcopal superintendence.

At the same time I must observe that, while I am very anxious to obtain for the Church this benefit, I consider it, on the other hand, to be indispensably necessary to proceed with the utmost caution in sanctioning the application of any portion of the colonial revenue to this object. Since it must be borne in mind that this revenue is derived from taxes levied on a population, the very great majority of whom are not members of the English Church, and would not derive (or at least would not consider themselves to derive) any benefit from grants made for its support. I am persuaded that the real influence and usefulness of our Church would be injured, instead of being advanced, by any pecuniary grants from the colonial revenue, which could be felt by the inhabitants at large as a grievance, of which they had a right to complain. And the necessity of caution in this matter is increased by the fact that the Council of Government in Mauritius is nominated by the Crown, instead of being elected by the inhabitants; and that no appropriation in aid of the Church, which would not be likely to be voted if the members of the Council were elected, ought to be carried into effect by the influence which the Crown necessarily posseses in the present body.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No 12. —

(No. 56.)

No. 12.
Earl Grey to Governor Higginson.
* Page 12.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Higginson.*

Sir, Downing-street, 5 March 1851.

With reference to my despatch No. 23,* of the 23d December last, I transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the copy of a further letter from the War Office, explaining more fully the circumstances under which certain allowances will be made to the chaplain about to be appointed at Mahébourg, for spiritual services to be rendered to the troops who may be stationed there.

26 Feb.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure in No. 12.

Encl. in No. 12.

Sir, War Office, 26 February 1851.

With reference to my letter of the 30th November last, in reply to your communication of the 13th of the same month, relative to the contribution to be paid by this department in aid of the stipend to be allowed to the chaplain about to be appointed at Mahébourg, Mauritius, in consideration of the spiritual benefit accruing to the military at that station by such appointment; I am directed by the Secretary at War to make this further communication to you for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that the letter from this office above referred to, should be properly understood.

It is perfectly correct, as therein stated, that the Secretary at War is still willing to recommend to the Treasury the grant of 400*l.* towards the erection of a church at Mahébourg; in consideration of which sum, Mr. Maule expects that the military stationed there will be accommodated at Divine service with the ordinary congregation; and in addition to the above grant, the usual allowance for hospital duty will be made to the officiating clergyman; but under the circumstances, the regulations will not admit of any payment being made on account of separate services, such services only being admissible, when from want of room in the church, the accommodation required by the troops cannot be afforded at the usual hours of public worship with the ordinary congregation. But should a chaplain be appointed to perform Divine service, previously to the completion of the church, the Secretary at War will not object, upon the production of the usual certificates from the officer commanding the troops, required in all similar cases, to sanction the grant of one guinea for each separate service performed at Mahébourg solely for the military; and when their numbers are so great that they cannot all attend the first service, a further allowance for a second service at the rate of 10*s.* each, would also be sanctioned, in addition to the usual hospital allowance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. Sulivan.*

H. Merivale, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 13. —

No. 13.
Archbishop of Canterbury to Earl Grey.
17 December 1851.

Copy of a LETTER from his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to Earl *Grey.*

My Lord, Addington, 17 December 1851.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a correspondence between your Lordship and the Governor of the Mauritius, upon the subject of erecting that island into a Bishop's See.

I am much gratified by the encouragement to that proposal which is contained in the correspondence. The Governor expresses his sense of the necessity of some controlling ecclesiastical power, and your Lordship is very anxious that no considerable burthen should be added to the expenses of the colony.

Two suggestions are made; the appointment of an Archdeacon, and the annexation of the Mauritius to the diocese of Colombo.

I venture to submit, that the appointment of an Archdeacon would be comparatively ineffective, because he would be unable to perform the two important offices of confirmation and ordination.

V.
MAURITIUS.

The triennial visitation of the Bishop of Colombo, would cost 500 *l.*, and would take that Bishop six months away from his proper charge.

Whereas, if 200 *l.* per annum were added to the salary of the senior chaplain, * * * * greater advantages would be gained at nearly the same expense, to which the Governor apprehends no material objection; and a further salary, if thought necessary, would probably be contributed by the Society for Propagating the Gospel.

I beg therefore to offer this suggestion, in compliance with your Lordship's desire that I should submit my opinion upon the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

— No. 14. —

No. 14.
Earl Grey to Archbishop of Canterbury.
9 January 1852.

COPY of a LETTER from Earl *Grey* to his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

My Lord Archbishop, Downing-street, 9 January 1852.

I HAVE to thank your Grace for your letter of the 17th ultimo, relating to the state of the ecclesiastical establishment of Mauritius.

With respect to your Grace's recommendation, that the senior chaplain should be consecrated a Bishop, with an increase of salary, I think that such a course would be inexpedient, considering that the Governor has expressed his opinion, that it would be better not to erect Mauritius into a separate See; but I should be prepared to recommend to the Treasury to sanction a provision of 500 *l.* to meet the expense of a triennial visitation by the Bishop of Colombo, if your Grace should approve of this step; and I trust that there would be no objection on the part of the Council of Government of Mauritius to provide for this moderate charge.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 15. —

No. 15.
Secretary Sir J. S. Pakington to Archbishop of Canterbury.

COPY of a LETTER from Secretary Sir *J. S. Pakington*, to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, dated Downing-street, 24 March 1852.

My Lord Archbishop,

HAVING been made acquainted with the correspondence which passed between your Grace and my predecessor, respecting the Church Establishment of Mauritius, I should feel obliged by your favouring me with your opinion on the inquiry contained in Lord Grey's letter of the 9th January last.*

* *Supra.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Pakington.*

— No. 16. —

No. 16.
Archbishop of Canterbury to Secretary Sir John Pakington.

EXTRACT of LETTER from the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to Secretary Sir *John Pakington*; dated Lambeth, 31 March 1852.

IN reply to your previous favour, with reference to the Mauritius, I will state the substance of my last letter to Lord Grey, which did not receive a favourable reply.

Two suggestions were made by the Governor of the Mauritius to the Diocese of Colombo:

1. I submitted that the appointment of an Archdeacon would be comparatively inefficient, because he would be unable to perform the two important offices of confirmation and ordination.

2. The

2. The triennial visitation of the Bishop of Colombo at the Mauritius would cost 500*l.*, and would remove him from his own diocese for six months, in the year of visitation.

Whereas, if 200 *l.* per annum were added to present salary (600*l.*) of the Senior Chaplain * * * * greater advantages would be gained at nearly the same expense, to which additional expense the Governor does not apprehend any serious objection in the colony.

COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, &c.

COPIES of any PETITIONS to the QUEEN, and of any Representations to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, on COLONIAL CHURCH LEGISLATION, or on any Points affecting the Management of the Affairs of the Church in the Colonies since 1845.

(Sir Robert Harry Inglis.)

PART V.

MAURITIUS.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *May* 1852.

355.—V.

Under 3 oz.

ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE (AUSTRALIA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 June 1852;—*for*,

"COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE between His Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Bishop of *Sydney*, Metropolitan of *Australia*, in regard to Ecclesiastical Government and Discipline, which may have been communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 10 June 1852.

DESART.

(Mr. Gladstone.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 11 *June* 1852.

ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE (AUSTRALIA).

COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE between His Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Bishop of *Sydney*, Metropolitan of *Australia*, in regard to Ecclesiastical Government and Discipline, which may have been communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(*Mr. Gladstone.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *June* 1852.

459.

Under 1 *oz.*

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 May 1852;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of COLONIAL BISHOPS, stating the Salaries of each, and the Sources whence those Salaries are derived."

(*Lord Brooke.*)

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 10 June 1852.

DESART.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 11 *June* 1852.

A RETURN of the Number of COLONIAL BISHOPS, stating the Salaries of each, and Sources whence those Salaries are derived.

NAME OF BISHOP.	Diocese.	Salary.	From what Source derived.
		£.	
George Jehoshaphat Mountain	Quebec	1,990*	Imperial Parliamentary Vote.
John Strachan	Toronto	1,250	Clergy Reserves in Canada West.
Francis Fulford	Montreal	800	Colonial Bishopries' Fund; the interest of investments in the Colonies, and in this country.
Hibbert Binney	Nova Scotia	550	Trust Funds held by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the rent of a farm in Nova Scotia.
John Medley	Fredericton	1,000	Colonial Bishoprics' Fund.
Edward Feild	Newfoundland	1,200	700*l.* Imperial Parliamentary Vote. 500*l.* Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
David Anderson	Rupert's Land	700	The interest of a bequest by the late James Leith, Esq., and an annual allowance by the Hudson's Bay Company.
Aubrey George Spencer	Jamaica	3,000	Consolidated Fund.
Thomas Parry	Barbadoes	2,500	ditto.
Daniel Gateward Davis	Antigua	2,000	ditto.
William Piercy Austin	Guiana	2,000	ditto.
William Grant Broughton	Sydney	1,500	General Colonial Revenue, under Schedule (C.), annexed to Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 76.
Charles Perry	Melbourne	- - -	500*l.* Colonial Treasury. 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Colonial Bishoprics' Fund.
William Tyrrell	Newcastle	- - -	500*l.* Colonial Treasury. 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Colonial Bishoprics' Fund.
Augustus Short	Adelaide	800	Colonial Bishoprics' Fund; interest of monies invested in the colony and in this country.
Francis Russell Nixon	Tasmania	800 200*l.* for house allowance, also forage allowance.	Part from Colonial Funds, and interest of 5,000*l.* invested in securities in the colony by the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund.
George Augustus Selwyn	New Zealand	1,200	600*l.* Imperial Parliamentary Vote. 600*l.* paid by the Church Missionary Society to the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund.
Robert Gray	Cape Town	800	Colonial Bishoprics' Fund; interest of monies invested in the colony and in this country.
James Chapman	Colombo	2,000	Colonial Funds.
George Smith	Victoria	1,000	Colonial Bishoprics' Fund.
George Tomlinson	Gibraltar	1,200	Colonial Bishoprics' Fund.

* This includes the salary to the Bishop as rector of the parish.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

RETURN of the Number of COLONIAL BISHOPS, stating the Salaries of each, and the Sources whence those Salaries are derived.

(*Lord Brooke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *June* 1852.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (COLONIES).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 June 1851;—*for*,

1. AN ACCOUNT "of the VALUE of the EXPORTS from each Colony of *Great Britain* to each Country, in each of the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up for each Colony respectively:"

2. "Of the VALUE of the IMPORTS from each Country to each Colony of *Great Britain*, in each of the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up for each Colony respectively:"

3. "Of the QUANTITIES and DECLARED VALUE of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES Exported from the United Kingdom to each Colony of *Great Britain*, in the Years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850:"

4. "Of the QUANTITIES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE Exported from the United Kingdom to each Colony of *Great Britain*, in the Years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850:"

"(Returns similar to those of the Tables of Revenue and Population, distinguishing each Colony more fully than in those Returns)."

(*Sir William Molesworth.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
15 *March* 1852.

1.—A RETURN of the VALUE of the EXPORTS from each Colony of *Great Britain* to each Country,

VALUE of the EXPORTS from the BRITISH COLONIES in NORTH

COLONIES.	Years.	United Kingdom.	Guernsey and Jersey.	Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Portugal Proper.	Azores and Madeira.	Spain.	Gibraltar.	Italy.	Malta, and Ionian Islands.	Greece.	Turkey.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
NEWFOUNDLAND -	1845	346,857	7,069	–	–	2,900	143,059	2,533	158,397	6,729	61,086	3,893	–	1,787
	1846	247,946	4,741	375	–	–	130,505	1,627	86,564	7,120	54,956	7,034	888	–
	1847	349,442	4,517	–	–	–	118,098	940	93,365	7,986	57,768	1,552	–	–
	1848	358,731	6,805	–	–	1,225	146,925	990	90,373	3,250	101,737	1,090	–	–
	1849	288,830	4,342	–	–	2,439	176,854	1,008	101,956	4,211	106,150	5,350	–	–
CANADA - - -	1845	2,183,267	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1846	1,946,422	–	–	–	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1847	2,052,475	–	329	–	–	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1848	1,315,778	–	–	–	–	773	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1849	1,278,122	764	–	–	1,204	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	1845	21,412	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1846	25,782	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1847	29,354	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1848	13,047	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1849	13,555	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NEW BRUNSWICK -	1845	667,635	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,232	–	–	–	–	–
	1846	760,825	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,545	–	–	–	–	–
	1847	558,635	313	–	–	423	–	–	2,231	–	–	–	–	–
	1848	498,784	1,916	–	–	–	–	–	2,743	–	–	–	–	–
	1849	462,709	1,252	10,360	–	–	–	–	3,362	–	–	–	–	–
CAPE BRETON - -	1845	3,026	1,087	–	–	68	–	–	6,056	–	–	–	–	–
	1846	3,588	1,654	–	–	–	–	–	3,109	–	–	–	–	–
	1847	3,676	1,033	–	–	–	–	–	2,944	–	–	–	–	–
	1848	2,558	1,631	–	–	–	–	–	2,405	–	–	–	–	–
	1849	3,548	1,235	–	–	–	–	–	3,881	–	–	–	–	–
NOVA SCOTIA - -	1845	80,979	–	–	–	–	–	470	3,006	–	–	–	–	–
	1846	113,842	–	–	–	–	1,360	–	802	527	2,172	–	–	–
	1847	68,183	–	–	838	–	–	–	759	213	–	–	–	–
	1848	49,828	–	–	–	–	–	194	2,940	–	–	11	–	–
	1849	47,080	–	–	–	–	–	300	3,366	–	–	–	–	–
Aggregate Annual Value of the Exports from the British Colonies in North America	1845	3,303,176	8,156	–	–	2,968	143,059	3,003	170,691	6,729	61,086	3,893	–	1,787
	1846	3,098,405	6,456	375	–	116	131,865	1,627	93,020	7,647	57,128	7,034	888	–
	1847	3,061,765	5,863	329	838	423	118,498	940	99,299	8,199	57,768	1,552	–	–
	1848	2,239,326	10,352	–	–	1,225	147,698	1,184	98,461	3,250	101,737	1,101	–	–
	1849	2,093,844	7,593	10,360	–	3,643	176,854	1,308	112,565	4,211	106,150	5,350	–	–

in each of the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up for each Colony respectively.

AMERICA, severally and collectively, to each Country of the World.

Algeria.	British Possessions in Africa.	Mauritius.	French Settlements in North America.	British West Indies.	Foreign West Indies: Spanish.	Foreign West Indies: French.	Foreign West Indies: Danish.	Foreign West Indies: Not Described.	Hayti.	United States.	Mexico.	Brazil.	States on the Rio Plata.	Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.	The Fisheries.	TOTAL to all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
–	–	–	673	69,604	1,483	–	–	–	165	7,117	–	61,799	–	–	–	875,151
–	–	–	937	63,787	7,325	–	–	–	–	12,590	–	62,918	–	–	–	689,313
–	–	–	496	70,294	8,393	–	–	–	–	23,833	–	70,135	–	–	–	806,819
–	–	–	106	50,685	10,970	–	–	–	–	17,159	–	70,588	–	–	–	860,634
–	–	–	93	71,783	16,225	–	1,852	–	–	24,400	–	84,363	–	–	–	889,856
–	–	–	–	1,452	–	–	–	–	–	750	–	–	–	–	–	2,185,469
–	–	–	–	989	–	–	–	–	–	5,294	–	–	–	–	–	1,952,821
–	1,860	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,508	–	–	–	–	–	2,078,572
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,740	–	–	–	–	–	1,329,291
–	–	–	–	3,405	–	–	–	–	–	49,425	–	–	–	–	–	1,332,920
–	–	–	466	1,232	–	–	–	–	–	2,634	–	–	–	–	–	25,744
–	–	–	556	1,922	–	–	–	–	–	895	–	–	–	–	–	29,216
–	–	–	651	250	–	–	–	–	–	172	–	–	–	–	–	30,427
–	–	–	60	425	–	–	–	–	–	1,009	–	–	–	–	–	15,141
–	–	–	236	510	–	–	–	–	–	6,481	–	–	–	–	–	20,782
–	3,829	–	71	17,476	–	–	–	–	–	28,437	–	–	–	–	501	721,181
–	149	–	66	15,291	457	–	–	280	–	15,878	–	–	–	–	408	795,899
–	–	–	–	10,690	300	–	–	–	–	44,614	–	–	–	–	387	617,593
–	75	–	135	12,981	181	–	–	–	–	44,345	–	–	563	–	183	561,906
–	–	–	922	11,644	377	–	–	1,501	–	51,664	–	–	2,438	290	10	546,529
–	–	–	363	1,812	–	–	–	–	–	14,449	167	3,345	–	–	–	30,373
–	–	–	795	–	3,169	–	62	–	–	6,845	–	3,361	–	–	–	22,583
–	–	–	532	608	1,345	–	–	–	–	16,072	–	1,962	–	–	–	28,772
–	–	–	570	2,423	1,863	–	–	–	–	12,498	–	3,466	–	–	–	27,414
–	–	–	1,538	4,396	–	–	–	–	–	13,521	–	3,402	–	–	–	31,521
–	–	2,547	86	200,033	–	–	–	13,605	–	112,333	–	3,545	–	–	–	416,604
468	–	2,359	64	186,979	–	–	–	17,118	–	126,249	–	1,332	–	–	–	453,272
–	–	5,276	57	202,118	–	–	–	29,636	–	260,527	–	1,113	–	–	–	568,720
–	–	1,423	380	200,559	682	–	–	23,307	–	151,340	–	882	–	–	–	431,546
–	–	1,106	59	190,722	–	510	441	28,130	–	166,269	–	3,836	–	–	–	441,819
–	3,829	2,547	1,659	291,609	1,483	–	–	13,605	165	165,720	167	68,689	–	–	501	4,254,522
468	149	2,359	2,418	268,968	10,951	–	62	17,398	–	167,751	–	67,611	–	–	408	3,943,104
–	1,860	5,276	1,736	283,060	10,038	–	–	29,636	–	360,326	–	73,210	–	–	387	4,130,903
–	75	1,423	1,251	267,073	13,696	–	–	23,307	–	239,091	–	74,936	563	–	183	3,225,932
–	–	1,106	2,848	282,460	16,602	510	2,293	29,631	–	311,760	–	91,601	2,438	290	10	3,263,427

1.—Return of the Value of the Exports from each Colony of *Great Britain* to each Country,

Value of the Exports from the British West Indies,

COLONIES.	Years.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	Holland.	Belgium.	France.	Azores and Madeira.	Spain.	Gibraltar.	Italy.	British Possessions in Africa.	West Coast of Africa, not Described.	St. Helena.	British North American Colonies.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	1845	293,050	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,363
	1846	178,387	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50
	1847	369,853	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1848	164,266	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	351
	1849	200,608	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barbadoes - -	1845	548,535	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,822
	1846	490,892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	190
	1847	715,877	–	2,064	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,601
	1848	550,219	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,342
	1849	653,633	–	524	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	787
Dominica - -	1845	67,700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	762
	1846	70,748	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	803
	1847	76,185	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221
	1848	44,892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	721
	1849	42,249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	157
Grenada - - -	1845	111,898	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	136
	1846	119,757	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,410
	1847	157,824	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	854
	1848	110,549	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	393
	1849	91,564	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	187
Jamaica - - -	1845	1,503,855	12,149	–	–	–	–	–	260	–	–	–	–	17,393
	1846	1,198,892	8,084	–	–	–	–	–	–	990	–	–	–	7,283
	1847	1,667,988	7,769	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	474	–	9,459
	1848	1,121,641	4,653	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	2,818
	1849	906,502	13,382	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,590
Montserrat - -	1845	14,953	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1846	6,771	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1847	10,883	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
	1848	- -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	872
	1849	- -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
Nevis - - - -	1845	45,074	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,051
	1846	39,460	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,341
	1847	59,375	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,029
	1848	14,389	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,912
	1849	20,754	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	788
St. Christopher's -	1845	182,872	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,371
	1846	142,217	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,642
	1847	163,748	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,650
	1848	78,676	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,334
	1849	98,950	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,315
St. Lucia - - -	1845	91,038	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,169
	1846	75,682	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,359
	1847	106,133	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,325
	1848	41,126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,469
	1849	50,572	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,237

in each of the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up for each Colony respectively—*continued.*

severally and collectively, to each Country of the World.

Foreign West Indies, viz.:						Hayti.	United States.	Mexico.	Guatemala.	Columbia.	New Granada.	Venezuela.	Brazil.	South America.	Total to all Parts of the World.
Spanish.	French.	Dutch.	Swedish.	Danish.	Not Described.										
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	295,413
–	1,167	13	30	2,164	–	–	259	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	182,108
25	2,082	–	–	615	–	–	2,112	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	374,887
–	–	–	–	123	–	–	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	164,861
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200,608
846	3,506	990	–	3,017	–	–	1,751	–	–	131	–	–	–	–	561,598
45	4,242	10,933	213	3,300	–	–	2,709	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	512,524
1,111	6,287	1,157	150	2,761	–	–	4,980	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	737,988
529	295	756	31	1,642	–	–	5,201	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	559,955
189	245	548	313	324	–	–	1,943	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	658,512
–	1,297	–	–	241	–	–	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70,089
–	513	–	6	132	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72,229
–	1,969	–	8	–	–	–	282	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78,665
–	2,331	–	824	300	–	–	497	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,475
–	1,228	–	213	216	–	–	122	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	44,215
–	69	78	60	39	–	–	719	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	113,019
16	–	–	3	55	–	–	1,323	–	–	192	–	–	–	–	123,756
–	799	–	–	442	–	–	743	–	–	143	–	–	–	–	160,805
98	61	–	–	442	–	–	1,689	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	113,292
15	22	–	1,041	–	–	–	781	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	93,910
61,670	–	454	–	1,757	–	9,969	42,560	5,896	12,255	183,205	–	–	–	–	1,851,423
35,883	–	26	–	1,558	–	6,579	30,590	12,776	14,016	160,608	–	1,424	–	–	1,478,709
39,641	–	132	–	249	–	659	40,450	1,372	9,637	86,359	72,245	1,211	–	–	1,937,645
20,087	–	106	–	68	27	490	51,402	9,384	16,369	–	113,543	70	–	–	1,340,669
18,734	–	19	–	1,235	–	987	45,948	13,393	10,610	–	55,107	873	–	–	1,068,380
–	–	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,050
25	13	–	179	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	7,001
–	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,013
–	110	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	993
–	52	–	–	108	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	198
40	10	157	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,364
–	–	63	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40,879
–	–	274	233	–	–	–	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62,977
–	–	294	164	–	–	–	345	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,104
–	48	90	459	190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,329
–	–	–	–	–	2,675	–	169	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	194,087
–	–	–	–	–	5,574	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	149,484
–	–	–	–	–	9,430	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	177,869
–	–	–	–	–	5,997	–	2,186	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	89,259
–	–	–	–	–	5,375	–	640	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106,280
42	2,336	–	–	108	–	–	763	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	95,477
–	2,440	–	–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79,551
–	2,019	–	–	243	–	–	169	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	111,889
–	2,037	–	23	609	–	–	828	–	–	73	–	–	–	–	46,165
–	1,423	–	153	32	–	–	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,563

1.—RETURN of the Value of the Exports from each Colony of *Great Britain* to each Country,

VALUE of the Exports from the British West Indies,

COLONIES.	Years.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	Holland.	Belgium.	France.	Azores and Madeira.	Spain.	Gibraltar.	Italy.	British Possessions in Africa.	West Coast of Africa, not described.	St. Helena.	British North American Colonies.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ST. VINCENT'S -	1845	183,460	–	–	–	–	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,511
	1846	223,986	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	785
	1847	274,039	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,043
	1848	187,518	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,883
	1849	188,645	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	164
TOBAGO - - -	1845	83,299	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	113
	1846	66,436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90
	1847	119,470	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221
	1848	52,684	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	234
	1849	52,484	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	198
TORTOLA - - -	1845	14,165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1846	6,982	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1847	10,947	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	427
	1848	1,512	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1849	- -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74
TRINIDAD - -	1845	409,219	–	–	–	–	–	8,483	–	–	–	–	–	894
	1846	474,859	–	–	–	2,568	–	10,164	–	–	–	–	–	361
	1847	488,318	–	–	–	–	–	4,601	–	–	–	–	–	4,054
	1848	254,905	–	–	–	–	–	5,028	–	–	–	–	–	2,267
	1849	361,984	–	–	–	–	–	18,387	–	–	–	–	–	395
BAHAMAS - -	1845	38,818	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,468
	1846	26,804	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,250
	1847	21,812	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,131
	1848	10,408	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,413
	1849	10,715	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,773
BERMUDAS - -	1845	7,934	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	628
	1846	2,943	–	–	–	6,233	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	639
	1847	8,569	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	–	519	–	–	1,383
	1848	6,655	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	278
	1849	4,525	–	–	6,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,159
DEMERARA - -	1845	746,562	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,68
	1846	639,750	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,16
	1847	869,899	–	–	–	–	656	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,38
	1848	749,359	–	–	–	–	150	–	871	–	–	–	19	4,39
	1849	603,226	–	–	–	–	194	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,34
BERBICE - - -	1845	219,575	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1846	124,949	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1847	226,253	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92
	1848	114,720	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
	1849	52,675	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggregate Annual Value of the Exports from the British West Indies - - -	1845	4,562,007	12,149		–	–	112	8,483	260	–	–	–	–	67,36
	1846	3,889,515	8,084	–	–	8,801	–	10,164	–	990	–	–	–	24,36
	1847	5,347,173	7,769	2,064	–	–	656	4,601	63	–	519	474	–	39,71
	1848	3,503,519	4,653	–	–	–	150	5,028	871	–	11	–	19	24,93
	1849	3,339,086	13,382	524	6,300	–	194	18,387	–	–	–	–	–	14,20

n each of the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up for each Colony respectively—*continued.*

severally and collectively, to each Country of the World—*continued.*

Foreign West Indies, viz.:															
Spanish.	French.	Dutch.	Swedish.	Danish.	Not Described.	Hayti.	United States.	Mexico.	Guatemala.	Columbia.	New Granada.	Venezuela.	Brazil.	South America.	Total to all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
–	297	89	–	78	–	–	1,667	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189,241
37	368	–	37	185	–	–	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	225,460
–	175	–	163	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	275,469
–	176	130	650	149	–	–	790	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	192,296
–	65	–	–	294	–	–	384	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189,552
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83,412
–	–	–	61	30	–	–	166	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66,783
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	119,691
–	45	12	–	188	–	–	107	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,270
–	–	–	37	25	–	–	307	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,051
8	–	–	–	1,580	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,753
–	–	–	–	1,422	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,404
2	–	–	–	2,335	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,711
–	–	–	–	2,742	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,254
–	–	–	–	2,649	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,723
2,736	1,747	–	–	1,983	–	–	3,349	–	–	1,733	–	–	–	–	430,144
2,090	1,634	113	49	501	–	–	3,625	–	–	220	–	1,133	–	–	497,317
6,766	2,596	–	352	440	–	–	3,376	–	–	–	–	1,785	–	–	512,288
217	1,671	104	133	178	–	–	2,709	–	–	–	–	1,157	–	–	268,369
1,494	1,288	109	2	2,915	–	–	510	–	–	–	–	1,186	–	–	388,270
1,679	–	–	–	299	118	775	27,281	–	–	–	–	–	–	919	71,357
3,651	106	–	–	114	179	1,425	34,424	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68,953
6,731	–	–	–	58	439	1,636	51,718	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85,525
7,965	–	–	–	109	120	1,109	51,848	–	–	–	–	–	530	–	74,502
6,484	–	–	–	–	324	3,883	51,205	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74,384
688	–	251	–	399	–	414	6,427	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,741
4,577	152	–	–	132	–	–	3,908	247	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,831
245	372	–	–	203	–	–	5,666	289	–	–	–	–	143	–	17,451
1,610	216	283	–	392	–	–	9,552	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,121
1,464	–	–	–	149	–	–	14,092	–	–	–	348	–	–	–	29,03
–	–	713	–	–	1,137	–	446	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	772,539
–	–	2,685	–	–	–	–	920	–	–	504	–	–	–	–	649,025
–	250	4,398	–	635	70	–	635	–	–	–	–	786	–	–	880,714
198	–	6,865	101	4,743	278	–	4,378	–	–	–	–	278	–	–	771,634
41	660	6,666	420	2,722	–	–	1,767	–	–	–	–	104	–	–	619,142
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	219,597
–	–	1,682	–	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	126,676
–	–	–	–	–	616	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	227,790
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	115,077
–	–	–	130	–	–	–	605	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,410
67,709	9,262	2,829	92	9,501	3,930	11,158	85,243	5,896	12,255	185,137	–	–	–	919	5,044,304
46,324	10,635	15,515	593	9,676	5,753	8,004	78,109	13,023	14,016	161,562	–	2,557	–	–	4,307,690
54,521	16,549	5,961	1,026	7,981	10,555	2,295	110,276	1,661	9,637	86,502	72,245	3,993	143	–	5,786,377
30,704	6,882	8,550	1,937	11,685	6,422	1,599	131,643	9,519	16,369	133	113,543	1,571	530	–	3,880,296
23,421	5,031	7,432	2,768	10,859	5,699	4,870	118,450	13,393	10,610	6	55,455	2,493	–	–	3,657,564

1.—RETURN of the Value of the Exports from each Colony of *Great Britain* to each Country,

VALUE of the EXPORTS from the MAURITIUS, severally

Years.	United Kingdom.	France.	Cape Verde Islands.	St. Helena.	British Possessions in Southern Africa.	Madagascar.	Isle of Bourbon.	Eastern Coast of Africa.	Zanzibar.	African Ports on the Red Sea.	Arabia.	British Possessions in India, exclusive of Singapore.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1845	1,113,393	- -	- -	- -	23,926	7,774	33,246	- -	2,185	- -	6,065	26,021
1846	1,464,543	416	124	- -	61,436	2,263	23,946	651	- -	- -	1,640	14,818
1847	1,083,622	7	- -	- -	70,701	2,930	14,011	4,648	- -	157	3,439	15,275
1848	840,808	428	979	80	72,334	1,461	7,485	1,130	- -	- -	2,131	11,407
1849	988,304	28	28	- -	43,021	12,436	26,382	254	- -	- -	241	26,490

VALUE of the EXPORTS from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

Years.	United Kingdom.	Guernsey and Jersey.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Germany.	Holland.	France.	Portugal.	Western Coast of Africa.	Island of Ascension.	St. Helena.	Eastern Coast of Africa.	Madagascar.	Isle of Bourbon.	Mauritius.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1845	360,361	- -	84	243	–	119	1,061	136	1,015	30	23,381	6,283	–	1,504	54,489
1846	311,024	104	–	24	55	- -	–	–	536	- -	24,428	10,990	–	562	62,213
1847	309,993	- -	–	–	–	1,405	–	–	- -	586	17,927	798	–	2,450	51,094
1848	335,082	- -	84	–	3,050	1,835	–	–	641	1,111	26,699	286	30	1,608	64,643
1849	426,956	- -	–	–	514	2,183	–	–	10	500	22,613	3,663	–	1,593	49,442

VALUE of the EXPORTS from the GAMBIA RIVER and SIERRA LEONE,

YEARS.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	Holland.	Belgium.	France.	Cape Verde Islands.	French Possessions in Senegambia.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1845 - -	120,828	16,905	- - -	3,914	36,542	776	15,261
1846 - -	134,348	16,998	- - -	7,815	35,784	1,620	37,650
1847 - -	100,568	13,456	- - -	13,404	68,611	1,287	28,243
1848 - -	120,807	7,085	1,840	6,049	39,066	143	14,805
1849 - -	105,445	2,759	- - -	- - -	36,111	416	7,574

VALUE of the EXPORTS from CEYLON, severally

Years.	United Kingdom.	France.	Spain.	British Settlements in Southern Africa.	Eastern Coast of Africa.	African Ports on the Red Sea.	Mauritius.	St. Helena.	Arabia.	British Possessions in India, exclusive of Singapore.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1845	439,338	2,009	- -	26	- - -	523	9,862	- -	507	121,840
1846	399,169	- -	9,826	1,597	- - -	16,658	7,051	- -	26	206,048
1847	563,376	932	- -	- - -	610	27,967	8,953	- -	76	321,191
1848	493,161	1,447	- -	632	- - -	114,994	8,003	- -	- -	617,726
1849	695,740	6,689	- -	976	- - -	168,477	48,139	60	129	218,434

in each of the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up for each Colony respectively—*continued.*

and collectively, to each Country in the World.

Singapore.	Ceylon.	French Possessions in India.	Birman Empire.	Java.	Philippine Islands.	Other Islands in the Indian Seas.	China.	British Settlements in Australia.	South Sea Islands.	British North American Colonies.	United States.	TOTAL to all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	- -	8,197	- -	778	- -	558	253	37,221	- -	- -	63	1,259,680
571	1,995	10,565	- -	632	- -	162	- -	40,996	- -	- -	- -	1,624,758
134	421	4,987	- -	- -	186	61	- -	70,609	27	65	- -	1,271,280
173	1,232	7,347	- -	- -	717	40	- -	71,321	- -	- -	120	1,019,193
537	1,052	6,279	19	10	- -	- -	- -	60,878	- -	- -	4	1,165,963

severally and collectively, to each Country in the World.

Crozette Islands.	Arabia.	British Possessions in India, exclusive of Singapore.	Singapore.	Ceylon.	French Possessions in India.	Java.	Philippine Islands.	Other Islands in the Indian Seas.	China and Hong Kong.	British Settlements in Australia.	New Zealand.	British West Indies.	United States.	Brazil.	TOTAL to all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
–	–	7,538	–	236	450	1,223	–	–	120	9,587	–	1,035	11,147	2,072	482,114
105	–	15,678	550	80	155	1,000	45	–	–	19,395	490	–	13,955	3,151	464,540
50	–	4,335	10	–	–	–	–	175	–	8,137	–	–	8,206	327	405,493
–	50	7,063	178	129	–	–	–	–	–	13,726	–	–	15,899	3,342	475,456
24	–	8,292	20	50	–	548	–	–	100	8,499	–	–	18,522	4,118	547,647

severally and collectively, to each Country in the World.

British Possessions on the Gold Coast.	Windward Coast of Africa.	Leeward Coast of Africa.	Western Coast of Africa, not described.	British North American Colonies.	British West Indies.	United States.	TOTAL to all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
25	8,203	24,219	3,633	- - -	254	31,983	262,543
- - -	15,655	14,305	- - -	1,637	- - -	21,524	287,336
- - -	12,706	11,611	- - -	1,403	424	30,453	282,166
- - -	4,350	8,633	- - -	- - -	83	50,716	253,577
- - -	8,563	19,844	- - -	- - -	- - -	28,700	209,412

and collectively, to each Country in the World.

French Possessions in India.	Danish Possessions in India.	Dutch Possessions in India.	Siam.	Sumatra.	Maldive Islands.	China and Hong Kong.	British Settlements in Australia.	United States.	TOTAL to all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
3,057	224	- - -	22	- - -	2,380	1,230	- - -	1,103	582,121
4,100	316	- - -	- -	404	2,852	34,923	528	- - -	683,498
5,082	- - -	294	- -	- - -	2,626	29,120	- - -	- - -	960,827
6,587	- - -	653	- -	- - -	4,883	200,613	249	- - -	1,448,048
6,598	- - -	365	- -	1,136	4,283	52,695	1,313	1,181	1,206,215

1.—RETURN of the Value of the Exports from each of the Colonies of *Great Britain* to each Country,

VALUE of the EXPORTS from ST. HELENA, severally and

YEARS.	United Kingdom.	Holland.	France.	British Possessions in Southern Africa.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1845	No record.	—	—	—
1846	1,658	- - -	- - -	1,978
1847	1,833	- - -	4,461	4,788
1848	1,904	200	1,688	2,856
1849	4,066	1,069	- - -	4,775

VALUE of the EXPORTS from NEW ZEALAND, severally

YEARS.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	Mauritius.	Philippine Islands.	Other Islands in the Indian Seas.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1845	No record.	—	—	—	—
1846	36,663	98	- - -	- - -	3,941
1847	10,102	- - -	- - -	170	- - -
1848	16,222	- - -	- - -	35	60
1849	50,929	- - -	570	- - -	- - -

VALUE of the EXPORTS from the BRITISH SETTLEMENTS of

COLONIES.	Years.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	British Possessions in Africa.	West Coast of Africa, not described.	Mauritius.	Isle of Bourbon.	British Possessions in India, exclusive of Singapore.	Singapore.	Ceylon.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
NEW SOUTH WALES -	1845 -	1,175,323	- -	- -	148	- -	670	- -	31,622	- -	1,449
	1846 -	1,144,551	- -	6,913	1,548	- -	- -	- -	18,866	1,098	- -
	1847 -	1,484,927	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,595	- -	6,020	970	1,232
	1848 -	1,484,086	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,902	- -	4,933	335	450
	1849 -	1,569,867	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,691	- -	19,381	795	1,008
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND-	1845 -	242,571	- -	- -	1,235	26	8,051	2,300	425	- -	- -
	1846 -	298,534	- -	- -	3,013	- -	14,538	900	- -	- -	- -
	1847 -	338,687	- -	- -	7,642	27	19,390	- -	- -	707	- -
	1848 -	258,144	- -	- -	9,395	- -	19,272	770	134	- -	- -
	1849 -	268,286	- -	- -	1,782	- -	19,806	1,000	3,900	- -	- -
SOUTH AUSTRALIA -	1845 -	97,602	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,100	600	- -	- -	- -
	1846 -	218,096	- -	- -	1,310	- -	10,313	- -	- -	1,015	- -
	1847 -	166,079	- -	- -	14,409	- -	15,068	- -	333	533	- -
	1848 -	331,762	- -	- -	9,558	- -	12,233	- -	- -	- -	- -
	1849 -	260,233	13,387	- -	7,001	- -	- -	- -	- -	32,018	- -
Aggregate Annual Value of the Exports from the British Settlements of Australia -	1845 -	1,515,496	- -	- -	1,383	26	14,821	2,900	32,047	- -	1,449
	1846 -	1,661,181	- -	6,913	5,871	- -	24,851	900	18,866	2,113	- -
	1847 -	1,989,693	- -	- -	22,051	27	40,053	- -	6,353	2,210	1,232
	1848 -	2,073,992	- -	- -	18,953	- -	38,407	770	5,067	335	450
	1849 -	2,098,386	13,387	- -	8,783	- -	21,497	1,000	23,281	32,813	1,008

Office of Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 6 March 1852.

in each of the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up for each Colony respectively—*continued.*

collectively, to each Country in the World.

Other Parts of Africa.	Foreign Possessions in India.	British West Indies.	United States.	Brazil.	TOTAL to all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- - -	195	225	- - -	1,108	5,164
904	- - -	100	40	124	12,250
- - -	- - -	60	140	1,892	8,740
242	- - -	5	300	3,046	13,503

and collectively, to each Country in the World.

China and Hong Kong.	South Sea Islands.	British Settlements in Australia.	United States.	Chili.	The Fisheries.	TOTAL to all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- - -	- - -	41,645	200	725	10	83,282
400	3,545	29,498	133	159	1,632	45,639
675	4,291	21,706	454	545	285	44,273
18	1,555	42,385	11,412	653	245	107,767

AUSTRALIA, severally and collectively, to each Country of the World.

Java.	Philippine Islands.	Other Islands in the Indian Seas.	China and Hong Kong.	New Zealand.	South Sea Islands.	British West Indies.	United States.	Columbia.	Chili.	Peru.	The Fisheries.	TOTAL to all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	48	- -	8,548	77,717	20,406	- -	- -	- -	21	116	1,594	1,317,662
140	40	- -	2,116	104,201	14,603	- -	- -	- -	34	280	590	1,294,080
1,979	1,949	- -	5,334	118,296	17,621	54	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,643,977
833	540	- -	5,169	131,826	8,376	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,643,450
1,356	381	230	2,967	90,194	14,489	- -	64,229	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,766,588
108	- -	- -	- -	10,755	1,388	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,300	- -	268,159
30	111	- -	- -	17,133	1,133	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	335,392
- -	136	- -	1,309	21,891	778	- -	- -	1,619	- -	1,300	- -	393,486
- -	- -	- -	389	22,210	1,766	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	312,080
- -	- -	1,485	680	30,059	5,813	- -	34,188	- -	- -	- -	- -	366,999
243	2,153	100	2,733	2,485	2,354	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	114,370
76	264	- -	- -	- -	1,974	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	233,048
1,772	- -	2,640	5,950	- -	3,546	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	210,330
1,040	- -	- -	743	- -	1,400	- -	- -	- -	80	- -	- -	356,816
1,499	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,429	- -	- -	- -	- -	331,567
351	2,201	100	11,281	90,957	24,148	- -	- -	- -	21	1,416	1,594	1,700,191
246	415	- -	2,116	121,334	17,710	- -	- -	- -	34	280	590	1,863,420
3,751	2,085	2,640	12,593	140,187	21,945	54	- -	1,619	- -	1,300	- -	2,247,793
1,873	540	- -	6,301	154,036	11,542	- -	- -	- -	80	-	- -	2,312,346
2,855	381	1,715	3,647	120,253	20,302	- -	115,846	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,465,154

R. D. Woodifield,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

2.—A RETURN of the VALUE of the IMPORTS from each Country to each Colony of *Great Britain*

VALUE of the IMPORTS into the BRITISH COLONIES in NORTH

COLONIES.	Years.	United Kingdom.	Guernsey and Jersey.	Denmark.	Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Portugal, Proper.	Azores and Madeira.	Spain.	Gibraltar.	Italy.	British Possessions in Africa.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
NEWFOUNDLAND -	1845	371,899	4,289	18,192	56,179	–	–	9,373	218	9,044	–	1,286	–
	1846	367,190	5,885	18,974	60,963	–	–	14,873	444	8,582	–	1,866	–
	1847	376,899	6,182	24,345	29,115	–	–	9,291	827	8,019	–	127	–
	1848	271,620	8,753	26,912	46,650	–	–	14,135	–	9,357	–	227	–
	1849	334,891	11,620	19,576	52,892	–	–	16,276	451	11,217	204	396	–
CANADA - - -	1845	2,400,797	–	–	2,706	–	11,533	4,839	–	2,819	65	3,105	–
	1846	2,161,821	701	–	6,151	3,156	12,768	3,602	–	5,550	1,873	4,286	–
	1847	1,916,967	1,282	–	4,270	–	3,865	6,018	–	1,757	–	2,325	–
	1848	1,248,380	1,740	–	1,630	–	3,240	6,778	–	5,500	993	2,734	–
	1849	1,408,385	–	–	130	–	8,781	6,685	–	4,159	–	–	–
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	1845	2,405	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–
	1846	47,079	–	–	–	–	382	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1847	67,333	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1848	24,629	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1849	43,955	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NEW BRUNSWICK -	1845	576,496	1,243	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,93
	1846	522,540	929	–	–	7	–	–	–	4	–	–	85
	1847	553,314	1,578	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	37
	1848	251,496	1,038	–	–	–	–	–	–	235	–	–	–
	1849	305,696	1,069	–	66	–	–	18,094	–	–	–	–	–
CAPE BRETON -	1845	136	2,485	–	655	–	–	–	–	360	–	–	–
	1846	166	3,730	–	100	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	–
	1847	161	2,694	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	–	–	–
	1848	251	2,589	–	–	–	–	–	–	376	–	–	–
	1849	389	2,202	–	–	–	–	40	–	100	–	–	–
NOVA SCOTIA - -	1845	479,364	1,725	–	–	–	–	14,247	33	16,868	–	–	–
	1846	437,989	823	–	–	–	–	6,285	–	–	3,538	–	–
	1847	535,861	244	–	–	–	–	5,711	–	7,404	1,926	–	–
	1848	305,890	234	–	–	–	–	–	201	6,790	–	–	–
	1849	296,556	–	–	–	–	–	8,566	–	4,165	–	1,519	–
Aggregate Annual Value of the Imports into the British Colonies of North America -	1845	3,831,097	9,742	18,192	59,540	–	11,533	28,459	251	29,116	65	4,391	2,93
	1846	3,536,785	12,068	18,974	67,214	3,163	13,150	24,760	444	14,336	5,411	6,152	8
	1847	3,450,535	11,980	24,345	33,385	–	3,873	21,020	827	17,393	1,926	2,452	3
	1848	2,102,266	14,354	26,912	48,280	–	3,240	20,913	201	22,258	993	2,961	–
	1849	2,389,872	15,491	19,576	53,088	–	8,781	49,661	451	19,641	204	1,915	–

in each of the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up for each Colony respectively.

AMERICA, severally and collectively, from each Country of the World.

China and Hong Kong.	French Settlements in North America.	British West Indies.	Foreign West Indies, viz.:					United States.	Mexico.	Columbia.	Brazil.	The Fisheries.	Total from all Parts of the World.
			Spanish.	French.	Dutch.	Danish.	Not Described.						
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
–	265	1,460	21,129	–	–	337	895	157,937	–	2,000	–	–	654,503
–	228	757	30,155	–	–	–	1,943	214,887	–	–	–	–	726,747
–	326	318	35,792	–	–	1,253	541	267,289	–	–	–	–	760,324
–	419	2,492	30,210	–	–	949	1,036	221,538	–	–	2	–	634,300
–	311	5,711	38,449	–	–	–	1,420	231,023	–	–	6	–	724,443
–	–	9,507	7,511	–	–	3,996	–	153,088	–	–	–	–	2,599,966
–	–	32	20,972	–	–	2,463	–	139,469	–	–	–	–	2,362,844
–	–	895	25,182	–	–	–	–	191,895	–	–	7,467	–	2,161,923
–	–	794	10,986	–	–	–	–	143,015	–	–	–	–	1,425,790
–	–	395	9,113	–	–	–	–	132,228	–	–	–	–	1,569,876
–	45	1,048	–	–	–	–	–	2,926	–	–	–	–	6,449
–	10	–	812	–	–	–	–	2,872	–	–	–	–	51,155
–	12	269	–	–	–	–	–	7,158	–	–	–	–	74,772
–	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,593	–	–	–	–	36,303
–	106	228	–	–	–	–	–	17,044	–	–	–	–	61,333
–	38	3,971	9,054	–	–	900	–	293,777	783	–	–	4,212	893,413
–	18	1,563	21,645	–	–	2,976	1,406	309,042	–	–	–	484	861,468
–	–	5,887	24,038	50	–	2,268	–	338,423	–	–	–	16	925,958
–	–	5,304	6,824	428	–	2,259	125	244,670	–	–	–	4,822	517,201
–	75	1,113	2,693	108	–	1,930	–	264,961	–	–	–	–	596,405
–	38	–	419	–	–	–	–	3,003	–	–	–	–	7,096
–	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,187	–	–	–	–	8,541
–	50	–	978	–	–	–	–	9,173	–	–	–	–	13,269
–	260	–	560	–	–	–	–	17,295	–	–	–	–	21,331
–	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,744	–	–	–	–	22,551
–	–	49,411	–	–	–	–	73,471	223,877	–	–	3,630	–	862,626
13,071	30	21,751	–	–	–	–	121,383	215,196	–	–	–	8,000	828,066
–	108	28,985	–	–	–	–	157,300	294,296	–	–	–	–	1,031,835
14,820	2	25,190	95	–	135	–	87,823	305,568	–	–	–	–	746,748
11,433	–	13,838	–	–	681	–	99,427	337,388	–	–	–	–	773,573
–	386	65,397	38,113	–	–	5,233	74,366	834,608	783	2,000	3,630	4,212	5,024,053
13,071	444	24,103	73,584	–	–	5,439	124,732	885,653	–	–	–	8,484	4,838,821
–	496	36,354	85,990	50	–	3,521	157,841	1,108,234	–	–	7,467	16	4,968,081
14,820	762	33,780	48,675	428	135	3,208	88,984	943,679	–	–	2	4,822	3,381,673
11,433	568	21,285	50,255	108	681	1,930	100,847	1,002,388	–	–	6	–	3,748,181

2.—Return of the Value of the Imports from each Country to each Colony of *Great Britain*, in each of

Value of the Imports into the British West Indies,

COLONIES.	YEARS.	United Kingdom.	Guernsey and Jersey.	Denmark.	Germany.	Holland.	France.	Portugal, Proper.	Azores and Madeira.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua	1845	150,311	-	-	1,352	-	-	-	1,029
	1846	112,292	358	231	1,348	-	-	-	1,191
	1847	107,939	-	973	-	-	-	-	1,208
	1848	61,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	1849	76,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,294
Barbadoes	1845	364,035	1,078	-	444	-	-	-	3,360
	1846	388,696	-	-	-	-	-	268	2,968
	1847	294,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,213
	1848	222,672	-	-	-	16	-	-	1,180
	1849	354,690	170	-	-	-	-	-	3,283
Dominica	1845	42,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1846	31,722	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
	1847	33,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1848	19,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1849	26,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	1845	65,607	-	-	-	-	469	-	539
	1846	51,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	904
	1847	56,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	666
	1848	31,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	159
	1849	31,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1845	1,005,612	187	-	3,808	-	-	-	12,054
	1846	810,811	102	-	6,678	-	-	-	10,232
	1847	803,042	-	-	9,033	-	-	316	12,991
	1848	543,157	-	-	5,346	-	-	-	2,346
	1849	683,203	-	-	6,388	-	-	-	4,332
Montserrat	1845	3,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1846	3,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1847	1,536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1848	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1849	402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevis	1845	10,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1846	5,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1847	4,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1848	3,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1849	1,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher	1845	102,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,658
	1846	90,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,221
	1847	82,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	1848	36,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	495
	1849	50,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia	1845	36,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1846	29,759	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1847	28,247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1848	18,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1849	17,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up for each Colony respectively—*continued.*

severally and collectively, from each Country of the World.

Spain.	Canaries.	Gibraltar.	Italy.	British Possessions in Africa.	West Coast of Africa, not Described.	St. Helena.	British Possessions in India.	Foreign Possessions in India.	South Sea Islands.	British North American Colonies.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,461
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,422
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,508
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,628
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,339
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25,699	- -	33	- -	- -	39,523
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,625	- -	3,699	- -	- -	33,732
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37,193
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	130	- -	- -	- -	39,498
- -	- -	85	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	45,420
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	400	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,789
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,285
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,641
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,042
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,078
- -	862	- -	- -	- -	880	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,950
- -	611	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,303
- -	433	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,753
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,702
- -	- -	- -	- -	64	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,699
- -	- -	- -	- -	2,401	3,301	- -	1,618	- -	4,499	137,835
- -	1,272	34	- -	- -	- - -	26	5,619	166	- -	147,487
- -	- -	- -	- -	135	- - -	- -	5,938	- -	- -	134,303
- -	- -	- -	- -	67	- - -	114	5,823	- -	- -	136,525
- -	- -	- -	- -	26	- - -	146	6,100	- -	- -	119,363
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	591
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,050
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	944
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,688
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,097
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,461
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,265
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	999
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,923
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	548
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,600	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,559
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,853
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,030
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,598
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,548
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,538
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,050
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,811
5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,471
- -	- -	- -	- -	31	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,613

Continued on page 16.

2.—Return of the Value of the Imports from each Country to each Colony of *Great Britain*, in each

Value of the Imports into the British West Indies, severally

Continued from page 15.

COLONIES.	YEARS.	FOREIGN WEST INDIES, Viz.:						Hayti.	United States of America.
		Spanish.	French.	Dutch.	Swedish.	Danish.	Not Described.		
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua—*continued*	1845	1,085	3,543	1,052	2,812	3,282	-	-	72,483
	1846	1,250	1,986	562	1,668	4,667	-	-	63,312
	1847	827	3,092	2,485	2,818	8,410	-	-	56,406
	1848	487	851	870	2,039	3,719	-	-	46,902
	1849	724	1,306	-	2,257	4,649	-	-	45,830
Barbadoes—*contd.*	1845	2,724	1,872	1,831	1,130	5,525	-	-	199,505
	1846	2,541	2,061	8,984	638	2,089	-	-	219,098
	1847	4,120	4,498	6,505	1,695	2,558	-	-	173,096
	1848	2,511	817	1,154	820	2,988	-	-	140,900
	1849	339	1,133	2,793	1,008	3,069	-	-	147,548
Dominica—*contd.*	1845	945	6,471	-	1,277	456	-	-	6,102
	1846	721	5,477	-	1,284	1,195	-	-	9,132
	1847	330	3,189	-	2,370	173	-	-	7,410
	1848	297	3,105	-	1,059	926	-	-	8,801
	1849	441	2,907	23	1,109	470	-	-	6,161
Grenada—*continued*	1845	-	1,393	179	837	1,412	-	-	17,855
	1846	188	1,271	45	572	2,176	-	-	21,854
	1847	329	786	176	654	1,522	-	-	23,132
	1848	253	642	100	280	1,405	-	-	19,191
	1849	244	761	73	252	633	-	-	14,450
Jamaica—*continued*	1845	10,818	-	1,257	-	1,506	-	2,943	325,511
	1846	14,589	3	667	-	1,824	-	4,201	369,675
	1847	18,551	-	-	-	6,580	-	1,972	268,183
	1848	6,698	-	-	-	6,965	414	6,162	261,148
	1849	6,187	-	319	-	783	-	2,781	256,931
Montserrat—*contd.*	1845	-	26	135	1,345	2,354	-	-	1,057
	1846	-	62	190	835	1,532	-	-	500
	1847	152	841	73	1,064	702	-	-	322
	1848	-	2	-	1,230	171	-	-	-
	1849	-	56	-	379	363	-	-	143
Nevis—*continued*	1845	274	260	32	1,141	1,031	-	-	6,801
	1846	200	161	569	719	1,005	-	-	8,672
	1847	-	170	171	1,432	8	-	-	5,805
	1848	-	6	304	543	1,206	-	-	1,499
	1849	80	25	4	721	976	-	-	680
St. Christopher—*continued.*	1845	-	-	-	-	-	8,564	-	38,721
	1846	-	-	-	-	-	8,938	-	40,156
	1847	-	-	-	-	-	10,438	-	42,497
	1848	-	-	-	-	-	6,466	-	31,596
	1849	-	-	-	-	-	6,246	-	30,912
St. Lucia—*continued*	1845	382	9,025	60	917	1,354	-	-	7,625
	1846	205	12,285	-	531	703	-	-	4,384
	1847	589	12,053	25	756	681	-	-	3,600
	1848	-	6,946	-	235	155	-	-	6,577
	1849	-	5,425	37	179	-	-	-	2,089

of the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up for each Colony respectively—*continued.*

and collectively, from each Country of the World—*continued.*

Mexico.	Guatemala.	Columbia.	New Grenada.	Venezuela.	Brazil.	Rio de la Plata.	Chili.	Peru.	South America.	TOTAL from all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	- -	40	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	251,350
- -	- -	- - -	- -	24	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	200,311
- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,180	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	195,846
- -	- -	- - -	- -	84	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	127,648
- -	- -	- - -	- -	449	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	144,488
- -	- -	7,024	- -	- - -	467	- -	- -	- -	- -	654,250
- -	- -	6,082	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	1,170	678,751
- -	- -	8,055	- -	- - -	8,699	- -	- -	- -	4,550	546,272
- -	- -	11,684	- -	- - -	2,083	- -	- -	- -	- -	426,453
- -	- -	11,484	- -	- - -	- - -	1,363	- -	- -	- -	572,385
- -	- -	1,143	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	62,694
- -	- -	- - -	- -	540	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	53,416
- -	- -	- - -	- -	340	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	49,914
- -	- -	- - -	- -	230	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37,994
- -	- -	125	- -	574	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	42,127
- -	- -	2,539	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	97,522
- -	- -	2,117	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	87,681
- -	- -	3,536	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	1,200	- -	95,270
- -	- -	1,350	- -	407	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	60,491
- -	- -	520	- -	1,085	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	54,393
770	458	44,843	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,559,421
977	143	37,051	90	8,198	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,419,845
216	1,128	22,558	21,751	11,353	- - -	- -	2,755	- -	- -	1,321,705
318	713	465	39,996	6,885	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,023,142
331	760	- - -	27,863	2,641	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,118,154
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,557
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,512
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,634
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,238
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,440
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21,748
- -	- -	- - -	- -	58	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,579
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,481
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,610
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,223
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	159,221
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	148,061
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	143,779
- -	- -	- - -	- -	205	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	82,463
- -	- -	- - -	- -	144	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	93,249
- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,721	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	63,052
- -	- -	231	- -	1,190	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	56,338
- -	- -	2,864	- -	849	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	57,475
- -	- -	545	- -	684	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37,952
- -	- -	- - -	- -	652	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30,606

2.—RETURN of the Value of the Imports from each Country to each Colony of *Great Britain*, in each of

VALUE of the Imports into the British West Indies, severally

COLONIES.	YEARS.	United Kingdom.	Guernsey and Jersey.	Denmark.	Germany.	Holland.	France.	Portugal Proper.	Azores and Madeira.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ST. VINCENT	1845	79,942	300	-	-	-	-	-	1,506
	1846	86,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,392
	1847	77,494	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,269
	1848	57,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	469
	1849	67,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	303
TOBAGO	1845	31,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,131
	1846	32,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	296
	1847	30,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	741
	1848	18,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	655
	1849	16,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TORTOLA	1845	1,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1846	426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1847	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1848	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1849	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TRINIDAD	1845	280,786	-	-	1,737	-	5,698	-	31
	1846	366,030	-	-	1,958	-	1,606	-	-
	1847	243,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	503
	1848	152,812	-	-	2,461	-	-	-	24
	1849	259,020	-	-	-	-	5,533	-	42
BAHAMAS	1845	37,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,245
	1846	45,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	226
	1847	33,454	-	-	-	-	1,828	-	1,056
	1848	27,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1849	27,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	505
BERMUDAS	1845	49,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	1846	50,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
	1847	49,905	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
	1848	57,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
	1849	51,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	172
DEMERARA	1845	455,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,079
	1846	388,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,998
	1847	399,804	264	-	-	-	-	450	7,049
	1848	281,670	601	-	-	-	-	-	2,506
	1849	304,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,899
BERBICE	1845	66,727	193	-	-	-	-	-	657
	1846	50,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
	1847	38,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1848	20,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1849	19,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate Annual Value of the Imports into the British West Indies	1845	2,782,054	1,758	-	7,341	-	6,167	-	29,292
	1846	2,485,326	460	231	9,984	-	1,606	268	27,695
	1847	2,285,438	264	973	9,033	-	1,828	781	26,699
	1848	1,551,682	601	-	7,807	16	-	-	7,954
	1849	1,987,954	170	-	6,388	-	5,533	-	14,830

the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up for each Colony respectively—*continued.*

and collectively, from each Country of the World—*continued.*

Spain.	Canaries.	Gibraltar.	Italy.	British Possessions in Africa.	West Coast of Africa not described.	St. Helena.	British Possessions in India.	Foreign Possessions in India.	South Sea Islands.	British North American Colonies.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	175	- -	- -	- -	4,980	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,789
- -	454	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,006
- -	722	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,680
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,315
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,437
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	860
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,071
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,723
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,315
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,879
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	117
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	670	- -	- -	- -	2,250	550	100	- -	- -	25,484
- -	303	- -	- -	- -	- - -	45	1,183	- -	- -	23,546
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	3,759	- -	- -	26,464
143	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,000	- -	- -	26,726
1,176	518	- -	- -	126	- - -	18	1,025	- -	- -	28,213
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	898
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,548
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	705
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,975
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	767
- -	- -	- -	1,033	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,138
- -	- -	- -	1,092	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,215
- -	- -	- -	356	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,742
4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,925
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,441
- -	38	- -	- -	1,623	6,487	- -	1,476	- -	- -	71,572
- -	944	- -	- -	- -	- - -	198	94,403	- -	- -	51,127
- -	110	- -	- -	- -	- - -	6	29,665	- -	- -	67,758
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	78	- -	9,751	- -	- -	44,601
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	37,639	- -	- -	29,386
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,870
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	75	- -	553	- -	- -	4,694
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	107	- -	- -	- -	4,562
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,350	- -	- -	694
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	401
- -	1,745	- -	1,033	4,024	45,597	550	3,227	- -	4,499	334,435
- -	3,584	34	1,092	- -	5,700	269	105,457	166	- -	318,654
- -	1,265	- -	356	135	- - -	113	39,362	- -	- -	324,816
152	- -	- -	- -	67	78	244	17,924	- -	- -	308,626
1,176	518	85	- -	247	- - -	164	44,764	- -	- -	273,229

Continued on page 20.

2.—RETURN of the Value of the Imports from each Country to each Colony of *Great Britain*, in each

VALUE of the Imports into the British West Indies,

COLONIES.	YEARS.	FOREIGN WEST INDIES, Viz.: Spanish.	French.	Dutch.	Swedish.	Danish.	Not Described.	Hayti.	United States of America.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ST. VINCENT—*cont^d.*	1845	258	1,665	349	742	2,868	- -	- -	29,688
	1846	160	1,018	105	1,061	3,747	- -	- -	34,818
	1847	148	1,353	131	976	1,147	- -	- -	21,575
	1848	200	1,426	69	969	928	- -	- -	28,883
	1849	- - -	1,188	124	70	1,177	- -	- -	24,499
TOBAGO—*continued*	1845	260	282	- -	475	59	- -	- -	1,685
	1846	- - -	262	38	- -	476	- -	- -	826
	1847	- - -	86	- -	- -	237	- -	- -	970
	1848	- - -	175	- -	792	1,296	- -	- -	1,503
	1849	- - -	39	- -	239	1,197	- -	- -	2,164
TORTOLA—*continued*	1845	66	- - -	50	- -	5,216	- -	- -	485
	1846	- - -	- - -	- -	17	5,970	- -	- -	24
	1847	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	8,120	- -	- -	- - -
	1848	39	- - -	- -	- -	4,947	- -	- -	- - -
	1849	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	4,692	- -	- -	145
TRINIDAD—*continued*	1845	- - -	18,546	75	869	9,349	139	- -	101,779
	1846	- - -	24,379	147	585	9,625	- -	- -	122,388
	1847	43	29,810	4	1,298	10,324	- -	- -	74,026
	1848	- - -	13,542	50	380	5,692	- -	- -	77,457
	1849	27	15,513	58	926	9,082	- -	- -	86,688
BAHAMAS—*continued*	1845	7,302	- - -	1,032	- -	970	1,324	3,365	47,592
	1846	7,691	13	- -	- -	828	2,073	4,440	57,030
	1847	9,757	- - -	- -	- -	949	2,269	2,383	48,584
	1848	6,994	- - -	- -	- -	707	1,387	2,476	55,924
	1849	7,149	- - -	- -	- -	178	2,810	7,666	74,338
BERMUDAS—*cont^d.*	1845	3,529	23	745	- -	3,545	- -	- -	73,610
	1846	4,783	32	176	- -	3,404	- -	267	66,521
	1847	3,950	9	578	- -	2,958	- -	3,483	78,595
	1848	3,518	1	140	- -	1,400	- -	673	71,712
	1849	3,498	- - -	- -	- -	960	- -	663	61,571
DEMERARA—*cont^d.*	1845	5,073	1,764	2,840	154	3,658	- -	- -	183,735
	1846	170	2,405	5,063	1,797	6,524	- -	- -	230,847
	1847	383	3,498	22,495	1,897	7,499	- -	- -	156,614
	1848	50	300	10,993	3,365	16,286	- -	- -	195,707
	1849	- - -	739	6,710	1,806	11,120	- -	- -	142,265
BERBICE—*continued*	1845	1,007	370	952	- -	182	- -	- -	15,957
	1846	100	27	2,985	1,077	462	- -	- -	20,583
	1847	345	- - -	4,831	120	168	- -	- -	9,724
	1848	109	- - -	767	44	- -	- -	- -	4,702
	1849	- - -	- - -	365	119	- -	- -	- -	5,369
Aggregate Annual Value of the Imports into the British West Indies - -	1845	33,723	45,240	11,489	11,699	42,767	10,027	6,308	1,130,191
	1846	32,598	51,442	19,531	10,984	47,127	11,011	8,908	1,269,820
	1847	39,524	59,385	37,474	15,080	52,036	12,707	7,838	970,539
	1848	21,156	27,813	14,447	12,636	48,791	8,267	9,311	952,502
	1849	18,689	29,092	10,506	9,065	39,349	9,056	11,010	902,683

Continued from page 19.

of the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up, for each Colony respectively—*continued.*

severally and collectively, from each Country of the World—*continued.*

Mexico.	Guatemala.	Columbia.	New Granada.	Venezuela.	Brazil.	Rio de la Plata.	Chili.	Peru.	South America.	TOTAL from all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	- -	1,735	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	136,997
- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,416	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	144,617
- -	- -	1,189	- -	1,778	- - -	- -	- -	6,972	- -	126,434
- -	- -	872	- -	1,224	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	104,641
- -	- -	- - -	- -	2,047	- - -	- -	- -	4,890	- -	110,743
- -	- -	962	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36,966
- -	- -	1,072	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36,081
- -	- -	809	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	34,856
- -	- -	1,215	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	26,903
- -	- -	983	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	22,925
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,970
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,437
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,352
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,149
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,883
- -	- -	1,928	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	449,991
- -	- -	685	- -	1,885	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	494,365
- -	- -	- - -	- -	4,118	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	393,603
- -	- -	- - -	- -	4,120	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	284,407
- -	- -	- - -	- -	7,975	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	415,940
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	101,033
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	119,325
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	859	101,844
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	97,270
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	120,976
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	137,715
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	130,217
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	142,591
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	1,059	- -	- -	- -	- -	142,802
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	125,905
- -	- -	1,974	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	742,368
- -	- -	11,181	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	801,956
- -	- -	- - -	- -	15,549	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	713,041
- -	- -	- - -	- -	6,222	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	572,130
- -	- -	- - -	- -	4,899	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	544,377
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	88,915
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	81,565
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	274	- -	- -	- -	- -	58,131
- -	- -	- - -	- -	1,041	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	29,183
- -	- -	- - -	- -	363	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25,842
770	458	62,188	- -	1,721	467	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,578,770
977	143	58,419	90	13,311	- - -	- -	- -	- -	1,170	4,486,057
216	1,128	39,011	21,751	35,167	8,973	- -	2,755	8,172	5,409	4,008,228
318	713	16,131	39,996	21,102	3,142	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,071,476
331	760	13,112	27,863	20,829	- - -	1,363	- -	4,890	- -	3,433,656

2.—RETURN of the Value of the Imports from each Country to each Colony of *Great Britain*, in each

VALUE of the IMPORTS into the MAURITIUS, severally

Years.	United Kingdom.	Guernsey and Jersey.	Sweden.	Holland.	France.	Madeira.	Turkish Dominions.	British Possessions in Southern Africa.	Ichaboe.	Eastern Coast of Africa.	African Ports on the Red Sea.	Cape Verde Islands.	Ascension.	St. Helena.	Madagascar.	Isle of Bourbon.	Seychelles.	Arabia.	Persia.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1845	353,202	1,301	615	–	134,206	–	–	49,629	600	2,154	2,794	669	–	–	22,498	25,805	621	6,599	–
1846	320,181	571	615	–	136,838	–	–	60,234	–	970	2,016	360	–	–	2,671	27,954	–	14,432	–
1847	328,311	–	540	38	152,171	530	–	45,756	–	2,470	1,367	12	9	96	4,658	15,173	–	10,203	–
1848	160,840	–	515	–	91,080	–	–	57,070	–	109	–	1,581	–	–	4,661	10,877	–	6,310	–
1849	328,333	713	895	–	80,994	–	234	49,586	–	821	1,302	214	–	–	6,930	12,901	–	6,043	209

VALUE of the IMPORTS into the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

Years.	United Kingdom.	Guernsey and Jersey.	Russia.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Prussia.	Germany.	Holland.	Belgium.	France.	Portugal.	Madeira.	Gibraltar.	Western Coast of Africa.	Eastern Coast of Africa.	Ichaboe.	Ascension.	St. Helena.	Isle of Bourbon.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1845	734,562	–	1,045	3,764	1,302	446	7,179	1,921	–	5,140	252	327	–	193	3,879	4,915	138	1,619	1,708
1846	573,001	–	–	2,841	–	290	19,579	3,747	–	4,460	24	248	409	255	5,732	–	–	829	–
1847	767,342	–	–	3,739	–	–	6,540	2,013	–	6,304	–	304	–	99	1,077	–	–	2,746	4,163
1848	725,020	–	1,629	13,099	–	–	12,758	563	–	11,706	–	52	–	582	1,212	–	–	2,998	1,290
1849	580,085	2,252	2,199	12,424	–	–	5,692	8,301	58	7,783	–	80	–	380	4,241	–	23	3,263	519

VALUE of the IMPORTS into GAMBIA RIVER and SIERRA LEONE,

Years.	United Kingdom.	Guernsey and Jersey.	Sweden.	Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Portugal.	Azores.	Canaries.	Portendic.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1845	146,992	143	- -	15,430	297	1,523	- - -	225	- -	19
1846	176,975	- -	- -	7,235	436	469	132	- - -	- -	- -
1847	162,218	3	- -	9,212	1,013	791	- - -	236	- -	- -
1848	125,519	185	284	3,673	439	488	680	- - -	- -	- -
1849	127,260	- -	- -	2,092	- - -	1,661	- - -	- - -	55	- -

VALUE of the IMPORTS into CEYLON, severally

Years.	United Kingdom.	France.	Madeira.	Africa, West Coast.	Cape of Good Hope.	African Ports on the Red Sea.	Mauritius.	Arabia.	British Possessions in India.	French Possessions in India.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1845	306,408	2,302	1,875	1,002	110	4,240	4,558	5,773	1,088,070	33,586
1846	306,062	- -	2,578	- - -	455	47,038	5,188	894	936,573	36,120
1847	284,762	- -	1,201	- - -	217	61,544	4,814	119	1,174,105	37,478
1848	221,414	- -	1,181	- - -	405	42,259	2,361	153	1,145,956	40,629
1849	232,398	- -	1,163	- - -	33	26,834	6,448	66	1,186,939	44,138

of the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up, for each Colony respectively—*continued.*

and collectively, from each Country in the World.

British Possessions in India.	Singapore.	Ceylon.	French Possessions in India.	Birman Empire.	Sumatra.	Java.	Philippine Islands.	Other Islands in the Indian Seas.	China.	British Settlements in Australia.	British North American Colonies.	United States.	Brazil.	Rio de la Plata.	Patagonia.	The Fisheries.	Total from all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
537,773	–	–	19,220	–	–	1,159	–	1,189	–	16,813	7,443	17,933	1,146	3,082	–	467	1,206,918
518,101	3,666	5,416	8,930	–	–	441	–	2,588	–	23,816	2,916	9,209	1,253	–	–	–	1,143,178
571,951	821	9,315	12,949	–	–	366	–	–	632	35,279	2,344	11,866	–	–	1,000	264	1,208,121
419,120	5,131	4,910	9,419	–	604	915	–	1,228	24	25,689	4,431	13,343	–	–	980	987	819,824
507,133	4,897	41,119	4,274	712	–	65	930	1,120	–	40,711	1,521	6,237	–	–	800	–	1,098,694

severally and collectively, from each Country in the World.

Mauritius.	Crozette Islands.	British Possessions in India.	Singapore.	Ceylon.	Java.	Philippine Islands.	Other Islands in the Indian Seas.	China and Hong Kong.	British Settlements in Australia.	British North American Colonies.	United States.	Brazil.	Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.	Rio de la Plata.	Patagonia.	The Fisheries.	Total from all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
27,124	2,079	38,452	–	57	16,614	175	–	20,366	3,943	173	21,253	43,696	–	–	–	2,790	945,112
69,657	7,758	49,807	2,566	1,809	6,335	2,038	–	29,134	6,573	–	21,301	60,490	–	50	3	526	869,462
82,864	3,917	28,622	8,262	62	11,806	4,257	230	10,241	25,494	1,556	36,468	50,261	–	–	–	1,320	1,059,687
72,074	5,003	27,747	9,018	680	3	1,889	40	4,887	20,915	815	15,964	47,257	–	–	–	218	977,519
49,091	4,354	29,015	7,842	2,138	8,740	2,307	–	21,414	12,104	1,253	26,195	36,065	1,477	–	–	87	829,382

severally and collectively, from each Country in the World.

Cape Verde Islands.	Senegal.	Windward Coast of Africa.	Leeward Coast of Africa.	St. Helena.	British North American Colonies.	British West Indies.	United States.	Brazil.	Total from all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
341	14,675	5,443	38,570	- -	2,368	642	19,214	17	245,899
526	15,203	8,842	28,371	7	1,901	18	9,801	91	250,007
779	10,966	6,428	16,899	- -	- - -	- - -	26,532	21	235,098
921	8,917	6,049	15,160	- -	935	- - -	26,152	- - -	189,402
351	7,131	4,298	22,806	- -	- - -	44	18,983	- - -	184,681

and collectively, from each Country in the World.

Danish Possessions in India.	Spanish Possessions in India.	Siam.	Maldive Islands.	Sumatra.	China and Hong Kong.	British Settlements in Australia.	United States.	The Fisheries.	Total from all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
15,357	- - -	54	12,791	11	7,065	1,158	276	- - -	1,484,636
11,985	424	- - -	15,189	- -	137,890	630	21	- - -	1,501,047
- - -	- - -	- - -	13,803	300	86,850	2,196	4	1,600	1,668,993
- - -	- - -	- - -	14,860	- -	75,789	1,814	1,414	290	1,548,525
- - -	- - -	- - -	20,589	- -	168,328	2,628	1,725	140	1,691,429

2.—RETURN of the Value of the Imports from each Country to each Colony of *Great Britain*, in each

VALUE of the IMPORTS into ST. HELENA, severally

YEARS.	United Kingdom.	France.	Portugal.	British Possessions in Southern Africa.	Other Parts of Africa.	British Possessions in India.	Foreign Possessions in India.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1845	No record.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1846	29,757	1,798	31	23,390	3,651	9,126	395
1847	46,521	- - -	617	20,903	3,760	11,266	438
1848	40,972	- - -	- - -	34,696	6,014	7,530	622
1849	24,992	- - -	- - -	24,293	3,252	12,387	303

VALUE of the IMPORTS into NEW ZEALAND, severally

YEARS.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	British Possessions in Southern Africa.	Philippine Islands.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1845	No record.	—	—	—	—
1846	25,944	835	- - -	241	- - -
1847	50,494	5	- - -	- - -	2,099
1848	53,008	- - -	9	- - -	- - -
1849	93,028	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

VALUE of the IMPORTS into the British Settlements of AUSTRALIA, severally

COLONIES.	Years.	United Kingdom.	Guernsey and Jersey.	Sweden.	Germany.	Spain.	Portugal Proper.	Azores and Madeira.	British Possessions in Africa.	Mauritius.	Isle of Bourbon.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
New South Wales -	1845	870,088	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,442	7,981	- -
	1846	1,073,475	- -	966	- -	70	4,883	- -	466	4,032	2,080
	1847	1,213,480	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	42	3,315	10
	1848	1,018,604	- -	- -	- -	3,120	602	- -	23	16,395	1,716
	1849	1,511,722	3,224	1,462	159	365	7,911	- -	- -	15,505	- -
Van Diemen's Land -	1845	343,934	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	825	477	11,126	3,152
	1846	356,455	- -	200	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,007	13,980	- -
	1847	456,756	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	60	2,202	21,056	- -
	1848	400,931	- -	- -	- -	1,839	1,700	- -	77	19,944	569
	1849	361,589	- -	200	- -	- -	1,292	- -	1,154	23,867	279
South Australia -	1845	106,080	- -	806	995	- -	- -	- -	4,103	5,184	- -
	1846	153,520	3,525	- -	3,472	- -	- -	- -	4,087	4,184	- -
	1847	199,690	10,902	3,380	2,070	- -	- -	- -	14,176	10,086	- -
	1848	187,719	7,498	- -	8,666	- -	- -	- -	13,189	29,480	- -
	1849	373,386	9,928	- -	15,324	- -	- -	- -	7,266	- -	- -
Aggregate Annual Value of the Imports into the British Settlements of Australia - - -	1845	1,320,102	- -	806	995	- -	- -	825	8,022	24,291	3,152
	1846	1,583,450	3,525	1,166	3,472	70	4,883	- -	6,560	22,196	2,080
	1847	1,869,926	10,902	3,380	2,070	- -	- -	60	16,420	34,457	10
	1848	1,607,254	7,498	- -	8,666	4,959	2,302	- -	13,289	65,819	2,285
	1849	2,246,697	13,152	1,662	15,483	365	9,203	- -	8,420	39,372	279

Office of Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 6 March 1852.

of the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up, for each Colony respectively—*continued.*

and collectively, from each Country in the World.

Sumatra.	Philippine Islands.	China and Hong Kong.	British West Indies.	United States.	Brazil.	The Fisheries.	TOTAL from all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- - -	348	944	12	- - -	1,323	437	71,212
- - -	- - -	865	- - -	1,243	103	182	85,898
49	- - -	664	- - -	1,421	124	12	92,104
13	- - -	1,028	148	399	1,780	- - -	68,595

and collectively, from each Country in the World.

Islands in the South Seas.	British Settlements in Australia.	United States.	Chili.	The Fisheries.	TOTAL from all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
122	121,941	6,056	28	738	155,905
343	147,837	1,676	- - -	- - -	202,454
343	177,643	3,128	- - -	- - -	234,131
1,851	126,815	7,842	- - -	500	230,036

and collectively, from each Country in the World.

British Possessions in India, exclusive of Singapore.	Singapore.	Ceylon.	Java.	Philippine Islands.	Other Islands of the Indian Seas.	China and Hong Kong.	New Zealand.	South Sea Islands.	United States.	Brazil.	The Fisheries.	TOTAL from all Parts of the World.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
6,250	- -	- -	6,536	100,854	- -	50,304	29,866	7,773	7,302	12,090	38,206	1,140,692
7,677	7,109	- -	10,681	92,453	- -	102,162	15,588	3,901	4,590	3,980	37,398	1,371,511
7,842	11,410	- -	26,592	158,307	- -	216,590	5,956	6,476	3,266	3,164	8,124	1,664,574
10,636	8,215	220	12,770	74,547	- -	91,398	11,109	3,299	2,549	- -	51,367	1,306,570
16,607	6,681	1,105	7,332	70,429	- -	80,297	25,303	3,006	5,988	278	44,518	1,801,892
1,144	- -	- -	- -	7,394	- -	9,488	3,299	- -	4,711	2,226	1,580	389,356
269	2,596	- -	1,063	1,819	- -	14,561	1,530	- -	6,656	- -	2,823	403,959
15	6,292	- -	3,041	14,691	- -	17,006	4,059	- -	6,387	- -	6,758	538,323
1,947	5,977	- -	1,252	7,728	- -	8,883	2,991	- -	3,547	- -	1,968	459,353
4,019	585	- -	2,990	1,933	- -	11,597	4,002	300	5,590	3,744	438	423,579
87	11,090	- -	- -	1,290	- -	- -	911	- -	2,082	- -	- -	132,628
- -	20,637	- -	3,597	2,330	- -	5,801	45	- -	602	175	- -	201,975
- -	33,926	- -	2,588	76	860	2,206	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	279,960
- -	19,964	- -	2,042	70	- -	2,617	590	- -	809	- -	- -	272,644
- -	40,314	- -	6,719	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,886	- -	- -	455,823
7,481	11,090	- -	6,536	109,538	- -	59,792	34,076	7,773	14,095	14,316	39,786	1,662,676
7,946	30,342	- -	15,341	96,602	- -	122,524	17,163	3,901	11,848	4,155	40,221	1,977,445
7,857	51,628	- -	32,221	173,074	860	235,802	10,015	6,476	9,653	3,164	14,882	2,432,857
12,583	34,156	220	16,064	82,345	- -	102,898	14,690	3,299	6,905	- -	53,335	2,038,567
20,626	47,580	1,105	17,041	72,362	- -	91,894	29,305	3,306	14,464	4,022	44,956	2,681,294

3.—QUANTITIES and DECLARED VALUE of the Principal Articles of BRITISH and Colonies and Dependencies in

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	APPAREL, SLOPS, AND HABERDASHERY.					ARMS AND		
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1846.	1847.	1848.
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	40,499	54,621	67,607	69,612	95,159	2,875	6,481	6,511
Gibraltar	13,651	8,392	10,687	10,113	15,017	773	4,374	820
Malta and Gozo	11,655	10,497	10,549	9,399	9,938	6,203	5,034	36,424
Ionian Islands	3,342	1,840	1,893	1,009	2,153	231	272	963
British Possessions on the River Gambia	1,990	1,529	2,794	2,434	3,678	14,712	11,683	9,247
Sierra Leone	8,592	9,333	6,688	5,712	8,463	10,716	11,577	7,748
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	1,045	1,244	2,256	3,109	3,457	5,199	11,986	13,166
Fernando Po	87	139	238	700	98	490	320	780
British Possessions in South Africa	72,451	105,746	103,422	82,233	123,085	8,812	10,094	11,846
Ascension	135	478	396	20	185	1	3	- -
St. Helena	3,645	5,037	4,265	2,935	5,665	4	- -	135
Mauritius	14,379	9,239	8,547	22,375	29,786	2,702	890	163
Aden	49	20	436	160	168	- -	- -	125
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	78,091	85,840	103,822	116,014	119,762	208,380	219,678	224,683
Singapore	1,704	1,462	1,528	3,160	4,108	11,562	6,097	8,159
Ceylon	9,073	7,854	10,137	7,153	9,396	2,455	1,037	1,970
Hong Kong	3,427	2,985	7,159	3,658	2,681	697	671	1,603
British Settlements in Australia:								
West Australia	4,709	4,142	5,584	5,047	10,359	72	137	279
South Australia	30,172	38,543	29,484	66,665	69,943	1,557	832	694
New South Wales	203,295	217,806	170,221	263,264	172,671	2,726	3,663	1,787
Victoria	- -	- -	- -	- -	116,071	- -	- -	- -
Van Diemen's Land	85,112	96,171	86,129	67,484	104,972	1,034	793	826
New Zealand	10,304	12,931	17,347	27,412	28,767	50	182	161
British North American Colonies; viz.								
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	11,650	15,836	18,519	14,654	24,315	2,714	3,510	4,054
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	36,709	38,344	22,477	32,742	47,056	2,143	1,337	2,008
Canada	214,936	174,532	98,047	111,772	155,880	6,778	2,904	4,275
New Brunswick	75,711	63,675	27,367	26,711	41,278	1,016	1,116	584
Prince Edward Island	5,189	7,294	3,223	4,141	6,869	13	15	- -
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	45,827	56,325	42,256	31,105	35,213	1,640	2,419	2,120
British West Indies:								
Antigua	14,030	12,880	8,343	8,308	7,027	87	74	91
Barbadoes	35,694	23,624	16,203	26,032	23,464	2,134	1,839	1,136
Dominica	2,708	2,068	1,588	2,518	2,256	174	188	126
Grenada	4,132	5,990	2,668	2,382	3,772	50	79	26
Jamaica	69,929	65,943	44,523	51,270	71,689	1,218	1,795	1,081
Montserrat	472	402	120	80	28	1	26	- -
Nevis	786	528	278	323	292	27	3	4
St. Christopher	9,088	9,178	3,813	5,016	4,216	40	88	37
St. Lucia	1,826	1,985	1,193	1,629	923	257	16	22
St. Vincent	9,917	8,657	6,152	6,791	7,256	249	115	56
Tobago	2,661	1,910	1,007	1,485	2,159	63	70	10
Tortola	- -	51	72	44	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	35,647	24,380	12,164	28,189	27,442	1,167	921	138
Bahamas	5,516	3,822	4,433	4,001	3,951	294	469	329
Bermudas	8,921	12,267	11,785	12,385	10,054	47	229	49
Demerara	46,108	41,683	26,692	37,520	32,162	1,945	895	910
Berbice	5,450	4,143	2,215	2,236	3,081	592	209	51
Honduras (British Settlements)	9,529	6,236	2,406	5,981	8,035	7,568	2,743	649
Falkland Islands	196	218	30	352	273	8	- -	10
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	1,250,039	1,257,820	1,008,763	1,187,335	1,454,293	311,476	316,864	345,856

IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES Exported from the United Kingdom to the British
each Year from 1846 to 1850.

AMMUNITION.		BACON AND HAMS.									
1849.	1850.	1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
£.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,817	3,779	191	489	183	689	268	818	386	1,019	231	522
563	1,310	176	509	167	581	165	613	110	399	163	554
9,051	2,022	95	319	107	498	167	595	174	681	106	358
529	885	27	99	28	109	22	69	21	94	27	80
15,031	15,192	22	104	27	132	25	110	16	82	20	89
6,945	7,330	73	247	51	196	100	393	50	202	64	260
14,429	7,833	23	97	38	182	20	98	29	156	32	166
267	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,829	18,264	292	933	824	3,146	413	1,436	420	1,416	641	2,845
- -	5	110	370	34	160	63	254	27	95	38	138
23	67	70	282	83	413	68	329	77	281	61	235
894	1,602	541	1,843	480	1,893	377	1,311	549	1,854	952	3,478
2	- -	- -	- -	3	14	1	2	2	7	—	—
143,228	104,400	1,326	5,165	1,488	7,140	892	3,937	1,279	258	1,548	6,900
19,776	26,184	38	159	17	95	20	95	62	258	120	518
916	1,544	309	1,105	337	1,371	159	680	337	1,349	234	1,036
2,527	1,000	101	376	158	670	113	524	59	276	61	257
66	324	- -	- -	2	9	11	30	- -	- -	18	70
3,776	6,463	11	40	- -	- -	5	22	24	90	57	255
3,930	4,560	230	785	392	1,418	228	794	67	249	305	1,233
- -	1,475	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	175	802
902	1,555	65	204	77	288	59	190	9	42	23	108
161	521	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	18
4,715	5,731	5	9	8	38	3	13	5	20	9	33
1,595	1,548	35	95	35	127	29	109	54	182	63	163
6,988	7,418	24	78	2	6	1	4	3	13	3	10
732	712	3	11	1	5	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	6
29	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,841	1,947	2	5	6	23	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	8
117	178	403	1,344	337	1,262	178	685	216	777	196	636
1,130	1,037	928	2,849	846	2,713	231	835	580	1,805	715	2,452
86	157	78	257	70	263	40	133	11	34	55	176
27	54	99	336	144	526	54	200	61	257	101	461
2,534	2,118	1,700	5,055	1,590	5,489	707	2,495	627	2,102	933	3,358
- -	- -	1	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	28	9	43	2	7	2	11	- -	- -	1	6
52	43	97	343	111	388	40	144	50	188	42	146
25	49	108	268	88	265	47	125	36	149	38	121
68	128	244	864	257	1,092	120	454	144	661	109	438
95	21	95	338	75	304	30	122	44	173	59	226
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
383	823	418	1,365	331	1,149	212	702	272	855	290	845
181	260	5	18	9	34	- -	- -	- -	- -	12	38
65	45	13	45	105	351	4	18	9	37	6	29
1,227	917	1,471	4,116	1,524	5,036	892	2,791	578	1,989	697	2,454
143	759	232	747	91	344	43	150	62	179	57	199
3,087	2,738	64	229	18	69	12	45	89	352	39	154
27	46	1	4	- -	- -	2	10	34	101	—	—
264,809	233,552	9,735	31,549	10,148	38,501	5,823	21,346	6,573	24,151	8,310	31,870

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	BEEF AND PORK.							
	1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Barrels.	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	205	731	75	227	261	815	140	418
Gibraltar	-	-	48	152	46	137	55	116
Malta and Gozo	20	70	10	40	135	700	45	73
Ionian Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions on the River Gambia	7	40	85	340	4	12	6	23
Sierra Leone	41	117	75	332	12	51	15	58
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	32	145	34	195	27	143	47	195
Fernando Po	-	-	-	-	42	130	4	12
British Possessions in South Africa	922	2,843	169	566	675	1,447	125	430
Ascension	51	189	3	15	40	100	-	-
St. Helena	341	1,294	199	795	175	649	90	252
Mauritius	3,224	9,532	730	2,736	859	2,772	821	2,573
Aden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon).	1,130	5,161	1,134	5,606	440	1,785	2,558	11,725
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon	44	123	126	519	25	74	331	1,432
Hong Kong	6	30	3	18	251	1,405	-	-
British Settlements in Australia:								
West Australia	1	5	2	9	4	13	-	-
South Australia	10	25	-	-	30	95	-	-
New South Wales	480	1,885	186	755	250	832	288	788
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	594	2,040	190	805	-	-	50	175
New Zealand	20	60	-	-	5	16	55	330
British North American Colonies, viz.:								
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	30	100	110	508	9	37	32	119
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	486	1,375	255	613	21	40	249	677
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island	11	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies:								
Antigua	69	210	24	110	23	95	53	172
Barbadoes	205	593	127	404	208	489	1,512	4,420
Dominica	26	128	21	84	2	6	-	-
Grenada	52	241	38	161	21	86	17	80
Jamaica	1,574	5,756	1,248	4,802	462	1,682	521	2,278
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12
Nevis	8	22	-	-	3	14	4	11
St. Christopher	38	201	27	103	23	90	24	91
St. Lucia	9	30	34	115	45	103	63	105
St. Vincent	11	43	55	201	15	63	12	40
Tobago	98	391	96	461	53	256	32	113
Tortola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad	124	463	91	306	109	351	311	1,055
Bahamas	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-
Bermudas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demerara	520	1,622	664	2,260	527	1,633	358	1,193
Berbice	154	424	37	155	11	43	3	10
Honduras (British Settlements)	41	155	112	500	94	389	120	410
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	100
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	10,590	36,084	6,011	23,902	4,907	16,553	7,995	29,487

and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

BEER AND ALE.											
1850.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Barrels.	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179	792	1,182	3,056	1,603	4,029	1,421	3,591	1,928	5,127	2,219	6,235
56	156	730	1,941	710	2,034	946	2,554	826	2,222	860	2,417
31	94	651	1,653	752	2,027	826	2,281	1,116	2,952	1,007	2,779
-	-	233	756	232	761	257	819	354	1,290	169	592
4	17	170	712	162	631	128	602	173	703	128	607
19	59	507	1,665	613	2,176	432	1,485	624	2,117	416	1,605
63	246	129	493	146	538	111	443	147	535	140	578
-	-	63	218	58	229	63	267	64	239	—	—
501	1,248	1,710	5,673	2,680	8,982	3,615	12,370	2,390	8,258	4,736	15,280
11	55	562	1,847	213	758	304	1,049	402	1,388	144	508
192	812	455	1,508	403	1,478	378	1,455	191	640	335	1,288
1,932	5,107	2,560	8,759	3,546	14,246	2,658	9,261	3,070	10,067	3,526	12,241
-	-	105	304	109	332	498	1,073	539	1,005	1,158	2,855
693	3,335	35,861	100,719	34,669	96,635	45,515	126,093	33,796	98,139	45,526	126,916
122	250	747	2,233	1,198	3,717	1,160	3,490	1,038	3,347	1,181	3,740
273	1,409	2,911	7,970	3,509	10,024	2,731	7,768	3,261	9,665	3,865	10,738
-	-	1,185	4,178	1,531	5,545	1,933	6,382	991	3,072	1,143	4,044
41	159	184	557	219	661	425	1,707	83	294	472	1,667
10	60	1,234	3,928	3,199	10,079	3,217	10,306	6,504	20,580	9,511	28,545
66	225	15,396	40,953	18,684	57,685	14,802	48,448	18,230	58,736	18,695	59,586
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,674	32,016
107	365	4,230	11,445	5,852	16,926	4,540	13,096	3,388	10,048	5,971	17,095
62	169	629	1,716	1,022	3,464	1,221	4,134	1,517	5,107	1,755	5,538
125	484	13	28	27	74	30	93	19	47	25	74
85	215	546	1,578	471	1,301	195	619	343	929	786	1,684
7	21	840	2,864	876	3,122	600	2,102	698	2,684	890	3,379
-	-	298	1,021	445	1,707	149	518	193	674	217	831
-	-	18	76	17	30	11	27	27	92	18	70
1	4	555	1,671	535	1,800	454	1,426	525	1,846	532	1,646
44	111	795	1,886	606	1,792	387	1,084	406	1,143	793	2,413
1,689	3,745	3,794	9,219	2,622	5,910	2,281	5,341	2,672	6,709	2,978	7,312
3	11	351	905	292	859	147	495	231	750	163	519
23	101	571	1,484	538	1,465	279	702	303	753	509	1,434
658	2,117	6,375	17,705	5,261	16,607	3,325	9,932	4,423	11,633	4,857	13,966
-	-	22	54	9	25	-	-	4	13	—	—
1	3	40	89	15	50	14	35	1	2	11	30
17	41	470	1,455	383	1,014	214	604	335	871	266	651
22	44	69	198	96	271	58	150	63	185	60	190
43	149	819	2,275	564	1,636	257	768	353	1,026	588	1,859
44	161	351	850	226	508	210	502	152	419	109	294
-	-	-	-	10	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
137	414	2,853	6,871	1,917	5,206	817	2,540	1,359	4,107	1,478	4,504
12	51	369	1,166	402	1,262	307	1,016	266	709	550	1,601
-	-	452	1,235	522	1,424	441	1,425	325	1,027	459	1,518
1,106	3,356	7,049	16,979	5,805	14,245	4,181	10,735	4,069	11,069	5,424	14,323
67	140	1,181	2,526	694	1,579	877	1,717	751	1,715	410	1,199
28	88	821	2,431	288	983	318	1,069	238	814	530	2,010
-	-	57	125	-	-	40	120	75	241	36	65
8,474	25,814	100,143	276,975	103,731	305,856	102,773	301,694	98,463	294,989	135,320	398,442

3.—QUANTITIES and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce

COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES to which Exported.	BOOKS, PRINTED.							
	1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Cwt.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	168	2,233	373	5,121	311	6,061	424	6,631
Gibraltar	51	990	109	3,222	62	843	57	1,099
Malta and Gozo	218	4,352	260	4,465	175	2,731	129	2,360
Ionian Islands	24	443	10	166	19	294	6	96
British Possessions on the River Gambia	8	133	4	55	12	150	2	62
Sierra Leone	55	715	20	532	66	818	31	286
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	8	123	13	156	8	126	15	136
Fernando Po	-	-	3	32	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in South Africa	164	2,667	259	3,528	348	4,632	358	5,033
Ascension	-	-	-	-	1	10	—	—
St. Helena	11	205	14	237	19	286	22	247
Mauritius	76	1,687	29	659	70	1,805	84	1,246
Aden	3	71	10	220	8	66	1	20
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon).	1,094	25,839	1,236	24,652	2,104	40,013	1,567	30,649
Singapore	25	518	27	443	43	538	59	861
Ceylon	128	2,134	172	2,647	128	2,497	112	1,752
Hong Kong	33	527	77	1,049	122	2,072	59	1,040
British Settlements in Australia:								
West Australia	18	344	16	257	40	473	10	185
South Australia	79	1,414	163	2,960	136	2,136	236	3,703
New South Wales	651	10,039	965	16,806	1,095	14,826	995	14,620
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	228	3,466	298	4,683	391	6,448	410	6,302
New Zealand	84	1,325	156	2,073	306	3,366	205	2,845
British North American Colonies, viz:								
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	24	147	6	90	15	264	12	141
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	99	1,360	141	2,092	163	1,631	75	890
Canada	787	12,354	672	10,683	658	9,775	418	5,933
New Brunswick	200	2,951	184	3,059	104	1,206	36	574
Prince Edward Island	29	469	30	434	13	178	13	157
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	169	2,457	186	2,655	178	2,102	69	1,017
British West Indies:								
Antigua	44	577	61	876	39	477	25	350
Barbadoes	91	1,327	142	1,757	69	1,188	79	1,110
Dominica	6	116	9	143	4	70	11	224
Grenada	8	145	10	172	6	122	15	234
Jamaica	237	2,920	185	2,659	186	2,972	158	2,202
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Nevis	1	16	1	12	2	25	1	8
St. Christopher	24	456	18	296	12	208	13	256
St. Lucia	1	4	1	12	17	81	1	26
St. Vincent	9	144	24	425	18	231	10	148
Tobago	5	72	10	111	4	24	5	42
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	21	430	29	472	17	306	40	673
Bahamas	16	243	12	163	35	474	20	337
Bermudas	46	736	29	506	20	444	9	283
Demerara	88	1,434	110	1,275	78	1,226	33	470
Berbice	78	404	8	124	12	234	5	64
Honduras (British Settlements)	7	106	9	150	6	75	2	29
Falkland Islands	4	52	1	24	2	15	1	15
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	5,120	88,145	6,092	102,153	7,122	113,519	5,834	94,366

and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

BRASS AND COPPER MANUFACTURES.											
1850.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Cwt.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
346	4,082	2,327	10,714	2,243	10,389	2,551	11,145	2,652	11,740	3,068	13,338
49	886	407	1,987	1,655	8,433	1,837	8,977	939	4,198	578	2,713
127	1,765	596	3,041	1,196	5,745	1,024	5,102	899	4,150	1,912	8,183
25	366	- -	- -	1	8	227	1,272	108	887	9	45
6	141	473	2,742	188	988	64	304	79	386	177	830
40	605	320	1,688	119	866	52	325	73	383	39	202
7	118	660	3,341	877	4,927	1,204	5,987	3,173	14,398	1,440	7,223
- -	- -	7	34	1	6	15	68	2	16	—	—
406	6,317	738	3,550	671	3,581	538	2,685	721	3,130	1,982	8,714
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	459	10	52	9	101	30	124	1	12	5	22
40	784	1,591	7,648	951	5,112	1,425	6,624	846	3,985	2,631	11,922
1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,423	27,828	74,203	345,276	73,619	352,540	68,039	302,592	125,529	537,860	132,406	586,486
33	529	3,806	24,889	6,050	37,237	4,055	19,996	6,975	33,428	4,728	22,447
159	2,805	971	7,425	1,126	8,140	917	4,220	737	3,261	1,475	6,546
31	471	565	3,192	346	1,729	42	250	1,570	6,815	469	2,043
33	344	7	40	1	15	10	35	2	10	7	37
221	3,158	45	236	49	281	88	602	66	555	215	889
933	13,297	2,540	12,324	2,290	11,811	3,737	16,559	3,076	12,524	3,151	13,166
351	6,002	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	149	788
333	5,659	775	3,586	1,247	5,782	1,002	4,262	1,638	6,191	1,623	6,412
282	3,980	113	507	6	37	49	262	118	628	75	349
20	358	54	312	22	116	27	303	83	528	91	812
146	1,832	338	1,722	317	1,797	144	632	218	993	99	434
600	8,096	1,705	8,519	2,141	11,048	858	4,283	1,618	6,577	2,334	11,319
164	1,950	1,715	8,145	2,466	11,933	472	1,922	1,773	7,251	2,981	11,504
36	310	159	732	112	567	104	425	130	500	163	661
169	1,900	1,276	6,135	1,465	7,054	500	2,172	729	2,816	1,060	3,766
30	354	205	1,485	176	1,077	52	375	149	1,084	205	1,276
116	1,727	1,027	5,680	1,068	6,877	539	2,875	927	4,815	1,017	5,341
12	159	44	226	53	326	64	306	14	105	54	279
10	146	71	418	69	403	75	334	95	498	141	716
272	3,884	1,119	6,630	1,402	9,183	787	4,989	915	5,215	692	3,849
- -	- -	6	46	1	3	- -	- -	1	4	—	—
4	29	29	220	2	11	2	28	- -	- -	1	11
26	211	59	407	61	371	112	740	22	117	43	253
10	148	38	217	10	57	27	160	13	85	10	61
10	170	80	492	219	1,343	109	707	79	528	28	233
9	138	130	970	168	1,386	43	396	17	178	47	323
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54	710	323	2,061	536	3,323	266	1,590	298	1,371	158	799
37	643	147	691	79	396	72	333	35	134	14	82
9	180	67	384	81	406	91	447	147	556	77	323
69	781	1,115	6,390	1,229	8,902	477	3,405	493	2,605	636	3,687
28	127	84	449	6	46	- -	- -	10	42	17	155
2	34	359	1,905	100	620	19	143	436	2,257	187	1,039
- -	- -	2	11	1	8	- -	- -	7	26	—	—
6,712	103,463	100,306	486,519	104,429	524,981	91,746	417,956	157,413	682,842	166,194	739,278

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	BUTTER AND CHEESE.							
	1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Cwt.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.
Heligoland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Channel Islands	251	849	359	1,182	403	1,333	446	1,298
Gibraltar	1,141	4,252	871	3,326	1,576	6,341	2,404	7,638
Malta and Gozo	479	1,853	464	2,077	878	3,706	921	3,478
Ionian Islands	226	917	223	885	355	1,420	329	1,111
British Possessions on the River Gambia	49	244	23	118	22	109	36	167
Sierra Leone	109	457	81	374	93	395	125	491
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	30	146	41	216	43	193	66	324
Fernando Po	15	73	4	25	11	55	7	33
British Possessions in South Africa	430	1,542	638	2,533	216	805	157	535
Ascension	75	278	41	168	85	371	41	151
St. Helena	157	663	167	717	167	722	94	314
Mauritius	292	1,134	381	1,562	177	550	406	1,535
Aden	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	8
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	947	3,929	1,396	6,017	1,267	5,320	1,538	6,295
Singapore	14	61	32	144	16	76	28	145
Ceylon	204	873	334	1,611	262	1,109	341	1,486
Hong Kong	80	344	134	599	119	492	65	257
British Settlements in Australia:								
West Australia	1	6	1	4	8	31	2	6
South Australia	-	-	4	17	1	4	7	24
New South Wales	36	150	78	307	21	96	133	452
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	272	1,071	264	1,046	27	105	101	360
New Zealand	3	9	10	30	7	31	6	24
British North American Colonies, viz.:								
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	2	7	51	223	2	3	30	104
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	220	759	81	271	106	376	577	1,630
Canada	318	1,074	439	1,532	280	869	135	458
New Brunswick	22	75	31	121	5	17	11	41
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	1	3	11	31
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	34	109	46	181	32	119	41	138
British West Indies:								
Antigua	505	2,022	305	1,315	275	1,041	264	922
Barbadoes	4,391	16,033	3,243	12,587	3,603	14,619	4,630	16,537
Dominica	74	290	79	342	71	305	64	203
Grenada	101	456	57	253	43	199	42	187
Jamaica	7,034	27,489	4,549	17,928	3,631	14,256	4,806	15,650
Montserrat	3	13	2	5	-	-	2	9
Nevis	17	73	4	14	8	30	3	11
St. Christopher	123	544	61	264	43	174	40	156
St. Lucia	256	928	175	663	266	975	134	341
St. Vincent	202	813	201	835	146	556	147	549
Tobago	135	579	94	418	53	214	36	139
Tortola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad	1,422	5,536	1,467	5,717	2,251	9,569	1,311	4,392
Bahamas	51	188	23	103	34	140	42	133
Bermudas	15	60	147	652	17	71	14	53
Demerara	3,206	11,894	2,712	10,765	4,686	19,968	2,612	9,532
Berbice	151	558	129	564	27	122	89	368
Honduras (British Settlements)	55	224	22	95	11	45	13	57
Falkland Islands	1	2	-	-	6	22	38	143
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	23,149	88,577	19,465	77,808	21,351	86,957	22,349	77,916

and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

COALS, CINDERS, AND CULM.											
1850.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Cwt.	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.
- -	- -	175	67	- -	- -	- -	- -	421	172	625	250
496	1,296	46,992	17,991	53,053	22,591	62,294	27,117	51,750	22,096	58,043	23,215
1,973	7,025	21,170	8,858	19,021	8,343	16,369	7,354	20,926	8,995	22,463	10,121
649	2,338	63,170	26,023	46,900	20,283	77,026	33,807	51,108	22,879	64,618	27,944
405	1,439	6,222	2,581	7,225	2,854	10,487	4,145	10,909	3,910	12,403	4,509
37	183	640	310	- -	- -	65	47	- -	- -	96	50
86	329	1,084	725	2,234	1,079	2,601	1,356	482	216	1,325	594
37	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	2,000	933	1,779	890	2,180	1,092	- -	- -	2,656	1,423
392	1,332	11,769	6,652	10,017	4,965	17,497	10,196	7,261	3,919	8,816	4,994
46	160	2,605	1,210	1,987	1,026	3,218	1,662	1,710	788	702	391
149	572	1,237	913	235	219	857	779	681	521	783	393
671	2,519	4,022	3,074	1,055	578	3,264	2,093	3,264	1,999	2,391	1,316
- -	- -	21,292	12,468	21,182	10,376	19,047	10,995	23,289	12,663	20,340	9,733
1,766	6,774	41,399	27,933	57,050	35,795	33,640	20,048	56,156	29,570	65,272	29,964
56	226	10,053	4,839	6,078	3,275	5,985	3,243	9,507	5,031	14,796	6,629
207	862	12,523	6,892	10,554	6,994	12,153	7,172	16,203	8,416	16,933	7,667
70	284	5,440	2,630	5,349	3,106	2,851	1,689	3,153	1,825	16,531	8,269
70	227	40	40	- -	- -	60	48	- -	- -	211	158
122	387	1,327	1,032	200	186	3,670	2,173	4,023	2,509	4,531	2,660
190	729	131	102	387	301	815	557	1,093	611	333	168
247	849	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,275	869
120	461	264	210	436	192	265	208	96	92	334	232
36	127	105	105	112	112	279	231	146	95	70	43
43	160	30	30	63	69	28	28	62	62	236	184
133	412	2,532	1,382	3,427	2,242	5,306	2,916	5,213	2,684	5,184	2,780
194	692	62,519	26,430	46,952	19,131	48,596	19,060	40,109	14,342	33,887	11,678
13	26	40,886	20,689	26,055	13,082	24,708	11,319	21,837	8,668	18,344	7,250
- -	- -	292	149	205	83	49	25	293	140	351	160
37	137	1,350	840	2,332	1,503	2,098	1,119	1,719	804	1,266	534
321	1,142	1,170	815	1,702	1,089	1,562	915	1,554	896	1,894	987
5,722	20,933	2,533	1,608	4,090	2,761	3,221	2,011	4,996	2,558	6,567	3,051
44	161	177	137	275	276	125	125	169	167	25	17
52	218	18,074	9,163	11,485	6,003	6,767	3,918	5,766	3,183	4,679	2,525
5,473	17,941	24,469	13,953	24,257	14,596	24,508	13,892	19,971	11,198	18,165	10,668
- -	- -	73	69	28	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	25	162	122	367	225	151	112	98	92	188	105
34	120	1,944	1,710	2,167	1,984	1,443	1,207	1,621	1,431	1,691	1,476
85	277	432	269	368	288	693	412	379	244	330	153
107	367	1,322	1,168	1,949	1,302	1,741	1,193	2,383	1,321	2,219	1,321
73	261	837	604	1,111	917	1,276	1,080	1,155	819	1,279	901
- -	- -	14	14	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,411	8,282	9,122	5,900	8,372	5,010	10,808	5,828	11,223	5,767	6,047	2,946
71	255	3	2	152	93	- -	- -	44	17	106	55
9	32	7,439	3,344	3,660	1,780	14,317	6,791	11,318	5,508	4,777	2,142
4,847	18,781	14,064	8,560	25,338	13,575	22,098	13,728	17,822	9,820	18,220	9,994
43	140	3,287	1,894	3,693	2,691	3,636	2,291	1,832	1,114	2,023	1,196
24	97	160	100	40	20	100	50	110	38	—	—
5	15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	176	130	—	—
27,571	98,767	446,551	225,440	412,946	211,909	447,854	224,032	412,028	197,310	443,025	201,715

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	CORDAGE.							
	1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Cwts.	£.	*Cwts.*	£.	*Cwts.*	£.	*Cwts.*	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	3	11	196	336	64	101	213	307
Gibraltar	174	300	249	381	181	380	125	219
Malta and Gozo	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	188
Ionian Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions on the River Gambia	95	217	193	492	148	318	197	395
Sierra Leone	4	11	140	374	3	8	77	154
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	15	35	59	132	-	-	30	62
Fernando Po	18	40	-	-	20	50	19	40
British Possessions in South Africa	1,008	1,979	834	1,672	1,870	3,617	446	840
Ascension	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	40	82	148	321	14	25	136	219
Mauritius	1,959	3,203	159	339	87	165	692	1,312
Aden	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon).	6,581	12,137	6,622	12,988	4,998	9,871	4,737	8,645
Singapore	682	1,193	120	246	757	1,274	912	1,594
Ceylon	123	257	135	320	501	802	-	-
Hong Kong	467	954	110	365	658	1,300	231	470
British Settlements in Australia:								
West Australia	284	566	27	56	64	131	16	40
South Australia	651	1,174	526	1,095	505	923	1,097	2,172
New South Wales	3,746	6,999	2,955	5,574	2,526	4,832	3,337	6,342
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	1,608	3,568	2,846	6,379	1,502	2,842	1,137	2,147
New Zealand	271	504	203	408	263	551	449	850
British North American Colonies, viz.:								
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	131	338	56	100	195	417	120	271
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	10,445	17,680	7,989	16,037	5,804	11,144	7,488	13,921
Canada	9,601	16,319	12,645	25,666	4,246	8,208	8,963	16,382
New Brunswick	14,029	23,966	16,779	32,317	5,739	11,639	14,788	25,581
Prince Edward Island	3,527	5,507	3,959	7,426	1,339	2,632	3,335	5,808
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	6,899	11,123	10,552	21,261	4,463	8,027	9,938	17,106
British West Indies:								
Antigua	218	437	251	594	227	413	339	643
Barbadoes	1,052	1,961	1,201	2,494	432	873	2,072	4,114
Dominica	210	424	144	308	56	112	67	127
Grenada	138	290	405	1,017	205	432	251	589
Jamaica	1,303	2,077	1,149	2,697	1,024	2,101	925	1,887
Montserrat	7	21	-	-	-	-	1	2
Nevis	46	101	20	42	7	16	-	-
St. Christopher	229	487	280	646	114	264	206	521
St. Lucia	194	344	175	393	112	212	111	215
St. Vincent	369	760	475	1,131	244	549	318	687
Tobago	230	456	205	425	100	226	76	168
Tortola	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	867	1,727	812	1,799	551	1,119	1,008	1,922
Bahamas	10	16	262	512	124	190	243	422
Bermudas	109	209	140	326	297	64	129	315
Demerara	1,892	3,440	1,459	3,124	1,430	2,860	2,033	3,860
Berbice	80	180	243	505	103	187	164	310
Honduras (British Settlements)	1,108	2,074	494	1,034	227	547	746	1,563
Falkland Islands	21	46	-	-	28	70	4	15
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	70,449	123,220	75,217	151,332	41,228	80,077	67,285	122,430

and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

COTTON TWIST AND YARN.											
1850.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Cwts.	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
255	410	5,889	436	5,196	222	4,150	246	14,130	835	10,028	512
163	291	34,773	2,183	121,566	4,862	225,605	8,644	79,695	2,929	68,962	2,749
50	83	915,603	31,315	374,800	12,305	1,161,947	30,426	1,010,620	28,578	492,223	19,015
-	-	969,210	38,300	802,755	28,776	1,235,660	34,081	676,068	22,555	453,551	15,678
212	421	100	5	-	-	450	39	-	-	300	30
74	142	-	-	1,700	125	200	8	418	29	—	—
10	28	455	95	2,704	529	4,420	729	6,100	425	885	92
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,795	3,540	16,637	603	12,373	547	4,924	322	8,646	342	26,912	1,184
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
215	429	100	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,170	1,937	25	1	-	-	115	4	75	4	1,536	174
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,839	10,020	23,133,919	1,039,725	14,374,755	685,292	17,199,274	658,970	21,096,702	839,533	20,303,013	1,005,345
1,333	2,162	1,059,982	48,018	1,286,242	57,091	792,252	34,138	1,038,998	33,389	600,700	31,486
3	5	22	1	28,000	2,070	-	-	58,000	2,025	61,758	2,977
166	409	4,548,490	188,310	3,675,000	145,519	3,170,056	107,073	2,191,890	81,723	1,869,000	74,473
245	457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	12
2,201	3,986	2,072	106	55	4	56	3	2,535	107	9,105	542
2,371	4,275	15,546	720	13,960	417	21,890	1,554	42,261	1,448	42,886	1,500
2,838	4,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,224	517
3,227	6,076	3,522	235	2,060	91	3,698	269	7,784	375	14,602	771
267	515	-	-	-	-	25	1	532	24	965	50
199	407	560	21	426	21	220	13	188	19	358	36
10,117	17,074	1,056	38	1,058	57	1,000	30	2,192	102	1,548	63
10,759	18,541	374,633	12,719	298,759	10,410	388,094	10,604	452,438	14,573	292,439	10,462
15,887	25,385	127,743	4,656	124,824	3,454	161,356	4,552	172,549	4,980	144,645	4,757
3,562	6,130	6,573	285	15,588	551	7,490	227	12,160	329	26,714	856
9,962	17,116	219,222	6,307	252,795	8,238	234,204	9,006	229,276	6,318	220,586	7,862
185	354	80	3	-	-	20	1	25	2	143	9
1,259	2,192	300	20	224	10	55	4	149	9	270	15
115	206	150	5	-	-	308	8	-	-	56	3
331	708	80	2	92	6	-	-	327	8	—	—
1,327	2,584	2,821	220	1,587	80	910	44	1,545	76	2,049	101
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
181	384	40	2	-	-	220	12	—	—	—	—
126	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1
499	993	158	8	183	19	88	4	36	2	64	3
144	285	70	3	-	-	8	1	-	-	57	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
908	1,731	551	16	352	16	-	-	795	56	351	19
329	595	-	-	212	15	-	-	12	1	60	3
90	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	5	90	7
1,898	3,448	140	6	2,268	122	572	18	164	8	308	14
378	720	12	1	400	11	-	-	56	2	700	16
1,082	2,010	32,656	2,686	100,180	6,553	104,978	4,733	93,450	4,906	38,280	1,796
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81,811	141,469	31,473,190	1,377,057	21,500,114	967,413	24,724,245	905,764	27,200,040	1,045,717	24,693,540	1,183,133

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	COTTON MANUFACTURES. ENTERED BY THE YARD.					
	1846.		1847.		1848.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Yards.	£.	*Yards.*	£.	*Yards.*	£.
Heligoland	—	—				
Channel Islands	1,440,452	53,777	1,753,068	63,708	2,568,114	81,837
Gibraltar	23,607,040	372,721	17,045,060	259,609	38,685,462	519,010
Malta and Gozo	6,853,641	98,372	4,112,109	56,877	12,740,826	136,509
Ionian Islands	5,365,614	86,827	4,271,130	76,731	7,125,140	90,958
British Possessions on the River Gambia	844,770	22,253	524,883	15,247	286,510	9,372
Sierra Leone	2,115,028	34,734	2,606,804	39,483	1,535,684	21,467
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	1,121,190	23,590	2,203,099	50,806	2,236,098	46,585
Fernando Po	32,440	607	29,700	700	46,400	820
British Possessions in South Africa	7,037,082	109,059	11,818,184	184,473	7,219,960	119,265
Ascension	—	—	300	10	2,000	66
St. Helena	58,119	1,113	103,306	1,765	114,794	1,677
Mauritius	6,806,651	116,154	4,167,130	68,020	3,939,357	61,127
Aden	—	—	—	—	45	3
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	209,839,907	2,854,224	129,206,120	2,030,589	165,803,027	1,997,555
Singapore	16,943,044	301,514	16,155,077	288,686	14,183,795	223,281
Ceylon	4,911,488	79,975	4,052,979	74,940	5,388,718	79,866
Hong Kong	51,325,714	662,536	23,522,543	338,129	23,142,337	286,404
British Settlements in Australia:						
West Australia	98,341	2,265	21,260	626	58,979	1,192
South Australia	628,855	13,658	399,229	9,134	276,135	6,491
New South Wales	4,424,660	97,127	4,449,898	99,808	3,499,174	68,748
Victoria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Van Diemen's Land	1,115,284	24,966	1,577,386	34,628	1,193,226	25,993
New Zealand	199,232	4,442	290,926	5,655	280,583	6,300
British North American Colonies, viz.:						
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	122,147	4,253	312,335	7,755	290,885	5,442
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	1,250,933	27,378	1,479,530	31,653	1,074,138	22,825
Canada	21,827,752	402,065	20,405,729	347,653	14,925,942	231,792
New Brunswick	3,229,137	54,279	3,796,171	60,395	1,890,653	32,196
Prince Edward Island	307,786	4,952	396,002	8,848	69,937	1,711
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	3,262,250	62,240	3,599,179	63,425	1,913,019	34,100
British West Indies:						
Antigua	878,597	15,490	1,173,187	20,066	536,446	8,090
Barbadoes	6,187,773	91,733	2,795,613	47,585	3,519,845	44,352
Dominica	351,245	5,346	282,547	4,610	217,079	3,258
Grenada	209,206	3,763	232,649	4,362	91,089	1,114
Jamaica	15,643,606	213,742	14,127,566	199,072	12,363,180	146,394
Montserrat	5,619	103	2,000	30	—	—
Nevis	19,809	354	4,772	75	31,015	464
St. Christopher	1,139,526	19,307	1,000,907	17,751	424,322	6,020
St. Lucia	295,112	4,022	335,348	4,516	231,131	2,773
St. Vincent	548,823	8,517	489,488	8,275	436,850	6,620
Tobago	125,624	2,233	72,870	1,639	50,832	703
Tortola	—	—	3,425	60	—	—
Trinidad	3,348,246	58,502	2,637,324	44,927	1,413,937	21,297
Bahamas	744,442	12,461	590,392	9,119	645,920	8,145
Bermudas	324,678	6,313	321,649	5,969	434,929	7,195
Demerara	2,736,982	49,050	3,126,746	50,235	2,483,366	35,851
Berbice	312,907	5,977	270,560	4,134	140,736	2,018
Honduras (British Settlements)	11,614,241	167,563	8,179,204	113,757	6,158,828	79,625
Falkland Islands	—	—	300	20	—	—
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	419,254,993	6,179,557	293,045,684	4,755,495	339,670,443	4,486,511

and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

ENTERED BY THE YARD.				HOSIERY, LACE, AND SMALL WARES.				
1849.		1850.		1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value
Yards.	£.	*Yards.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
3,350,640	92,335	1,865,122	42,813	4,359	6,076	6,676	8,045	4,561
23,370,915	325,583	14,850,596	216,187	23,389	12,869	23,669	16,207	22,838
12,845,091	156,828	9,022,932	126,973	5,774	5,877	4,106	8,075	5,272
7,523,935	93,844	5,972,308	79,081	437	1,761	743	924	789
265,268	6,171	315,690	8,170	59	50	86	- - -	87
1,549,746	22,784	2,014,983	27,875	866	343	357	190	340
4,026,032	76,575	2,373,079	47,971	- - -	- - -	8	—	—
9,900	185	36,500	820	- - -	- - -	165	—	—
6,200,550	91,484	11,414,638	187,365	8,142	8,402	7,476	5,387	9,982
- - -	- - -	850	33	- - -	- - -	- - -	25	28
84,725	1,736	176,845	3,188	177	152	165	175	139
5,774,976	84,518	7,593,319	115,412	3,812	2,885	2,631	5,348	8,213
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
269,833,885	3,078,010	284,537,862	3,659,485	15,737	33,768	40,366	60,263	43,983
21,926,792	295,271	23,234,004	362,543	1,105	3,775	1,790	1,083	4,557
4,183,320	64,574	6,638,272	105,681	1,586	2,324	1,905	2,690	4,137
28,818,393	334,652	18,426,292	236,722	220	1,762	1,579	2,989	2,221
33,873	906	76,664	1,920	84	34	53	145	207
965,809	22,335	2,423,558	47,819	2,330	2,109	2,112	3,538	5,601
9,397,876	182,362	7,421,388	146,188	15,902	20,539	19,387	38,386	25,188
- - -	- - -	2,632,296	56,583	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,374
1,588,243	30,508	2,223,118	47,244	6,166	7,567	7,368	7,775	9,169
530,655	11,101	583,861	11,381	191	895	1,016	1,207	1,688
206,875	4,281	196,735	4,907	54	98	78	250	210
1,600,079	33,458	1,663,546	34,821	3,024	3,721	2,541	2,401	3,545
21,255,385	311,892	25,956,563	411,150	46,345	36,812	27,169	31,161	36,081
2,285,492	34,021	3,646,029	58,199	5,399	12,302	6,453	4,631	5,031
165,575	3,461	415,481	7,606	170	744	245	397	471
2,206,855	36,774	3,460,146	52,408	7,270	10,477	5,854	4,332	5,783
1,267,337	16,705	798,106	11,983	1,358	1,571	765	1,396	842
6,103,919	82,971	4,745,217	69,181	5,828	4,601	3,223	4,955	5,075
374,388	4,825	415,940	6,025	305	98	138	86	311
141,251	2,216	315,760	4,810	204	295	171	136	230
15,854,059	187,126	20,261,369	257,445	10,254	10,871	8,156	10,450	18,047
400	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19,000	228	50	3	8	10	25	—	—
984,239	12,682	868,056	12,376	1,045	885	384	616	795
281,935	3,366	278,745	4,045	292	261	193	159	182
629,606	8,537	779,321	9,868	895	231	552	158	311
27,331	732	48,545	1,010	192	86	38	27	29
- - -	- - -	2,721	50	—	—	—	—	—
4,398,112	62,780	3,913,541	59,410	3,861	2,979	1,795	3,265	3,274
450,317	6,531	666,383	9,659	827	673	689	797	899
294,702	5,354	268,688	4,741	1,069	631	1,232	746	662
3,206,483	45,008	3,581,180	51,596	4,151	4,245	2,814	3,277	3,485
174,052	2,502	259,772	3,781	393	234	48	92	150
11,545,689	145,577	9,410,688	125,445	6,359	4,055	2,327	4,149	2,465
500	20	250	20	- - -	16	- - -	- - -	24
475,754,205	5,982,816	485,787,009	6,731,993	189,579	207,084	186,488	225,933	247,276

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	EARTHENWARE OF ALL SORTS.							
	1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Pieces.	£.	*Pieces.*	£.	*Pieces.*	£.	*Pieces.*	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	415,337	5,991	332,051	5,502	352,853	6,381	370,152	5,994
Gibraltar	394,159	5,548	342,045	4,963	296,872	4,333	311,776	4,472
Malta and Gozo	218,140	3,279	227,582	3,516	292,210	3,995	470,784	4,983
Ionian Islands	119,743	1,453	119,438	1,342	48,608	712	55,383	961
British Possessions on the River Gambia	15,854	337	7,928	171	10,109	244	12,736	247
Sierra Leone	82,605	1,209	152,085	2,012	88,788	1,227	103,313	1,263
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	31,404	421	34,513	596	51,537	614	105,250	1,312
Fernando Po	3,538	87	2,084	45	3,100	55	3,000	16
British Possessions in South Africa	557,061	8,940	1,106,717	12,194	916,509	13,066	347,698	6,144
Ascension	1,832	48	4,800	52	3,930	53	4,032	34
St. Helena	18,357	295	19,496	295	11,178	200	22,282	330
Mauritius	481,716	6,319	138,679	1,750	323,764	3,183	236,498	2,792
Aden	360	54	3,200	50	1,116	20	250	10
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	1,033,803	20,635	1,475,445	27,176	982,768	23,082	1,079,806	23,168
Singapore	141,971	2,106	286,509	3,366	179,866	1,492	778,723	5,575
Ceylon	397,765	7,416	462,228	8,450	295,676	3,759	66,737	2,539
Hong Kong	101,383	1,712	63,897	1,043	11,952	369	187,967	1,462
British Settlements in Australia:								
West Australia	9,768	144	6,580	151	21,856	560	14,250	387
South Australia	164,129	3,175	199,341	3,559	152,791	2,490	334,053	6,157
New South Wales	1,042,540	15,255	1,000,975	14,983	557,929	10,083	778,832	13,262
Victoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Van Diemen's Land	346,969	6,283	371,741	6,772	238,397	4,774	281,267	4,663
New Zealand	45,824	1,060	57,683	1,230	109,006	1,723	61,868	1,201
British North American Colonies, viz.:								
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	9,725	179	12,859	249	16,720	279	16,593	350
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	368,223	4,259	334,449	3,750	192,708	1,819	280,123	2,845
Canada	3,261,884	42,918	3,163,207	33,796	1,556,165	16,757	1,321,209	17,938
New Brunswick	683,390	8,503	579,810	6,762	245,041	3,302	382,065	4,745
Prince Edward Island	117,592	614	57,301	772	46,662	406	34,984	573
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	618,768	6,612	753,409	7,540	510,984	4,716	487,333	4,757
British West Indies:								
Antigua	53,215	767	53,414	996	38,453	577	53,098	638
Barbadoes	297,661	2,999	269,848	3,966	116,635	1,927	464,679	5,388
Dominica	33,175	404	28,568	604	14,342	250	30,427	327
Grenada	24,331	383	35,401	496	31,569	455	30,068	308
Jamaica	674,438	8,773	1,038,110	12,610	306,260	3,941	326,847	5,226
Montserrat	4,100	83	539	20	—	—	—	—
Nevis	1,400	37	8,600	26	121	7	100	2
St. Christopher	66,178	929	103,821	1,145	28,823	277	96,743	441
St. Lucia	98,414	816	37,670	333	61,290	415	34,860	268
St. Vincent	64,937	814	40,884	687	29,365	375	133,848	1,133
Tobago	19,350	364	13,038	323	4,734	62	18,730	170
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	312,980	3,760	223,335	2,535	131,272	1,933	130,169	1,902
Bahamas	244,550	1,555	52,693	330	42,152	455	33,202	281
Bermudas	34,772	605	43,481	683	42,502	542	33,417	554
Demerara	273,216	4,416	208,249	2,995	130,740	2,172	204,910	3,076
Berbice	35,358	566	14,727	224	17,810	232	26,707	221
Honduras (British Settlements)	127,903	1,494	167,823	2,073	71,936	694	151,424	1,539
Falkland Islands	320	4	—	—	18	3	1,816	29
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	13,050,138	183,621	13,656,253	182,133	8,587,117	124,011	9,920,009	139,683

and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

		FISH—HERRINGS.									
1850.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity	Declared Value.
Pieces.	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.
462,528	6,680	528	707	880	1,005	862	1,076	1,645	1,718	851	883
190,409	2,371	1,969	2,510	940	1,331	199	267	858	836	1,408	1,266
309,585	4,350	1,588	1,381	1,144	1,545	2,025	2,392	5,543	5,543	2,043	1,811
76,510	1,284	237	270	194	194	665	682	106	101	424	424
39,913	375	1	1	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
150,894	1,469	7	8	102	103	9	12	39	40	65	71
55,704	1,005	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2
800	15	22	25	-	-	-	-	25	29	—	—
667,008	8,689	81	97	272	310	488	341	90	100	298	293
1,821	22	20	23	3	4	17	17	-	-	10	11
7,291	168	48	62	26	33	17	21	29	30	26	29
433,322	6,205	2,518	2,886	2,764	2,783	398	423	1,378	1,382	3,919	3,826
462	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,449,131	30,306	221	234	487	519	98	120	168	205	268	291
735,522	4,404	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	9	13
382,534	5,670	92	108	88	94	137	132	45	49	63	61
132,666	3,546	8	12	3	5	6	7	1	1	34	
43,643	1,075	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	10
584,724	6,996	61	99	165	216	211	198	551	592	535	551
598,194	11,734	1,713	2,236	1,881	2,213	1,202	1,445	1,961	2,172	1,713	1,782
563,950	8,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	745	768
330,347	3,691	101	132	176	195	289	360	161	188	429	436
58,536	1,301	2	3	4	2	14	17	22	25	190	197
17,841	376	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
300,141	3,903	-	-	-	-	5	6	3	3	33	28
2,806,684	29,939	242	343	158	255	269	320	341	328	499	318
649,581	6,438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
40,486	766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
924,287	6,980	1	1	5	4	13	16	—	—	—	—
112,272	1,106	11	12	10	19	28	25	10	10	77	71
417,592	4,402	3	5	-	-	1	1	5	5	309	344
19,093	176	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
26,106	389	8	10	49	64	22	27	8	11	10	14
661,083	7,488	766	944	537	569	410	485	523	516	937	1,034
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
206	10	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
71,184	387	30	33	2	2	2	1	-	-	3	4
56,609	457	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
147,912	1,365	32	34	47	43	3	4	37	37	27	22
3,819	106	12	19	5	5	4	4	5	4	—	—
1,533	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
232,807	2,921	71	73	258	268	17	22	23	33	16	16
55,193	757	7	8	50	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
37,790	617	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	2	—	—
363,521	4,554	29	40	84	93	272	283	21	19	102	100
30,297	289	14	24	4	4	7	5	6	5	6	6
174,576	1,369	3	5	26	29	-	-	2	1	7	7
400	20	12	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14,426,507	184,622	10,469	12,320	10,376	11,972	7,696	8,716	13,610	13,987	15,079	14,736

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	GLASS. ENTERED BY WEIGHT.					
	1846.		1847.		1848.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Cwt.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	4,279	3,988	5,145	5,197	12,966	8,241
Gibraltar	872	1,500	591	913	712	943
Malta and Gozo	887	650	1,008	989	1,092	1,219
Ionian Islands	517	593	529	642	517	474
British Possessions on the River Gambia	456	303	381	309	403	290
Sierra Leone	1,248	907	1,656	1,234	1,426	1,458
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	212	155	412	289	360	256
Fernando Po	107	69	87	52	112	67
British Possessions in South Africa	6,033	5,339	9,470	8,581	10,463	9,359
Ascension	940	699	482	353	892	570
St. Helena	1,306	855	1,116	975	1,138	824
Mauritius	7,945	5,755	11,136	7,479	6,400	4,554
Aden	200	180	284	163	- - -	- - -
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	43,235	52,766	59,784	63,417	27,133	40,405
Singapore	2,322	1,760	2,409	1,953	1,583	2,124
Ceylon	3,638	4,368	4,437	4,454	2,319	2,320
Hong Kong	3,741	3,440	4,529	3,614	3,130	2,801
British Settlements in Australia:						
West Australia	170	146	258	151	1,063	724
South Australia	3,471	3,761	6,042	5,927	5,050	4,828
New South Wales	20,839	20,800	25,155	26,484	18,874	18,097
Victoria	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Van Diemen's Land	6,855	7,145	8,934	9,837	6,152	8,877
New Zealand	1,076	968	2,079	2,042	1,985	1,879
British North American Colonies, viz.:						
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	56	113	136	247	79	200
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	1,736	1,761	1,474	1,925	958	882
Canada	13,066	21,538	17,925	22,417	10,864	11,109
New Brunswick	1,770	2,774	3,135	3,467	819	797
Prince Edward Island	330	326	151	393	68	104
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	2,454	3,209	2,379	3,098	1,405	1,413
British West Indies:						
Antigua	1,552	1,178	1,003	1,026	599	637
Barbadoes	3,293	3,751	1,592	1,970	1,155	1,458
Dominica	548	444	432	331	324	237
Grenada	614	718	518	518	240	281
Jamaica	10,807	8,551	8,386	7,425	5,668	4,421
Montserrat	14	10	8	8	- - -	- - -
Nevis	15	18	47	35	- - -	- - -
St. Christopher	681	904	495	458	103	144
St. Lucia	168	165	178	140	175	102
St. Vincent	1,443	1,326	1,152	938	337	340
Tobago	359	314	132	162	218	169
Tortola	- - -	- - -	7	6	—	—
Trinidad	5,871	4,507	4,216	3,567	1,698	1,156
Bahamas	731	721	910	677	701	470
Bermudas	705	592	842	832	1,027	718
Demerara	10,243	7,980	5,315	4,570	4,787	3,745
Berbice	1,215	904	652	538	666	463
Honduras (British Settlements)	2,630	1,977	1,100	1,118	995	877
Falkland Islands	56	48	1	1	89	52
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	170,706	179,976	198,110	200,923	136,745	140,085

and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

GLASS.

ENTERED BY WEIGHT.				AT VALUE.				
1849.		1850.		1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
Cwt.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
11,011	8,115	12,147	7,313	356	929	887	1,086	1,094
975	1,611	1,415	1,509	15	55	59	57	50
1,438	1,130	1,679	1,272	205	22	15	- - -	10
681	463	478	424	10	—	—	—	—
475	365	403	480	16	73	- - -	- - -	6
1,835	1,282	1,342	1,103	40	7	40	10	94
515	418	406	271	20	7	- - -	- - -	15
117	69	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10
6,488	5,804	9,615	7,859	316	245	1,929	663	356
1,101	610	380	271	- - -	- - -	- - -	20	—
591	461	1,212	726	- - -	42	- - -	4	24
5,984	4,045	9,046	6,709	- - -	12	94	149	64
198	118	141	146	—	—	—	—	—
40,439	42,505	49,832	53,252	939	2,317	3,595	1,655	4,913
2,098	2,586	3,185	2,403	- - -	15	140	15	43
2,720	3,370	2,759	3,222	175	75	180	429	249
1,987	2,783	2,835	2,926	70	230	450	- - -	18
245	281	892	614	4	23	27	28	—
7,220	6,800	8,764	8,204	82	48	158	427	188
20,601	21,816	20,718	16,595	609	2,581	2,059	2,826	2,213
- - -	- - -	11,358	9,756	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	963
4,250	4,682	5,482	5,490	142	487	886	836	176
1,525	1,363	2,465	2,140	10	157	127	72	114
73	106	104	218	29	45	31	26	2
770	965	833	1,079	51	192	10	142	147
12,587	9,752	9,308	10,341	1,312	1,496	332	233	562
1,476	1,522	1,447	1,871	464	110	- - -	60	80
226	215	247	283	50	198	- - -	3	17
1,610	1,661	2,424	2,436	241	302	402	136	194
394	362	1,336	1,072	- - -	20	12	28	20
1,135	1,594	2,019	2,755	198	218	54	296	336
467	389	295	232	15	44	10	5	6
271	310	324	261	80	110	2	1	52
6,543	5,167	8,893	7,089	323	158	184	190	318
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10	—	—	—	—
2	3	4	4	5	—	—	—	—
224	204	291	300	50	24	16	1	29
132	138	58	56	10	15	- - -	- - -	17
519	391	1,144	1,083	100	105	18	- - -	22
182	165	165	169	1	30	5	22	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,177	2,566	4,141	2,382	168	192	63	68	142
448	428	877	614	88	- - -	13	- - -	30
613	608	873	734	54	59	20	9	30
5,094	4,161	6,601	4,963	485	169	115	197	245
498	292	539	317	32	29	- - -	- - -	16
879	544	1,781	1,075	22	- - -	10	- - -	5
186	107	18	15	- - -	- - -	- - -	10	—
150,000	142,332	190,276	172,034	6,797	10,841	11,943	9,704	12,889

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	HARDWARES AND CUTLERY.							
	1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Cwt.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	3,349	20,893	3,858	24,830	4,449	32,129	4,672	30,578
Gibraltar	2,518	21,517	1,899	14,319	2,370	17,736	2,396	12,486
Malta and Gozo	738	4,695	1,219	7,835	1,038	8,656	1,185	8,798
Ionian Islands	597	2,971	541	3,242	245	1,319	475	2,424
British Possessions on the River Gambia	95	527	295	1,606	196	906	127	598
Sierra Leone	590	2,515	459	2,235	363	2,017	154	990
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	191	995	259	1,345	211	1,626	337	2,301
Fernando Po	5	23	2	12	64	160	19	101
British Possessions in South Africa	5,211	24,919	5,793	32,232	5,542	27,360	5,091	24,280
Ascension	21	115	14	73	10	74	2	20
St. Helena	55	397	85	479	71	411	66	236
Mauritius	1,746	8,914	1,513	8,438	1,293	8,273	2,196	9,691
Aden	1	6	—	—	10	64	6	35
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	16,166	90,040	20,482	103,349	15,169	84,354	17,637	97,578
Singapore	1,021	7,943	719	5,623	733	4,592	1,402	7,380
Ceylon	2,623	10,903	1,385	8,817	586	3,489	514	2,380
Hong Kong	863	7,894	463	3,878	394	2,388	566	4,456
British Settlements in Australia:								
West Australia	117	675	56	374	35	189	108	384
South Australia	617	3,250	1,175	6,052	2,173	8,370	3,147	13,022
New South Wales	8,629	41,330	8,400	47,788	9,328	45,003	11,415	52,835
Victoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Van Diemen's Land	1,951	10,800	2,680	15,614	3,120	20,781	2,524	14,170
New Zealand	498	2,932	881	4,102	955	4,760	1,530	6,190
British North American Colonies, viz.:								
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	270	1,554	282	2,081	356	2,208	232	1,720
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	3,094	12,561	2,427	12,495	1,471	6,828	1,954	7,607
Canada	25,566	124,916	20,179	94,242	13,928	62,207	17,043	64,470
New Brunswick	6,543	29,338	5,749	30,247	2,060	9,571	2,522	9,878
Prince Edward Island	504	2,182	718	3,285	191	819	535	1,786
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	5,461	23,329	4,756	23,744	2,963	14,334	3,439	12,999
British West Indies:								
Antigua	929	3,375	578	2,484	247	1,193	714	2,311
Barbadoes	2,969	10,455	2,323	10,587	1,231	4,060	1,687	5,590
Dominica	226	924	291	995	126	448	108	439
Grenada	193	797	192	603	127	364	107	440
Jamaica	6,155	22,672	5,759	24,731	3,089	10,823	4,443	16,438
Montserrat	1	7	1	5	—	—	6	15
Nevis	8	48	3	17	3	37	2	10
St. Christopher	432	1,645	389	1,505	120	589	264	819
St. Lucia	548	1,824	213	975	170	643	115	435
St. Vincent	343	1,286	702	2,592	128	628	241	904
Tobago	121	418	95	437	31	153	90	287
Tortola	10	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	1,999	8,887	2,067	8,082	740	3,076	1,766	5,727
Bahamas	254	1,145	116	696	120	486	153	481
Bermudas	311	1,105	254	987	258	948	262	924
Demerara	3,200	13,110	1,814	9,660	1,729	6,300	1,812	6,497
Berbice	588	2,076	325	1,184	114	355	91	247
Honduras (British Settlements)	1,045	5,523	754	3,379	424	1,980	460	2,349
Falkland Islands	12	57	20	122	—	—	14	52
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	108,384	533,516	102,185	527,378	77,981	402,707	93,629	433,958

and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

HATS, BEAVER, AND FELT.											
1850.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Cwt.	£.	*Dozens.*	£.	*Dozens.*	£.	*Dozens.*	£.	*Dozens.*	£.	*Dozens.*	£.
5,146	27,054	113	633	63	334	214	933	187	875	221	629
1,650	11,468	71	353	57	260	43	216	51	123	113	234
806	6,686	16	137	22	154	60	177	7	32	44	98
651	3,458	11	71	12	82	8	27	4	10	14	23
156	691	2	6	14	42	2	10	7	56	26	43
205	1,132	39	121	42	103	19	63	25	63	36	51
235	1,430	18	16	- -	- -	1	2	5	38	—	—
41	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,165	35,574	897	3,161	2,032	6,200	2,706	6,611	1,533	3,296	3,161	6,298
9	76	4	14	- -	- -	6	15	5	12	4	15
46	257	9	33	14	44	5	11	22	48	23	54
2,239	11,777	282	1,263	189	1,162	205	816	211	909	410	1,806
2	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22,905	120,184	505	3,048	934	4,902	780	3,425	879	3,570	685	2,586
1,696	9,226	7	41	17	32	5	25	36	230	23	74
1,273	5,662	146	682	128	540	99	252	101	227	164	432
204	2,000	118	1,014	7	61	4	32	9	47	1	4
385	2,004	16	57	2	17	2	16	- -	- -	4	13
6,199	26,686	52	241	109	537	88	265	373	911	656	885
7,667	35,826	632	3,127	1,246	6,126	624	3,339	1,254	3,746	948	1,802
5,533	28,566	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,136	1,858
2,684	15,525	456	2,469	502	2,428	612	2,536	437	2,054	579	2,300
1,508	6,925	27	109	4	24	11	40	52	191	43	153
287	2,963	2	20	5	34	10	32	- -	- -	8	19
3,028	12,326	618	1,488	285	766	263	681	97	211	357	529
22,749	92,561	1,923	6,856	1,531	4,697	426	1,492	1,180	2,021	3,063	3,251
2,920	15,546	359	1,189	488	1,447	83	280	199	494	352	443
765	2,266	78	256	87	262	40	108	52	227	104	136
2,839	12,972	801	2,164	106	345	448	827	115	516	564	667
505	2,028	112	479	101	390	54	233	91	181	279	251
2,637	9,950	405	1,573	403	1,252	141	422	243	517	312	511
269	947	115	198	84	113	86	78	274	197	238	175
270	817	41	139	125	232	140	183	109	91	176	216
4,955	18,843	898	3,034	1,014	2,944	345	1,086	408	1,061	1,020	1,843
- -	- -	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	10	14	14	44	4	16	—	—	—	—
160	850	127	362	52	199	38	97	47	98	156	189
150	517	35	114	37	159	19	112	21	82	33	38
440	1,248	152	603	206	353	108	159	92	168	92	104
80	368	28	102	10	77	9	44	8	28	36	63
2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,582	6,222	520	2,158	425	1,303	174	569	293	609	429	641
207	836	12	101	13	36	4	12	1	10	11	46
206	860	36	113	36	146	47	129	34	50	74	141
2,275	8,472	579	1,775	439	1,096	386	748	502	593	798	816
38	165	41	156	25	86	40	42	32	61	21	50
469	3,100	65	259	19	53	21	50	24	43	12	17
9	57	- -	- -	1	4	- -	- -	4	8	—	—
117,247	546,238	10,382	39,758	10,900	39,686	8,380	26,211	9,024	23,704	16,426	29,504

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	IRON AND STEEL, WROUGHT AND UNWROUGHT.							
	1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Tons.	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	1,281	14,572	2,343	25,638	2,270	23,611	1,753	18,891
Gibraltar	967	11,383	1,112	12,808	1,300	12,940	1,863	16,198
Malta and Gozo	774	7,227	756	9,440	1,552	13,347	2,318	17,186
Ionian Islands	527	5,204	620	6,797	459	4,068	469	3,557
British Possessions on the River Gambia	356	4,745	225	3,110	268	3,008	335	3,445
Sierra Leone	261	3,671	251	3,715	204	3,139	221	3,032
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	90	1,194	135	1,844	157	1,921	235	2,770
Fernando Po	2	33	13	205	3	59	7	124
British Possessions in South Africa	1,856	30,821	2,373	37,212	2,856	39,837	2,361	36,491
Ascension	100	1,226	2	32	1	15	1	10
St. Helena	13	223	34	705	22	402	8	334
Mauritius	894	16,287	1,101	20,242	703	9,220	665	12,458
Aden	49	1,322	1	15	—	—	—	—
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	11,516	138,607	11,031	149,069	20,283	191,726	35,025	275,671
Singapore	252	3,822	1,769	19,990	1,491	12,714	3,110	23,816
Ceylon	1,112	18,610	890	17,279	642	7,602	1,456	13,889
Hong Kong	318	4,406	553	6,682	1,103	8,706	1,575	14,467
British Settlements in Australia:								
West Australia	43	869	31	669	64	1,222	38	594
South Australia	376	5,911	615	9,478	1,257	14,171	2,273	28,692
New South Wales	2,833	46,624	4,374	54,415	4,939	52,076	7,603	83,653
Victoria	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Van Diemen's Land	912	15,239	1,028	15,008	1,288	18,335	1,550	20,949
New Zealand	103	1,965	202	3,297	212	4,075	502	7,703
British North American Colonies, viz.:								
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	110	2,058	96	2,152	105	2,342	61	1,722
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	1,195	19,418	1,648	23,655	810	10,935	1,110	15,989
Canada	15,850	149,763	18,391	179,215	16,630	135,999	30,826	208,391
New Brunswick	5,369	63,679	6,596	75,384	2,839	26,336	5,029	40,304
Prince Edward Island	657	9,121	992	13,711	445	5,238	813	9,268
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	2,273	31,550	4,463	48,019	2,493	25,922	3,342	28,690
British West Indies:								
Antigua	225	5,184	192	3,566	116	2,787	178	3,226
Barbadoes	499	9,955	386	7,197	221	4,491	604	9,601
Dominica	81	1,949	129	3,069	43	883	60	1,249
Grenada	135	3,324	141	2,902	119	2,333	119	2,816
Jamaica	2,064	35,720	2,117	37,687	1,006	19,110	1,836	26,583
Montserrat	10	248	2	40	- -	- -	2	42
Nevis	17	444	26	627	19	426	5	105
St. Christopher	342	6,249	219	4,749	88	1,878	96	2,173
St. Lucia	91	1,787	156	2,575	61	995	53	1,168
St. Vincent	274	6,111	277	5,980	137	2,870	188	3,762
Tobago	166	3,378	140	3,181	92	2,130	56	1,503
Tortola	4	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	779	15,963	865	16,169	522	10,302	722	12,705
Bahamas	89	2,165	50	1,141	51	958	35	743
Bermudas	56	1,176	28	672	25	593	24	499
Demerara	1,215	24,681	2,885	46,010	932	16,719	1,841	21,572
Berbice	257	5,074	159	3,305	71	1,156	45	649
Honduras (British Settlements)	368	8,138	111	2,271	108	1,603	101	2,061
Falkland Islands	44	662	47	681	- -	- -	30	589
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	56,805	741,838	69,575	881,608	68,007	698,200	110,544	979,340

and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

LEAD AND SHOT.											
1850.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Tons.	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,180	20,346	114	2,306	133	2,590	146	3,076	115	2,240	101	2,079
699	6,753	11	241	14	294	10	195	12	228	5	109
2,598	16,782	9	189	6	126	21	368	21	423	14	283
447	2,902	3	59	4	98	11	220	5	105	4	80
520	4,927	22	459	1	21	3	60	3	68	1	24
252	3,107	9	205	1	17	4	79	2	40	2	32
74	1,433	23	442	43	919	47	1,152	76	1,373	57	1,068
9	66	2	35	- -	- -	2	40	2	34	—	—
3,096	42,260	239	4,771	252	4,990	171	3,130	200	3,580	408	7,978
1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	234	3	68	2	45	8	170	4	67	1	29
1,804	27,362	123	2,492	136	2,588	54	912	132	2,572	136	2,838
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49,652	343,921	715	13,200	1,112	20,842	724	12,946	3,034	51,466	3,080	53,429
2,250	18,176	17	350	18	412	1	21	46	712	133	2,288
1,416	13,191	27	580	48	970	29	575	39	724	71	1,351
1,800	12,911	54	1,064	3	77	6	112	190	3,041	914	15,820
84	1,665	3	62	3	60	5	98	2	47	5	113
2,432	32,568	10	219	36	748	32	672	97	1,799	106	2,031
4,633	45,942	219	4,457	241	4,816	332	6,245	470	8,929	246	4,733
3,218	37,550	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	183	3,393
1,602	20,665	109	2,200	97	2,005	114	2,376	125	2,398	100	2,016
382	5,695	3	72	3	68	9	179	6	112	20	391
74	2,259	35	710	50	1,014	48	960	43	892	73	1,523
1,844	18,185	132	2,861	149	3,122	115	2,323	111	2,216	114	2,397
58,305	355,939	155	3,398	150	3,069	225	4,430	254	4,971	376	7,608
8,518	61,553	58	1,172	29	587	25	513	39	731	62	1,251
972	9,675	1	33	3	73	1	22	3	53	2	62
3,788	31,616	47	1,022	61	1,261	45	892	86	1,548	68	1,343
173	3,406	22	436	5	107	6	99	11	188	14	279
536	8,059	41	854	55	1,120	40	748	48	811	63	1,161
84	1,627	2	35	4	85	1	9	1	24	1	19
102	2,374	5	115	3	57	3	64	2	41	4	74
1,812	26,607	141	2,736	138	2,804	76	1,540	127	2,327	166	3,228
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	249	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	44	—	—
102	2,283	7	159	3	66	1	23	2	51	2	48
50	890	5	118	9	178	4	79	2	25	1	17
168	3,806	12	247	6	142	4	82	8	151	2	37
61	1,646	4	102	5	119	3	61	2	36	3	52
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
547	9,914	31	722	28	611	16	341	28	546	20	428
77	1,444	3	53	4	104	4	78	2	41	3	69
33	606	1	14	2	48	1	8	1	23	1	31
1,638	21,350	51	1,113	45	909	29	575	44	838	48	770
75	1,152	12	284	8	179	3	60	3	96	—	—
116	2,458	12	257	10	205	7	144	31	630	31	665
8	140	2	30	1	16	1	12	2	32	1	14
158,251	1,225,723	2,494	49,942	2,921	57,562	2,387	45,689	5,434	96,273	6,642	121,161

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce

LEATHER, WROUGHT AND

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	1846.		1847.		1848.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Lbs.	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	35,233	3,291	42,528	3,525	76,275	5,174
Gibraltar	3,944	460	12,584	1,136	7,774	498
Malta and Gozo	494	36	609	115	2,237	285
Ionian Islands	7,253	416	112	10	14	3
British Possessions on the River Gambia	1,406	269	892	204	753	154
Sierra Leone	9,555	1,998	7,376	1,426	5,039	1,130
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	208	37	552	82	398	30
Fernando Po	254	48	168	35	271	68
British Possessions in South Africa	103,498	19,715	145,602	29,106	140,015	24,330
Ascension	168	58	1,056	226	612	156
St. Helena	10,406	1,397	7,347	1,677	10,000	1,597
Mauritius	11,388	1,770	2,961	635	5,582	821
Aden	42	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	158,424	22,990	117,953	14,020	84,799	10,499
Singapore	1,342	315	1,437	333	2,726	316
Ceylon	4,124	612	2,834	453	1,719	411
Hong Kong	3,750	569	4,140	939	3,672	655
British Settlements in Australia:						
West Australia	8,693	1,261	3,597	769	8,435	1,151
South Australia	8,724	1,449	9,202	1,821	14,319	2,757
New South Wales	51,391	11,900	75,349	15,686	85,452	20,033
Victoria	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Van Diemen's Land	19,644	4,091	29,459	6,448	30,171	5,885
New Zealand	5,923	950	9,674	1,439	11,558	2,197
British North American Colonies, viz.:						
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	9,780	1,124	6,364	986	7,856	1,521
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	385,387	40,769	407,353	39,441	321,286	34,116
Canada	00,543	15,130	72,494	13,082	46,479	7,793
New Brunswick	58,301	11,216	43,407	7,836	42,941	5,321
Prince Edward Island	6,095	795	7,632	1,250	3,737	640
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	36,211	6,877	39,954	7,208	51,610	9,228
British West Indies:						
Antigua	33,331	5,445	40,889	6,450	26,795	3,542
Barbadoes	137,522	20,902	129,756	17,027	115,771	11,994
Dominica	8,610	1,414	5,689	1,184	4,996	589
Grenada	8,706	1,936	16,986	3,649	9,027	1,925
Jamaica	140,836	30,059	188,514	32,190	116,906	21,865
Montserrat	241	65	535	93	- - -	- - -
Nevis	2,479	299	1,195	243	699	125
St. Christopher	34,774	6,109	31,848	5,324	11,778	1,973
St. Lucia	6,372	976	11,618	1,325	3,946	490
St. Vincent	24,758	4,428	20,489	4,071	15,109	2,426
Tobago	4,287	778	7,047	1,066	2,427	319
Tortola	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Trinidad	99,562	20,545	85,872	14,743	52,357	8,457
Bahamas	17,632	4,100	12,315	2,330	10,147	2,472
Bermudas	19,253	3,580	17,315	3,275	21,867	4,323
Demerara	68,640	14,305	91,130	16,681	77,705	12,238
Berbice	6,947	1,511	8,453	1,621	3,297	687
Honduras (British Settlements)	22,823	3,578	15,506	3,515	4,730	1,229
Falkland Islands	224	34	138	65	- - -	- - -
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	1,679,238	269,615	1,737,931	264,740	1,443,287	211,423

and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

UNWROUGHT.				SADDLERY AND HARNESS.				
1849.		1850.		1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
Lbs.	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
94,651	5,948	69,667	4,197	994	770	1,241	1,055	868
7,367	668	6,435	559	1,626	552	754	605	376
3,994	329	16,069	763	689	395	521	362	204
336	15	684	42	100	47	197	23	20
608	174	2,178	334	55	62	29	20	13
5,794	996	6,128	1,233	83	109	142	87	214
1,396	192	576	98	- - -	- - -	- - -	15	45
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4	—	—	—
164,401	27,712	201,153	33,156	12,280	12,114	18,067	10,317	10,427
- - -	- - -	2,287	299	- - -	- - -	10	- - -	7
9,259	1,125	7,653	1,346	98	194	187	82	58
10,057	767	11,241	1,443	841	2,718	1,356	643	2,145
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12	15	130	14	50
90,036	11,767	117,000	13,392	20,052	25,902	19,979	18,339	22,665
2,358	926	5,504	385	359	560	219	863	1,916
5,005	954	4,432	817	3,813	3,472	1,650	2,437	2,061
3,131	609	3,953	661	50	400	322	183	276
7,422	1,357	13,583	2,521	138	223	552	208	476
44,792	10,499	32,111	7,854	2,001	2,044	3,609	4,231	3,628
149,970	37,858	93,723	25,280	17,993	16,471	17,444	17,923	8,603
- - -	- - -	61,838	13,111	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,163
28,270	8,666	23,132	8,397	1,230	2,655	3,388	2,900	2,565
13,168	2,549	18,413	2,557	181	567	1,428	920	1,938
1,024	222	10,887	1,904	199	163	74	74	191
423,203	38,680	502,257	45,149	267	240	362	51	157
47,246	8,670	105,019	13,490	1,976	1,458	1,322	1,284	870
32,817	5,746	37,004	5,881	1,049	792	229	144	93
6,437	855	5,433	827	136	599	- - -	17	130
35,923	5,956	42,686	8,248	284	699	346	292	240
28,590	4,389	30,862	3,698	1,754	1,168	664	710	1,106
150,472	16,487	141,118	15,724	2,413	1,829	815	1,868	2,291
8,683	1,143	10,403	1,111	257	305	100	76	232
7,100	1,508	9,098	1,681	812	531	265	321	532
160,805	28,142	225,100	36,563	6,229	8,471	3,731	5,366	8,014
56	6	- - -	- - -	35	- - -	15	5	—
248	33	104	42	184	108	35	9	58
25,016	3,501	16,815	2,480	1,125	1,075	244	168	238
7,551	878	4,225	476	172	163	76	54	16
19,410	3,125	14,047	2,817	1,388	1,293	590	813	755
2,778	538	4,341	796	444	528	219	223	288
-	- - -	230	47	36	18	- - -	- - -	24
100,382	17,609	74,000	12,215	3,036	3,205	1,670	2,426	2,752
8,396	1,594	5,988	1,274	189	119	149	8	154
23,089	4,208	21,272	3,838	156	121	151	59	48
93,759	14,302	91,928	13,846	1,852	2,507	1,376	954	1,082
3,498	699	5,010	777	108	52	41	25	59
10,311	2,071	11,498	2,458	33	107	40	10	57
424	93	1,123	152	- - -	- - -	- - -	186	—
1,839,233	273,566	2,068,208	293,939	86,729	94,825	83,739	76,370	92,105

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	LINEN — ENTERED BY THE YARD.					
	1846.		1847.		1848.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Yards.	£.	*Yards.*	£.	*Yards.*	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	430,358	22,612	534,791	26,387	684,881	29,249
Gibraltar	508,684	19,159	452,835	16,769	726,541	23,913
Malta and Gozo	185,279	7,222	167,310	7,164	266,009	9,855
Ionian Islands	21,858	1,267	33,947	1,497	34,037	1,219
British Possessions on the River Gambia	22,758	863	15,123	670	6,794	378
Sierra Leone	36,959	1,079	44,740	918	34,424	1,259
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	2,966	144	3,867	119	4,425	125
Fernando Po	- - -	- - -	753	25	- - -	- - -
British Possessions in South Africa	389,629	12,660	652,739	22,998	820,762	25,443
Ascension	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	202	8
St. Helena	14,330	439	8,883	369	18,830	695
Mauritius	246,931	8,204	323,837	7,844	116,272	4,176
Aden	320	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	931,771	34,714	680,470	31,491	772,797	34,361
Singapore	212,170	7,605	182,210	6,068	311,759	11,350
Ceylon	62,027	2,602	30,462	1,190	35,605	1,579
Hong Kong	72,914	3,324	212,818	8,431	382,674	15,905
British Settlements in Australia:						
West Australia	8,385	373	3,192	155	10,790	464
South Australia	171,477	6,581	173,857	6,307	679,094	11,446
New South Wales	1,506,599	53,839	1,205,569	43,037	990,115	34,374
Victoria	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Van Diemen's Land	280,420	9,401	403,207	13,479	338,829	12,906
New Zealand	11,618	435	27,026	708	28,830	1,019
British North American Colonies, viz.:						
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	29,511	972	19,023	731	39,608	1,359
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	411,885	16,338	358,451	13,857	274,209	9,604
Canada	2,555,096	67,809	2,065,174	60,070	1,328,283	37,809
New Brunswick	446,773	19,156	712,536	29,512	210,542	8,209
Prince Edward Island	75,941	2,609	71,482	3,553	28,386	1,235
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	532,928	19,354	662,789	25,370	369,458	11,827
British West Indies:						
Antigua	245,264	6,125	285,532	7,322	169,746	3,829
Barbadoes	983,022	25,802	580,702	17,775	509,282	12,117
Dominica	106,950	2,087	97,763	1,827	58,769	1,067
Grenada	194,774	4,066	138,887	3,470	51,929	1,115
Jamaica	4,353,763	85,251	4,488,499	89,820	3,908,762	73,983
Montserrat	6,434	165	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nevis	6,059	190	7,969	165	4,655	126
St. Christopher	266,963	6,512	233,881	5,729	104,044	2,208
St. Lucia	149,280	3,182	122,524	2,616	75,741	1,414
St. Vincent	235,606	5,121	187,769	4,398	228,217	3,995
Tobago	51,436	1,184	24,052	692	17,262	387
Tortola	80	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Trinidad	955,164	23,654	633,317	15,195	395,060	7,838
Bahamas	69,483	2,190	104,513	2,413	79,977	1,401
Bermudas	65,000	3,023	47,568	1,881	77,542	3,149
Demerara	616,112	17,622	593,581	17,420	304,125	10,061
Berbice	80,932	2,223	92,952	2,091	17,794	421
Honduras (British Settlements)	457,046	12,760	262,348	7,357	167,921	4,470
Falkland Islands	600	35	22,900	639	228	10
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	18,013,555	519,965	16,971,848	509,529	14,694,210	417,358

Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

MANUFACTURES.

ENTERED BY THE YARD.				THREAD, TAPES, AND SMALL WARES.				
1849.		1850.		1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
Yards.	£.	*Yards.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,751,916	68,721	724,536	29,177	88	69	178	2,381	612
862,136	25,068	324,796	10,124	750	851	1,353	1,197	413
421,161	15,518	353,265	12,775	586	659	352	70	282
86,100	2,417	53,276	1,713	204	612	204	154	338
12,152	474	25,617	1,077	- - -	20	- - -	112	—
8,671	295	5,294	248	9	- - -	17	39	—
3,552	236	3,756	128	—	—	—	—	—
916	30	458	9	- - -	30	—	—	—
442,741	14,507	553,057	16,934	614	2,057	833	628	794
- - -	- - -	191	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	11	6
15,914	382	28,183	682	- - -	10	- - -	- - -	11
164,942	6,010	323,462	9,938	550	489	216	535	486
3,150	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
970,751	39,730	1,032,452	39,788	1,323	1,151	176	1,365	2,139
530,536	17,621	440,816	12,798	- - -	- - -	- - -	10	410
20,185	923	30,555	1,269	43	40	- - -	18	28
536,499	18,090	417,073	14,618	270	240	229	420	295
4,550	136	32,995	987	- - -	- - -	- - -	5	—
453,023	14,605	540,466	15,611	86	15	172	464	631
1,701,631	50,197	1,073,716	32,625	2,290	2,026	1,478	578	365
- - -	- - -	570,253	17,883	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	158
436,306	15,131	583,714	18,903	507	647	638	382	468
82,442	2,369	51,448	1,665	76	38	- - -	23	137
24,007	876	32,077	1,351	- - -	- - -	135	- - -	32
396,717	15,033	418,051	14,812	1,107	910	772	1,121	1,118
1,795,134	42,915	2,751,769	68,676	9,619	8,829	6,576	9,527	13,750
371,466	14,034	574,744	19,603	2,796	2,743	1,242	1,966	1,558
81,595	3,504	92,538	3,657	394	25	106	83	492
347,550	14,219	490,087	16,453	2,387	2,037	1,203	1,548	1,244
317,388	6,600	123,072	2,464	81	26	19	47	80
856,089	18,360	903,394	22,913	516	256	240	567	428
108,875	1,720	154,265	2,917	12	17	10	21	55
45,128	996	111,838	2,212	5	5	- - -	- - -	13
4,442,759	84,162	4,988,220	102,217	1,064	1,376	485	1,046	1,510
660	14	- - -	- - -	18	—	—	—	—
250	13	560	28	- - -	- - -	15	—	—
253,923	3,859	199,623	4,003	67	77	23	72	169
89,403	1,596	99,799	1,861	10	16	8	- - -	14
179,689	3,138	207,573	3,712	- - -	37	91	- - -	10
11,298	282	12,173	389	14	28	9	- - -	10
- - -	- - -	1,637	27	—	—	—	—	—
1,041,668	20,034	1,050,324	23,112	78	34	27	40	137
55,600	1,188	129,826	2,638	158	- - -	14	- - -	26
56,689	2,240	49,242	1,680	19	5	1	- - -	7
453,330	13,830	416,838	12,060	125	165	164	27	248
65,930	1,502	54,562	1,252	5	—	—	—	—
442,215	8,507	320,463	7,523	6	21	16	179	163
131	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19,946,768	551,215	20,352,054	554,516	25,886	25,561	17,002	24,636	28,637

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	LINEN YARN.							
	1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Lbs.	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.
Heligoland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Channel Islands	336	12	3,000	288	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	336,088	15,112	284,922	10,965	258,140	11,609	245,088	10,383
Malta and Gozo	200	30	196	20	-	-	10,440	335
Ionian Islands	200	20	562	20	1,868	85	1,100	30
British Possessions on the River Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fernando Po	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in South Africa	-	-	495	20	1,304	71	56	7
Ascension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helena	-	-	51	4	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	1,008	30	-	-	-	-
Aden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	6,720	288	5,824	245	3,727	124	11,656	964
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Settlements in Australia:								
West Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australia	539	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
New South Wales	2,271	114	-	-	-	-	900	60
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	-	-	-	-	840	50	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British North American Colonies, viz.:								
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	42	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	590	23	-	-	-	-	618	85
New Brunswick	56	2	313	23	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	-	-	240	10	400	17	101	4
British West Indies:								
Antigua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbadoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	22
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	448	7
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	56	5	822	19
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher	-	-	14	1	-	-	28	1
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermudas	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	3
Demerara	-	-	-	-	1,035	25	672	16
Berbice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras (British Settlements)	-	-	128	5	-	-	16,580	730
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	347,042	15,646	296,753	11,631	267,370	11,986	288,810	12,666

Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

		MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.					PAINTERS' COLOURS.				
1850.		1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
Lbs.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	- -	- -	- -	1,105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140	8	505	3,195	423	1,182	1,674	2,922	2,525	3,666	3,139	2,856
122,394	5,209	2,742	1,542	558	129	269	1,538	1,057	617	812	734
695	16	105	401	12,147	749	8,002	375	158	487	960	428
3,662	140	8,283	4	53	160	27	153	274	184	43	42
- -	- -	43	184	857	85	192	187	120	216	224	378
- -	- -	- -	18	- -	20	76	379	327	408	791	445
- -	- -	131	70	- -	34	251	29	109	159	219	109
- -	- -	- -	- -	2,265	- -	500	- -	24	19	17	—
- -	- -	4,780	1,308	- -	1,783	2,189	3,514	4,256	5,909	5,132	5,876
- -	- -	- -	15	- -	- -	- -	24	39	17	- -	23
- -	- -	- -	19	4,390	44	30	54	229	167	123	115
- -	- -	14,094	9,186	- -	5,260	18,150	4,544	2,483	2,274	3,311	5,886
- -	- -	- -	20	25,067	65	24	1	—	—	—	—
6,600	254	102,865	139,848	698	14,735	48,232	9,417	9,952	11,540	14,624	10,213
- -	- -	1,573	368	1,232	358	546	676	505	1,637	850	2,080
- -	- -	12,333	8,430	326	414	1,192	580	1,329	1,462	318	485
- -	- -	514	130	39	46	110	544	511	117	131	443
- -	- -	71	56	4,085	21	74	49	74	115	39	45
- -	- -	1,262	4,622	2,312	7,807	9,607	407	501	383	1,279	2,196
- -	- -	2,987	5,477	- -	4,133	5,094	5,140	5,669	5,103	9,529	5,649
- -	- -	- -	- -	1,579	- -	3,174	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,999
- -	- -	227	2,622	1,312	1,527	1,450	2,283	2,379	2,166	1,711	2,266
- -	- -	299	228	- -	255	893	434	382	410	560	808
- -	- -	25	90	13	81	1,026	255	245	406	398	174
- -	- -	336	635	197	210	117	2,190	2,428	1,614	1,603	1,707
280	40	1,683	6,729	9,988	4,961	2,473	16,606	11,260	11,894	11,502	14,572
- -	- -	556	325	788	150	2,046	5,298	4,752	1,860	3,982	5,396
- -	- -	7	50	- -	93	60	779	545	370	611	465
468	12	218	1,717	3,441	3,020	434	5,637	5,174	2,934	5,969	5,009
349	27	819	2,361	308	1,489	1,553	1,129	387	785	710	455
- -	- -	3,600	4,911	2,357	5,432	8,257	1,245	1,019	690	1,192	922
112	12	564	279	41	186	452	165	178	42	78	113
- -	- -	189	707	295	874	723	392	331	209	234	246
244	14	10,975	10,214	3,435	4,383	11,191	6,357	5,645	3,626	3,521	3,473
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	5	- -	1	—
- -	- -	- -	800	- -	- -	73	71	2	65	1	15
51	1	467	518	103	541	228	468	368	262	206	270
- -	- -	124	566	338	217	10	108	154	125	62	67
80	5	1,589	1,060	1,459	2,117	566	591	333	406	369	287
- -	- -	276	123	814	486	1,083	310	285	130	192	230
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	3,893	7,201	1,296	4,321	4,345	1,778	1,583	702	1,018	999
- -	- -	540	8	- -	20	67	278	354	456	249	447
- -	- -	33	31	8	33	123	372	328	240	392	271
140	4	15,859	21,245	7,223	9,455	7,543	3,684	2,866	1,397	1,891	1,725
56	2	4,096	2,262	406	470	61	496	347	107	155	159
- -	- -	272	4	85	173	146	993	391	581	512	515
- -	- -	40	- -	- -	40	20	67	24	- -	69	9
135,271	5,744	198,975	239,579	91,043	77,559	144,353	82,521	71,907	65,957	78,729	82,602

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	PLATE, PLATED WARE, JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	19,914	28,193	13,195	10,760	11,808
Gibraltar	3,192	2,387	2,634	3,534	1,899
Malta and Gozo	2,192	3,209	1,608	2,087	1,180
Ionian Islands	410	-	106	-	165
British Possessions on the River Gambia	122	106	62	223	158
Sierra Leone	412	110	578	243	216
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	60	93	72	411	109
Fernando Po	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in South Africa	3,326	3,125	9,603	4,361	5,291
Ascension	207	-	-	-	45
St. Helena	341	93	99	60	18
Mauritius	2,577	1,684	1,380	679	2,045
Aden	-	-	-	81	48
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	27,529	35,820	45,138	26,346	18,364
Singapore	230	58	130	1,761	921
Ceylon	2,210	2,538	1,043	1,115	748
Hong Kong	256	1,243	899	1,388	239
British Settlements in Australia:					
West Australia	16	-	-	62	103
South Australia	287	1,024	241	1,122	1,095
New South Wales	5,437	6,311	5,676	6,704	6,934
Victoria	-	-	-	-	2,036
Van Diemen's Land	2,416	2,799	4,048	2,610	2,040
New Zealand	85	232	115	608	966
British North American Colonies, viz.:					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	-	129	-	170	40
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	675	491	119	730	388
Canada	13,805	11,552	5,047	2,358	4,174
New Brunswick	1,991	713	682	792	636
Prince Edward Island	57	119	249	30	77
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	3,105	4,016	2,208	1,407	1,521
British West Indies:					
Antigua	1,469	579	337	460	294
Barbadoes	2,163	1,715	1,587	992	1,528
Dominica	238	20	73	48	20
Grenada	234	275	92	72	198
Jamaica	3,563	3,511	1,593	879	2,089
Montserrat	26	27	—	—	—
Nevis	86	128	20	-	-
St. Christopher	795	705	90	60	546
St. Lucia	143	152	32	17	32
St. Vincent	964	231	48	137	102
Tobago	56	30	6	15	65
Tortola	-	40	30	—	—
Trinidad	1,484	1,152	672	473	454
Bahamas	495	168	250	519	230
Bermudas	458	446	331	612	222
Demerara	2,289	2,354	921	1,411	1,553
Berbice	3	18	-	-	-
Honduras (British Settlements)	121	397	380	256	316
Falkland Islands	20	14	-	-	-
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	105,459	118,007	101,394	75,593	70,913

Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

SALT.

1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Bushels.	£.	*Bushels.*	£.	*Bushels.*	£.	*Bushels.*	£.	*Bushels.*	£.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66,390	1,104	94,120	1,548	46,944	714	71,380	937	85,334	1,088
782	24	2,340	56	776	48	1,278	40	800	10
250	10	1,032	101	348	37	611	48	670	22
18	5	- - -	- - -	180	14	—	—	—	—
2,160	97	18	1	14	1	5,932	95	1,075	42
62,224	1,073	82,230	1,270	56,474	1,119	83,840	1,148	64,902	1,140
- - -	- - -	16	1	- - -	- - -	301	15	8	2
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - -	4,400	160
41,878	750	26,565	728	34,045	566	71,872	1,058	63,459	971
36	9	84	9	155	12	47	7	260	14
165	17	1,164	88	365	23	627	48	875	46
8,690	220	20,642	564	32,338	677	32,499	684	11,563	186
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
275,440	4,795	1,144,728	19,280	661,609	9,302	1,191,905	17,098	1,468,768	22,068
14,812	197	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,000	40	—	—
84	5	- - -	- - -	1,200	15	30	3	30	3
- - -	- - -	1,250	49	115	9	40	3	52	4
- - -	- - -	178	8	341	19	204	31	1,542	71
13,281	498	13,328	469	19,600	458	12,775	608	23,015	656
191,961	5,597	181,236	5,224	164,481	3,579	109,167	2,767	146,923	3,238
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - -	124,419	2,515
45,718	1,574	26,416	871	22,530	1,259	15,510	354	23,903	877
11,616	545	5,124	247	4,017	143	5,661	245	2,241	87
470	25	878	50	515	26	562	30	683	34
495,606	8,364	526,620	7,172	486,200	6,084	604,436	6,906	478,363	5,062
470,040	6,644	507,418	7,461	479,407	6,367	732,838	9,155	418,861	4,821
218,780	3,079	552,008	7,747	641,390	7,999	488,800	5,720	360,154	4,066
11,720	172	4,850	76	44,106	701	35,380	361	22,400	330
234,419	3,342	480,376	8,906	363,544	4,456	526,752	7,130	329,700	4,363
1,887	56	2,382	78	552	27	1,596	47	1,596	68
22,300	512	19,002	442	16,298	343	20,610	486	11,993	352
470	47	601	44	150	13	157	14	178	12
1,842	123	2,200	103	978	81	1,983	146	1,527	110
31,315	1,163	19,754	828	21,249	705	48,634	1,267	40,899	1,118
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	4	60	1	42	2	- - -	- - -	54	2
354	37	309	27	232	21	178	24	467	21
14	4	56	3	- - -	- - -	32	3	44	2
2,493	163	3,207	183	2,869	151	3,617	193	1,796	91
1,508	92	1,352	93	1,004	64	1,072	70	1,188	70
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,260	218	6,157	221	9,824	318	9,089	245	9,356	323
2	1	- - -	- - -	1,683	32	20	1	9	1
55	11	107	11	44	8	27	1	86	7
17,784	392	3,617	130	17,751	435	18,975	485	8,573	338
1,333	40	1,270	34	206	16	100	6	526	31
2,040	26	40	1	2,400	32	4,020	50	2,800	30
9	1	7	1	- - -	- - -	460	14	—	—
2,257,248	41,036	3,732,742	64,126	2,735,976	45,876	4,107,617	58,183	3,715,492	54,452

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	SILK MANUFACTURES.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	3,726	6,112	15,082	15,475	7,007
Gibraltar	1,428	1,530	1,760	1,868	3,389
Malta and Gozo	1,737	1,522	2,291	6,965	4,014
Ionian Islands	432	406	684	555	1,865
British Possessions on the River Gambia	97	70	-	64	108
Sierra Leone	685	894	159	58	59
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	175	115	50	243	503
Fernando Po	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in South Africa	5,155	5,579	8,121	8,740	11,945
Ascension	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helena	30	159	31	208	115
Mauritius	2,309	1,638	1,016	434	1,423
Aden	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	12,464	18,528	10,117	11,020	9,515
Singapore	36	1,333	497	230	1,261
Ceylon	1,036	1,382	888	851	1,021
Hong Kong	198	468	949	1,380	1,936
British Settlements in Australia:					
West Australia	62	71	13	-	184
South Australia	4,771	2,646	670	2,284	7,863
New South Wales	21,395	28,988	15,526	28,873	25,722
Victoria	-	-	-	-	10,148
Van Diemen's Land	5,222	9,670	8,289	5,460	10,116
New Zealand	166	242	155	273	343
British North American Colonies, viz.:					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	7	44	-	12	32
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	2,784	3,710	2,837	2,238	2,999
Canada	103,611	98,677	40,436	50,624	74,583
New Brunswick	12,913	3,781	5,355	8,423	13,810
Prince Edward Island	522	694	202	549	1,074
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	10,349	10,519	6,125	7,012	9,793
British West Indies:					
Antigua	349	286	189	352	520
Barbadoes	4,296	4,823	3,022	7,150	7,973
Dominica	291	82	12	45	333
Grenada	376	621	187	360	513
Jamaica	2,286	5,257	2,285	3,570	8,053
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-
Nevis	-	12	8	-	-
St. Christopher	850	802	168	399	500
St. Lucia	18	90	3	32	-
St. Vincent	431	562	293	83	197
Tobago	56	52	86	15	42
Tortola	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad	1,374	1,141	326	997	1,833
Bahamas	392	126	283	984	706
Bermudas	461	434	211	527	512
Demerara	1,803	1,738	688	891	1,238
Berbice	161	431	7	-	40
Honduras (British Settlements)	532	304	318	2,168	3,075
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	17	-
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	204,986	215,539	129,289	171,429	226,363

Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

SOAP AND CANDLES.

1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Lbs.	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
326,447	6,054	188,603	4,130	377,957	7,807	498,992	9,812	475,001	8,882
16,066	702	34,039	846	106,958	2,090	47,183	1,120	101,979	1,883
80,699	1,437	102,754	1,548	104,202	1,715	190,212	2,943	201,479	2,978
12,739	389	8,961	189	4,652	136	4,003	117	6,028	198
14,022	262	11,100	247	14,427	365	29,563	606	15,838	376
55,442	1,028	35,456	687	77,293	1,511	46,681	946	41,431	829
3,844	87	9,538	273	7,740	245	10,542	273	5,568	190
896	15	1,232	36	1,344	24	784	41	1,344	25
216,334	4,046	1,462,006	22,716	893,802	14,277	483,213	8,031	1,523,185	22,600
8,736	176	3,448	99	10,272	259	9,540	217	4,099	138
42,372	830	37,586	964	82,949	1,649	49,565	990	41,868	657
34,741	1,578	21,315	531	4,477	222	26,318	927	76,707	2,782
224	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174,709	5,573	187,736	6,810	200,504	7,905	380,551	14,380	408,236	14,044
3,552	113	4,420	240	636	37	1,284	62	4,661	178
39,165	994	30,908	1,296	45,635	1,483	60,669	1,225	17,805	855
2,767	135	8,616	341	3,501	140	1,680	69	5,364	256
28,376	493	18,486	350	30,456	447	6,991	228	65,984	1,275
24,986	632	26,533	595	4,515	173	39,344	1,196	75,981	1,950
249,435	4,800	261,435	5,110	26,161	1,169	129,378	6,071	108,773	4,824
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48,003	2,123
119,045	2,017	234,562	4,044	17,297	936	36,917	1,508	54,242	2,499
13,626	302	15,485	361	11,086	365	37,130	875	27,020	916
38,942	714	58,209	1,217	36,815	1,000	40,258	819	47,172	1,005
693,701	11,062	770,618	12,411	573,299	8,856	679,269	10,606	726,448	11,478
1,389,493	19,985	1,108,133	16,739	1,425,835	21,155	495,582	8,259	1,810,998	28,024
302,551	4,671	400,398	6,376	172,117	2,604	112,787	1,815	142,407	2,227
39,948	744	72,032	1,373	25,980	392	47,710	810	71,294	1,225
214,123	3,453	580,965	8,555	258,675	4,041	403,800	5,851	347,308	5,185
137,104	2,185	220,565	3,341	150,846	3,565	124,358	1,926	173,932	2,935
1,196,553	16,976	1,058,156	15,117	1,571,009	24,488	1,656,146	26,272	1,684,109	27,223
71,810	1,498	79,285	1,744	144,318	2,476	141,183	2,672	124,276	2,359
88,976	1,805	97,496	2,073	109,259	2,061	80,739	1,600	113,261	2,006
2,427,337	32,355	2,863,041	38,033	1,894,727	28,502	3,034,045	42,860	2,281,914	35,176
5,646	113	2,940	53	- - -	- - -	120	3	48	6
3,517	60	3,361	70	7,384	164	- - -	- - -	863	20
128,380	2,145	117,899	2,106	195,987	3,216	184,037	3,142	109,440	1,826
131,738	1,960	170,973	3,183	107,739	1,844	125,161	2,101	71,401	1,237
225,073	4,557	228,182	4,462	365,907	7,057	355,908	6,784	255,230	4,798
64,075	1,243	77,805	1,604	69,331	1,537	64,641	1,224	58,644	1,074
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	72	6
678,508	12,306	895,776	11,934	1,373,834	20,417	972,147	15,319	851,217	13,285
64,273	1,063	120,107	1,822	11,340	171	52,036	764	65,256	1,056
85,718	1,413	118,553	1,537	82,448	1,406	81,974	1,580	68,881	1,384
400,901	5,497	462,898	6,245	975,555	12,842	670,019	9,517	574,960	8,192
42,668	804	21,831	488	33,459	502	8,623	189	29,721	521
125,430	1,770	148,922	2,066	175,497	2,453	451,825	6,195	352,500	4,993
592	20	492	16	- - -	- - -	3,671	132	784	15
10,925,280	160,066	12,382,856	193,978	11,787,225	193,704	11,876,579	202,077	13,273,332	227,664

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	STATIONERY OF ALL SORTS.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	6,830	6,104	6,700	5,670	7,523
Gibraltar	1,146	1,145	1,264	1,536	1,273
Malta and Gozo	1,469	1,287	1,147	1,958	871
Ionian Islands	956	782	981	945	908
British Possessions on the River Gambia	576	163	336	286	423
Sierra Leone	872	783	955	636	561
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	165	237	254	310	265
Fernando Po	24	5	10	2	—
British Possessions in South Africa	6,689	11,508	14,016	12,070	14,838
Ascension	45	38	69	23	46
St. Helena	563	531	447	522	429
Mauritius	1,979	2,122	2,791	1,597	2,525
Aden	10	35	8	15	36
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	58,986	68,879	60,132	80,762	106,867
Singapore	721	822	725	636	1,446
Ceylon	6,619	5,827	7,047	4,632	4,682
Hong Kong	2,309	1,104	1,468	1,506	1,887
British Settlements in Australia:					
West Australia	425	107	502	82	548
South Australia	2,173	4,319	4,780	8,437	13,017
New South Wales	22,890	26,241	27,898	33,416	30,039
Victoria	—	—	—	—	14,195
Van Diemen's Land	6,903	8,045	8,544	10,740	14,980
New Zealand	1,713	1,700	3,293	3,360	3,656
British North American Colonies, viz.:					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	278	456	377	682	542
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	3,764	4,674	2,705	2,347	2,840
Canada	29,732	34,279	16,832	13,525	17,927
New Brunswick	8,290	7,810	4,151	3,715	4,494
Prince Edward Island	549	334	192	261	199
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	5,315	6,604	3,464	2,626	4,717
British West Indies:					
Antigua	1,134	1,342	900	949	1,210
Barbadoes	3,531	3,291	2,343	3,005	3,837
Dominica	246	488	156	317	462
Grenada	809	703	250	373	528
Jamaica	11,281	8,688	5,834	7,827	9,448
Montserrat	—	56	5	40	29
Nevis	76	36	115	1	77
St. Christopher	704	576	307	498	758
St. Lucia	229	279	221	199	143
St. Vincent	948	905	574	938	827
Tobago	261	274	156	132	329
Tortola	84	—	—	—	10
Trinidad	2,554	2,352	1,708	2,838	2,976
Bahamas	298	374	474	369	399
Bermudas	908	993	901	760	939
Demerara	5,611	5,422	3,590	3,980	4,237
Berbice	298	206	58	121	168
Honduras (British Settlements)	506	282	171	285	582
Falkland Islands	120	110	—	124	5
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	201,589	222,218	188,851	215,053	278,698

Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

SUGAR, REFINED.

1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Cwt.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,838	9,778	6,272	11,352	9,306	15,506	12,325	16,555	4,227	7,065
3,754	6,941	8,562	16,742	4,143	7,261	7,519	12,457	4,972	8,132
1,671	3,049	1,875	3,614	12,380	21,585	6,160	9,114	3,615	5,260
3,422	4,903	2,071	3,505	1,884	3,185	701	1,204	338	658
203	353	129	246	61	103	141	260	93	155
292	509	481	766	949	1,510	472	771	472	721
61	121	65	123	30	54	71	121	92	159
5	10	3	6	3	6	8	12	—	—
1,657	2,932	2,423	4,732	3,151	5,542	1,446	2,467	2,857	5,128
25	42	40	80	32	65	17	32	40	57
122	232	126	244	271	494	139	236	82	157
1,080	2,124	1,668	3,253	683	1,181	980	1,854	2,034	3,690
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,034	2,054	1,578	3,003	323	622	1,273	2,378	745	1,279
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32	60	—	—	—	—
323	624	821	1,574	280	534	410	741	472	796
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33	44	—	—	—	—
15	28	39	82	93	184	28	56	320	660
485	892	776	1,639	599	1,156	518	983	1,242	2,314
1,181	2,203	2,548	5,747	1,038	1,934	2,280	4,138	89	140
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	4,066	7,002
3,198	4,834	6,930	12,393	2,617	4,527	1,865	3,005	4,249	7,844
22	46	90	177	75	150	34	75	521	770
854	1,691	1,502	2,896	1,169	1,716	1,423	2,582	1,591	2,515
1,319	2,523	1,103	2,060	1,300	2,016	825	1,240	1,343	2,141
34,704	47,155	42,681	60,185	24,623	38,432	10,949	13,631	27,281	38,056
2,580	4,122	3,281	5,529	2,330	3,461	1,377	1,897	1,679	2,326
33	62	65	129	19	36	34	46	122	210
2,663	4,407	2,287	4,118	1,430	2,559	1,501	2,558	1,385	2,312
642	1,252	223	444	168	320	136	338	272	690
3,271	5,451	1,109	2,007	1,647	3,136	1,904	3,503	1,554	2,490
272	536	339	698	136	264	381	774	224	388
378	661	262	529	178	343	119	208	200	368
1,075	2,024	716	1,528	300	585	905	1,594	1,487	2,566
15	26	11	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	10	- - -	- - -	43	90	15	26	—	—
496	860	335	653	192	353	212	405	257	478
481	901	301	645	182	339	226	394	206	328
638	1,099	253	511	184	355	357	703	223	394
65	130	25	53	50	101	36	67	39	75
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,984	9,513	3,239	6,321	1,723	2,944	2,675	5,065	2,976	5,251
631	1,032	77	155	58	106	34	57	185	331
502	822	343	644	567	1,155	335	610	458	823
1,655	3,115	1,309	2,814	510	1,041	733	1,265	723	1,312
186	334	158	288	117	241	111	194	28	52
442	809	194	356	- - -	- - -	60	112	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2	3	—	—
82,279	130,300	96,310	161,862	74,909	125,296	60,746	93,731	72,759	115,093

3.—QUANTITIES and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	TIN, UNWROUGHT.					
	1846.		1847.		1848.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Cwt.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.
Heligoland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Channel Islands	16	77	15	69	169	643
Gibraltar	136	645	136	639	252	1,073
Malta and Gozo	68	309	76	365	53	229
Ionian Islands	108	510	244	1,121	273	1,154
British Possessions on the River Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fernando Po	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in South Africa	11	43	13	60	8	35
Ascension	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	42	180	1	3	-	-
Aden	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	18	101	75	368	11	52
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon	1	5	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Settlements in Australia:						
West Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australia	-	-	-	-	17	80
New South Wales	11	56	19	90	14	60
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	3	17	-	-	11	42
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-
British North American Colonies, viz.:						
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	-	-	5	24	17	71
Canada	418	1,723	81	384	116	457
New Brunswick	39	193	3	15	4	13
Prince Edward Island	-	-	1	5	1	4
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	4	25	-	-	4	18
British West Indies:						
Antigua	17	52	5	29	-	-
Barbadoes	4	19	20	94	3	14
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	1	4	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	141	709	122	599	51	222
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher	-	-	3	16	-	-
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tortola	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad	1	9	-	-	1	3
Bahamas	1	3	-	-	-	-
Bermudas	1	3	3	11	-	-
Demerara	20	115	23	149	15	75
Berbice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras (British Settlements)	9	45	-	-	-	-
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	1,070	4,843	485	4,041	1,020	4,245

Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

TIN, UNWROUGHT.				TIN AND PEWTER WARES, AND TIN PLATES.				
1849.		1850.		1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
Cwt.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25	2	—	—
32	120	99	338	773	536	611	853	1,049
48	190	25	110	1,663	1,396	1,656	1,639	1,445
16	57	81	324	369	412	309	1,477	4,280
264	1,137	192	750	1,196	373	2,011	633	2,440
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	156	234	107	61	147
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	220	442	601	406	440
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	203	242	147	564	342
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4	12	3	4	—
24	107	74	324	3,054	4,590	2,937	2,687	3,953
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8	21	30	16	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56	57	- - -	50	17
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,466	3,557	1,209	3,700	5,595
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5	5	—	—	—
30	130	38	153	6,009	9,099	7,758	19,540	22,782
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	187	- - -	4	- - -	190
20	90	- - -	- - -	145	420	344	769	520
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50	1,157	75	855	3,217
- - -	- - -	2	8	69	71	86	41	455
16	66	23	91	674	572	392	1,316	2,577
64	269	118	454	3,901	4,884	3,686	7,171	3,800
- - -	- - -	87	246	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,449
6	26	21	94	1,136	944	1,126	988	1,365
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56	137	130	185	269
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	627	797	1,214	737	1,010
1	6	43	165	1,424	1,151	835	1,026	1,425
165	513	122	601	30,713	14,903	15,272	26,524	12,394
21	80	24	97	3,034	1,544	474	1,913	2,645
- - -	- - -	1	2	117	117	115	90	111
10	46	35	108	649	869	777	695	477
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	399	534	377	335	361
42	177	20	78	594	1,041	818	691	893
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	62	66	116	206	94
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	135	1,035	94	205	325
75	315	94	405	4,110	4,084	3,416	2,968	3,643
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	172	19	- - -	- - -	10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	361	409	60	164	127
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	159	64	43	31	98
1	5	- - -	- - -	443	411	265	404	540
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	132	395	223	120	29
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,130	1,518	822	1,131	979
2	8	- - -	- - -	280	27	17	16	78
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	154	85	103	80	73
29	158	17	69	3,757	2,663	1,437	1,595	1,877
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	376	254	133	210	263
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	148	106	26	41	85
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5	- - -	- - -	7	—
866	3,500	1,116	4,417	76,430	61,278	49,861	82,144	84,893

3.—QUANTITIES and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	WOOL, SHEEP AND LAMBS.							
	1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Lbs.	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	672	25	560	30	224	5	56	3
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,600	125
Malta and Gozo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ionian Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions on the River Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fernando Po	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Possessions in South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ascension	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	79	6	-	-	-	-	20	2
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Settlements in Australia:								
West Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	2
New South Wales	224	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British North American Colonies, viz.:								
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	2
Canada	-	-	-	-	75	16	-	-
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	48	5	-	-
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies:								
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Christopher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermudas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demerara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berbice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras (British Settlements)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkland Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	975	41	560	30	347	26	5,792	134

Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED YARN.											
1850.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Lbs.	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140	5	32,138	3,618	36,975	4,511	44,827	5,787	40,447	4,840	26,409	2,437
- -	- -	1,037	166	9,040	647	359	35	3,488	270	610	95
224	16	228	27	- -	- -	516	49	205	37	112	12
- -	- -	68	5	- -	- -	120	20	- -	- -	30	14
- -	- -	425	97	98	20	1,060	113	170	34	317	86
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	150	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	6	1	- -	- -	50	10	748	172
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	30	18	- -	- -	4	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112	4	1,465	386	953	260	8,619	964	3,457	876	16,253	2,292
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	336	35	—	—	—	—
140	12	- -	- -	22	6	- -	- -	10	4	12	2
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	224	20	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	758	135
- -	- -	900	84	160	22	- -	- -	463	61	374	101
- -	- -	13	2	3,927	328	13	5	1,228	167	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	482	143
- -	- -	- -	- -	1,779	141	300	25	188	30	530	106
- -	- -	96	10	140	16	468	48	224	20	164	36
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,697	422	—	—
- -	- -	5,176	459	5,825	490	3,041	262	14,046	1,509	8,525	567
175	31	22,498	2,388	31,832	3,084	20,821	1,717	1,237	113	22,949	1,952
10	2	3,189	312	1,457	152	976	86	- -	- -	3,199	225
- -	- -	1,792	67	- -	- -	508	30	150	20	137	51
- -	- -	7	1	48	4	258	23	- -	- -	108	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	1,120	100	- -	- -	- -	- -	33	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	100	16	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	382	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	197	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	10	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	40	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	2	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	112	7	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	307	26	3,574	336	- -	- -	300	37	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
801	70	69,676	7,709	96,956	10,118	82,344	9,209	71,584	8,470	82,347	8,538

3.—QUANTITIES and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	WOOLLEN ENTERED BY THE PIECE.							
	1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Pieces.	£.	*Pieces.*	£.	*Pieces.*	£.	*Pieces.*	£.
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	14,083	55,144	15,754	73,238	17,112	78,997	15,389	64,217
Gibraltar	16,529	44,718	15,018	39,357	16,295	41,178	15,763	36,520
Malta and Gozo	3,909	11,215	4,788	13,094	6,862	20,110	10,931	25,546
Ionian Islands	1,367	1,789	1,962	3,794	1,489	3,888	3,037	5,081
British Possessions on the River Gambia	171	452	77	180	148	284	22	74
Sierra Leone	773	1,519	1,054	1,646	351	695	96	240
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	581	693	1,054	1,098	1,151	1,578	1,209	1,551
Fernando Po	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in South Africa	15,049	34,656	19,373	42,312	16,944	39,501	17,393	38,434
Ascension	-	-	-	-	15	14	10	21
St. Helena	192	589	207	499	93	568	360	751
Mauritius	4,241	10,140	3,385	5,693	2,719	4,849	3,490	7,342
Aden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	46,650	202,685	46,551	207,569	45,088	180,241	49,161	165,523
Singapore	6,564	14,679	6,355	10,033	7,638	14,265	12,128	23,308
Ceylon	616	1,492	952	2,722	631	1,606	452	1,768
Hong Kong	115,814	317,735	90,741	225,386	88,723	185,136	73,246	151,235
British Settlements in Australia:								
West Australia	208	636	31	63	56	118	53	99
South Australia	4,220	8,169	3,102	9,319	2,105	5,564	4,097	9,798
New South Wales	23,864	62,119	19,423	54,613	16,869	44,899	29,350	69,069
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	6,306	17,248	9,252	25,990	6,206	18,464	4,429	13,403
New Zealand	545	1,721	435	1,458	916	2,017	1,469	2,920
British North American Colonies, viz.:								
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	3,507	8,512	2,631	9,951	2,640	10,662	1,959	8,037
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	12,672	35,355	16,433	32,749	16,224	26,928	20,019	32,971
Canada	131,540	289,527	111,204	238,742	68,631	133,451	77,431	134,316
New Brunswick	22,893	50,152	22,416	47,338	10,830	23,431	11,977	22,250
Prince Edward Island	2,859	3,722	2,118	5,558	509	710	963	1,801
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	17,768	39,298	17,375	40,554	13,718	26,395	10,895	21,521
British West Indies:								
Antigua	663	1,252	892	1,461	356	613	500	836
Barbadoes	3,181	8,312	2,710	6,313	2,694	3,993	3,142	6,801
Dominica	266	404	759	864	54	112	45	91
Grenada	218	285	257	599	75	216	138	351
Jamaica	5,315	11,158	5,725	11,300	3,420	5,459	5,100	7,481
Montserrat	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	-	-	10	12	14	43	-	-
St. Christopher	558	1,051	585	1,046	85	128	326	545
St. Lucia	588	745	280	386	126	192	135	177
St. Vincent	392	741	294	537	164	295	334	610
Tobago	82	160	106	133	5	15	69	77
Tortola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad	2,650	6,533	2,042	3,870	577	1,605	1,346	2,967
Bahamas	273	539	214	768	250	461	428	574
Bermudas	802	2,084	930	2,197	642	1,553	336	961
Demerara	2,352	4,669	2,194	4,436	1,212	1,857	1,021	2,130
Berbice	133	240	91	279	12	9	34	84
Honduras (British Settlements)	1,423	3,880	1,179	2,488	1,022	2,305	1,835	3,466
Falkland Islands	-	-	11	36	-	-	4	14
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	471,818	1,256,022	429,970	1,129,681	354,671	884,405	380,122	864,961

Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

MANUFACTURES.

1850.		ENTERED BY THE YARD.									
		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Pieces.	£.	*Yards.*	£.	*Yards.*	£.	*Yards.*	£.	*Yards.*	£.	*Yards.*	£.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,740	35,033	262,244	20,404	414,969	34,509	396,025	29,723	405,784	30,674	171,790	11,746
13,015	29,850	306,160	13,959	105,540	5,649	271,132	11,849	129,878	5,417	79,917	3,263
6,122	12,426	75,466	4,390	70,458	4,201	139,139	6,054	333,394	15,103	168,211	7,018
3,339	5,892	7,823	896	28,371	1,489	52,620	4,078	225,134	14,000	43,370	2,026
127	282	100	10	1,115	78	690	75	1,367	81	2,175	121
210	521	1,660	78	4,492	318	2,082	132	515	34	688	49
2,647	3,084	220	30	201	21	192	18	728	53	28	6
- -	- -	310	25	- -	- -	- -	- -	300	40	—	—
24,933	47,451	225,895	14,273	302,451	18,463	277,740	16,054	260,002	16,465	331,642	19,244
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	371	15
174	560	6,412	528	3,660	213	22,713	912	10,802	595	26,898	1,087
8,011	15,423	44,551	2,278	21,941	1,228	27,076	950	39,579	1,604	92,967	3,366
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	120	30	—	—	—	—
71,768	247,577	116,559	10,024	170,758	12,588	261,561	13,144	404,144	19,176	597,801	30,031
11,150	24,522	13,930	1,290	12,100	654	21,316	1,539	32,130	1,582	51,352	1,645
568	1,662	8,418	801	22,245	2,287	5,080	461	12,742	763	17,525	1,165
92,702	192,200	33,732	3,305	16,217	1,205	7,282	845	22,457	1,186	44,299	3,434
251	508	2,909	295	1,354	108	4,270	249	2,657	213	10,774	746
5,950	12,077	86,720	5,285	58,555	3,939	48,116	3,109	152,721	8,795	232,312	13,281
30,544	66,707	522,491	38,106	514,293	38,899	430,881	31,452	941,038	62,232	1,004,100	52,785
12,694	28,496	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	456,069	25,455
8,543	22,841	157,830	11,668	172,789	12,503	186,427	13,972	216,485	11,914	251,946	16,615
706	1,843	47,049	3,823	98,378	6,941	101,035	8,442	95,654	8,946	75,314	6,819
2,115	6,487	74,288	5,026	95,918	7,356	98,589	7,401	56,281	5,219	144,453	12,834
24,582	41,703	128,707	8,677	185,945	10,045	95,832	5,880	125,095	6,916	225,358	10,962
121,639	224,490	1,907,388	110,662	1,474,384	100,267	1,363,986	70,807	1,773,277	71,182	5,267,617	162,187
20,975	38,245	246,799	17,724	351,059	24,195	200,844	10,792	378,026	12,896	1,437,492	32,970
1,526	3,641	7,752	643	18,579	1,348	9,390	642	93,983	1,867	224,979	2,999
12,899	24,390	312,376	19,920	387,805	23,462	232,493	13,793	396,917	12,493	1,054,239	24,688
634	1,099	7,657	406	11,215	450	7,577	304	19,152	573	15,417	611
4,331	10,855	108,945	4,153	54,848	2,950	60,450	2,637	155,093	6,231	127,144	5,570
446	608	1,272	63	946	61	4,694	196	2,334	83	2,272	113
188	387	1,313	82	1,552	99	1,802	75	2,787	107	4,628	206
7,626	12,296	67,956	3,811	103,817	5,410	80,646	3,421	233,172	5,497	103,998	4,573
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	668	25	- -	- -	427	17	142	5	—	—
226	496	12,308	550	8,279	380	5,778	224	4,489	168	14,511	462
243	381	950	38	1,374	60	30	2	600	38	360	14
254	654	2,031	97	2,191	128	6,109	209	1,201	46	1,527	64
32	96	1,264	78	1,464	123	1,020	59	1,180	62	2,324	93
6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,819	5,970	23,201	1,427	14,059	996	11,545	541	28,227	1,043	22,282	1,292
281	787	3,880	180	6,776	260	7,877	263	9,496	389	12,216	381
678	1,555	22,805	1,081	18,545	916	17,020	881	18,537	907	16,855	753
1,681	3,323	26,593	1,199	34,122	1,980	33,056	1,139	42,064	1,020	28,199	1,210
42	90	4,370	274	430	47	672	35	1,480	63	1,423	76
1,990	2,896	18,900	1,213	31,473	1,714	13,791	747	30,269	1,464	77,095	1,677
1	3	919	200	300	40	1,160	90	288	18	—	—
506,408	1,129,413	4,902,821	308,997	4,824,968	327,580	4,510,285	263,243	6,661,601	327,160	12,443,938	463,652

3.—Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES to which EXPORTED.	Woollen Manufactures—*continued.* HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Heligoland	-	-	-	-	-
Channel Islands	5,157	5,516	6,871	5,711	2,772
Gibraltar	2,252	1,488	2,593	1,155	1,374
Malta and Gozo	900	478	1,089	2,095	1,260
Ionian Islands	1,021	366	279	977	267
British Possessions on the River Gambia	237	164	7	54	60
Sierra Leone	1,079	518	738	387	115
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	-	-	-	3	900
Fernando Po	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in South Africa	2,368	3,010	2,909	4,113	4,186
Ascension	-	-	-	6	-
St. Helena	286	40	48	88	320
Mauritius	528	164	230	644	230
Aden	3	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	6,039	6,657	682	12,227	16,083
Singapore	689	186	5,739	1,210	1,463
Ceylon	246	279	360	258	476
Hong Kong	743	495	634	867	509
British Settlements in Australia:					
West Australia	244	63	201	27	63
South Australia	1,067	859	1,476	2,946	2,972
New South Wales	7,477	7,527	8,208	12,854	14,103
Victoria	-	-	-	-	6,532
Van Diemen's Land	3,647	4,033	3,960	2,776	5,234
New Zealand	238	134	536	349	383
British North American Colonies, viz:					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	659	756	423	473	1,122
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	5,930	6,887	4,786	6,453	4,898
Canada	27,500	22,039	12,325	12,623	22,310
New Brunswick	6,411	5,050	2,218	1,345	2,477
Prince Edward Island	317	550	136	76	265
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	4,376	5,575	2,693	1,708	2,294
British West Indies:					
Antigua	121	186	163	183	42
Barbadoes	775	641	595	525	529
Dominica	58	24	6	5	13
Grenada	62	25	11	30	11
Jamaica	1,136	1,921	1,257	1,060	1,393
Montserrat	-	1	-	-	-
Nevis	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher	75	289	84	182	23
St. Lucia	20	63	-	47	-
St. Vincent	218	90	27	5	140
Tobago	21	-	29	-	-
Tortola	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad	443	562	302	439	441
Bahamas	23	37	127	24	106
Bermudas	58	178	65	49	218
Demerara	466	624	255	615	1,010
Berbice	30	15	32	29	57
Honduras (British Settlements)	1,324	994	194	576	708
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	46	7
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies £.	84,244	78,484	62,288	75,240	97,366

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 6 March 1852.

Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

ALL OTHER ARTICLES.					Total Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies and Dependencies.				
1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
34	225	319	185	- - -	101	250	321	357	250
64,073	87,887	86,441	92,363	107,478	414,567	542,191	598,887	634,193	506,415
12,846	10,570	12,622	12,456	11,760	605,693	466,845	751,948	533,481	388,141
9,593	7,741	14,081	15,204	14,199	255,033	195,836	379,467	387,744	314,386
4,122	2,377	4,097	4,444	4,195	171,731	143,426	178,831	165,805	135,912
3,639	3,448	2,630	2,610	3,707	57,430	42,819	32,621	35,770	43,700
9,278	7,071	7,720	6,906	8,500	89,510	93,519	68,665	60,290	70,230
4,851	6,760	7,471	11,793	8,537	44,278	85,254	85,509	134,591	87,871
798	586	1,269	1,186	45	3,678	3,418	5,445	3,197	3,668
46,854	59,326	73,987	67,138	97,664	480,979	688,208	645,618	520,961	796,600
901	1,104	1,871	1,491	787	7,625	4,763	7,163	4,997	3,368
3,347	7,372	5,040	4,146	6,257	20,684	26,615	24,607	18,315	26,695
32,037	27,128	17,041	26,323	38,385	310,231	223,563	169,308	234,022	368,726
89	221	425	231	503	14,594	11,488	13,377	14,564	13,711
202,547	219,195	218,938	216,784	274,372	5,772,632	4,798,796	4,551,449	6,149,842	242,194
6,656	5,2158	1,132	6,966	10,372	449,143	460,036	357,099	494,080	7,562,139
15,810	17,498	11,974	13,743	15,897	212,681	211,273	168,598	159,352	218,332
9,192	9,0 44	9,945	8,420	7,973	1,226,227	768,880	650,495	651,969	598,191
2,304	1,029	2,061	1,493	6,687	17,109	10,624	18,614	12,518	36,981
26,801	28,880	24,838	54,095	71,871	135,569	161,398	151,586	315,648	417,809
141,639	147,806	145,342	203,887	155,677	937,349	1,016,430	857,166	1,330,847	1,005,452
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	112,978	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	589,279
48,399	59,273	58,337	49,549	71,488	310,333	396,633	356,818	315,021	440,566
3,868	7,368	11,693	15,256	18,018	41,280	59,085	79,653	106,434	112,166
7,622	9,001	7,898	10,934	26,846	52,062	69,128	69,541	61,795	102,225
44,068	58,674	33,476	45,520	45,211	323,739	343,546	232,352	297,350	343,120
120,731	90,840	69,279	72,284	112,844	2,018,547	1,783,266	1,155,809	1,324,931	1,993,511
30,523	38,206	14,468	20,814	28,238	488,526	515,609	231,960	279,280	411,151
2,781	3,229	2,257	3,137	4,654	44,617	64,240	23,410	41,421	56,867
37,799	42,154	25,216	27,647	32,151	380,568	457,225	277,587	276,106	328,177
17,455	17,558	10,811	10,791	12,979	92,658	95,316	54,691	70,194	65,737
43,419	38,995	23,906	38,930	46,670	349,148	259,818	201,405	319,658	331,594
4,798	6,704	3,007	3,243	3,711	27,735	29,391	16,865	22,484	26,474
8,705	9,118	6,434	6,395	7,365	46,931	49,587	27,224	28,348	36,796
81,042	87,101	50,619	62,949	76,574	754,290	756,626	505,135	626,035	794,574
589	293	7	139	- - -	2,239	1,140	147	402	63
1,230	752	623	166	446	4,835	4,074	2,977	1,093	1,641
12,097	11,832	5,371	5,729	6,239	79,689	73,049	31,557	45,448	43,667
3,624	2,813	2,336	2,181	1,902	25,905	25,796	16,208	16,672	15,000
14,939	15,451	11,428	11,736	10,628	74,339	68,765	52,050	58,268	57,370
8,446	9,203	5,907	4,779	5,740	27,791	27,251	17,268	14,887	18,641
158	25	1	2	6	411	232	103	46	221
39,095	30,988	22,788	33,277	31,696	289,856	231,948	147,297	248,213	241,930
3,212	2,300	1,462	2,698	2,439	42,231	30,970	26,359	24,709	33,008
4,699	4,290	4,330	5,113	4,139	45,358	45,293	51,886	47,138	39,527
51,112	57,159	54,246	50,929	55,839	342,767	368,462	264,305	279,002	302,974
7,527	6,138	4,949	3,724	3,746	47,237	34,859	19,033	17,819	21,012
5,521	4,560	1,844	3,025	3,501	252,167	170,947	112,352	206,244	183,352
1,315	33	273	3,405	245	3,117	2,088	717	6,173	1,145
1,202,185	1,262,541	1,082,210	1,246,216	1,571,159	17,395,220	15,919,976	13,691,483	16,597,714	19,432,559

R. D. Woodifield,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

4.—QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDIZE Exported from

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	CASSIA LIGNEA.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	1,761	2,127	832	1,641	4,418
Gibraltar	3,697	3,694	1,162	—	2,103
Malta and Gozo	3,216	—	—	176	—
Ionian Islands	2,587	357	747	5,853	1,145
British Possessions on the River Gambia	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	—	—	—	—	—
Fernando Po	—	—	—	—	—
British Possessions in South Africa	—	—	—	—	—
Ascension	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—
Aden	—	—	—	—	—
British Territories in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—
British Settlements in Australia:					
West Australia	—	—	—	—	—
South Australia	—	612	—	184	313
New South Wales	—	119	—	658	—
Victoria	—	—	—	—	—
Van Diemen's Land	238	136	—	—	119
New Zealand	—	121	—	—	—
British North American Colonies:					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	65	—	58	30	64
Canada	4,931	8,741	3,248	725	4,852
New Brunswick	59	954	533	461	847
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	14	63
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	5,664	7,663	1,357	893	1,982
British West Indies:					
Antigua	267	455	388	376	580
Barbadoes	510	1,528	536	1,412	1,899
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	6,484	6,388	3,600	3,546	5,622
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—
St. Christopher	14	—	61	68	64
St. Lucia	—	—	—	—	—
St. Vincent	—	—	—	—	—
Tobago	132	—	—	—	134
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	967	1,355	385	201	787
Bahamas	—	—	—	—	—
Bermudas	62	—	—	—	—
Demerara	1,284	2,038	849	2,314	2,238
Berbice	183	—	118	—	65
Honduras (British Settlements)	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	32,121	36,288	13,874	18,552	27,295

the United Kingdom to the British Colonies and Dependencies in each Year, from 1846 to 1850, inclusive.

CINNAMON.					CLOVES.				
1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1850.	1850.
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	-	96	512	1,681	202	737	1,416	555	1,573
1,909	3,632	11,144	819	1,785	4,959	11,576	18,077	2,008	985
190	913	- -	96	608	- -	5,952	2,149	- -	664
- -	- -	10	- -	7	- -	1,328	2,654	3,005	1,475
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	219	- -	- -	664
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19	4	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	228	139	56	137	141
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	6	- -	- -	5,541	- -	423	—
- -	- -	28	- -	- -	- -	- -	28	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,459	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	108	79
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,031	135	673	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	963
- -	- -	- -	7	- -	142	- -	124	252	139
- -	- -	24	- -	- -	- -	56	50	63	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	40
- -	- -	- -	- -	50	- -	397	23	20	104
- -	- -	- -	101	- -	7,367	6,761	14,602	7,322	19,569
- -	- -	88	- -	- -	436	1,225	82	391	346
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14	28
- -	28	- -	- -	- -	922	2,667	2,192	159	358
- -	- -	- -	76	- -	44	- -	- -	97	30
- -	48	95	45	97	569	631	263	649	747
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	142	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22,787	6,349	909	19,967	36,478	400	967	136	128	986
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	135	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10	- -	22	14	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	10	- -	- -	5	14	- -	56	- -	133
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	265	- -	105	481	166
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	- -	- -	- -	- -	12	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	133	134	989	795	289
- -	- -	- -	1,545	- -	6	- -	78	—	—
26,455	5,770	961	12,213	8,148	1,388	- -	- -	- -	864
- -	- -	- -	29	- -	- -	- -	- -	28	—
51,359	16,750	13,355	35,416	48,859	17,258	40,365	43,479	18,781	30,343

4.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	COCHINEAL.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Heligoland	-	-	-	-	-
Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	-	-	14	-	4
Malta and Gozo	10	36	37	17	51
Ionian Islands	49	33	17	44	65
British Possessions on the River Gambia	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	-	-	-	-	-
Fernando Po	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Ascension	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-
Aden	—	—	—	—	—
British Territories in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	654	1,269	1,697	2,874	1,382
Singapore	-	-	-	-	12
Ceylon	-	-	25	13	-
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—
British Settlements in Australia:					
West Australia	—	—	—	—	—
South Australia	-	-	-	-	-
New South Wales	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-
British North American Colonies:					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	2	-
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	-	-	-	-	23
British West Indies:					
Antigua	-	-	-	-	-
Barbadoes	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia	—	—	—	—	—
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-
Tobago	-	-	-	-	-
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-
Bermudas	—	—	—	—	—
Demerara	-	-	-	-	-
Berbice	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras (British Settlements)	-	-	-	-	-
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	913	1,338	1,790	2,950	1,537

Kingdom to the British Colonies and Dependencies, in each Year, from 1846 to 1850, inclusive—*continued.*

COCOA.					COFFEE.				
1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	937,102	—
1,740	7,128	15,056	9,957	6,461	156,458	253,979	308,708	140,862	130,837
- -	- -	3,242	16,879	7,419	116,514	60,810	2,307	1,288	6,297
- -	- -	1,317	- -	12,386	98,799	2,887	14,772	6,906	8,836
- -	- -	- -	112	- -	2,847	- -	59,988	45,078	262,719
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,420	- -	538	56	545
485	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,715	3,584	1,308	3,182	1,336
252	166	- -	- -	120	56	- -	267	790	629
- -	- -	- -	- -	1,052	322	- -	- -	- -	315
- -	- -	- -	- -	315	- -	547	- -	- -	12,082
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,535	9253	- -	2,402
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	138,603	38,257	718	130	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	56	112	405	- -	164	418	5	122	430
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	161	178	—	—
212	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	109	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
487	- -	1,458	- -	- -	14,894	17,761	7,402	17,383	37,604
- -	- -	- -	9,902	19,881	19,580	113,978	8,985	12,027	576
- -	- -	- -	- -	4,269	- -	- -	- -	- -	27,999
- -	- -	- -	205	- -	19,050	49,032	33,029	30,884	21,321
- -	- -	112	- -	- -	3,537	3,240	10,471	4,119	3,662
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,603	9,038	35,133	20,902	5,630
1,241	- -	- -	- -	- -	64,844	67,365	61,015	85,864	66,128
181	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,318	41,280	7,144	1,199	269
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	857	- -	440	- -	1,041
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	559	351	106	796	289
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	319	162	128	127
- -	- -	440	- -	- -	102	- -	25,376	6,500	8,326
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,505	9,327	115,793	74,219	99,630
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,071	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	328	358	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,107	- -	544	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,559	1,477	12,687	2,764	4,942
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,827	2,331	2,747	5,814	6,493
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,240	2,815	2,561	566	1,509
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	493	- -	100	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	226	138	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	27,867	5,170	- -	- -	4,053
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	882	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,518	5,003	—
- -	- -	- -	337	- -	- -	- -	56	392	—
4,598	7,350	21,737	37,797	51,903	707,168	689,128	724,449	1,412,256	716,027

4.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported from the United

Colonies and Dependencies to which exported.	Copper, Unwrought.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands					
Gibraltar			500		
Malta and Gozo					
Ionian Islands					
British Possessions on the River Gambia					
Sierra Leone					
British Possessions on the Gold Coast					
Fernando Po					
British Possessions in South Africa					
Ascension					
St. Helena					
Mauritius					
Aden	—	—	—	—	—
British Territories in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	153	2,100	35	263	649
Singapore					
Ceylon					
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—
British Settlements in Australia:					
West Australia					
South Australia					
New South Wales					
Victoria	—	—	—	—	—
Van Diemen's Land					
New Zealand					
British North American Colonies:					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company					
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador					
Canada					
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies:					
Antigua					
Barbadoes					
Dominica					
Grenada					
Jamaica					
Montserrat					
Nevis					
St. Christopher					
St. Lucia					
St. Vincent					
Tobago					
Tortola					
Trinidad					
Bahamas					
Bermudas	—	—	—	—	—
Demerara					
Berbice					
Honduras (British Settlements)					
Falkland Islands					
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	153	2,100	535	263	649

Kingdom to the British Colonies and Dependencies, in each Year, from 1846 to 1850, inclusive—*continued.*

CORN, OATS.					CORN, WHEAT FLOUR.				
1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,197	2,137	25	50	- -	1,889	14,247	243	955	3,096
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	28	75	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	87	21	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21	- -	9	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	90	7	10	35	490
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	44	- -	45	52	7
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,515	713	28	1,187	2,645
5	- -	- -	- -	- -	201	122	197	110	—
25	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,163	2,502	3,130	2,948	2,379
1,396	252	464	- -	581	6,471	10	176	2,188	1,225
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	- -	- -	- -	70	1,316	110	77	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	90	20	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9	44	53	147	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	60	50	- -	1,103	- -	- -	- -	175
- -	- -	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	24	166	105	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	350	- -	- -	350
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	709	588	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,442	377	1,994	3,308	3,595
- -	- -	12	- -	- -	579	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,116	1,199	921	553	281	175	520	—	—	—
4,033	1,085	1,205	1,746	1,479	2,421	- -	350	1,050	1,673
650	488	434	328	180	479	—	—	—	—
373	274	282	76	261	- -	- -	87	- -	175
72	23	- -	3	19	350	- -	- -	- -	1,050
99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
242	10	- -	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,778	1,130	1,507	924	1,119	—	—	—	—	—
79	60	55	26	59	131	- -	297	—	—
1,046	732	786	795	384	- -	- -	- -	- -	387
349	207	143	70	211	2	48	175	21	—
54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,780	271	596	766	898	1,043	- -	445	- -	175
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	210	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
858	497	910	600	444	5,784	525	175	300	—
61	14	71	45	49	172	- -	87	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9	- -	- -	470	963
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17,245	8,379	7,476	6,042	6,035	39,142	20,506	7,780	13,056	18,424

4.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	COTTON PIECE GOODS OF INDIA.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	165	748	1,718	51	
Gibraltar	8,488	5,253	5,183	2,852	3,713
Malta and Gozo					1,300
Ionian Islands					
British Possessions on the River Gambia	19,602	1,440	1,401	5,261	7,117
Sierra Leone	46,478	54,825	29,995	34,736	31,404
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	270	70	415	20	120
Fernando Po	—	—	—	—	—
British Possessions in South Africa	500			200	300
Ascension	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena					
Mauritius			410		
Aden	—	—	—	—	—
British Territories in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)				200	
Singapore					160
Ceylon					
Hong Kong					
British Settlements in Australia :					
West Australia					
South Australia					
New South Wales					
Victoria					
Van Diemen's Land					
New Zealand					
British North American Colonies :					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company					
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador					
Canada					50
New Brunswick					
Prince Edward Island					
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton					
British West Indies :					
Antigua	444	624	140	182	170
Barbadoes	3,359	3,156	226	5,913	10,151
Dominica	1,482	1,525	1,394	1,222	64
Grenada	600	651	280	20	434
Jamaica	5,056	6,140	1,405	1,940	1,703
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—
St. Christopher	580	1,320	100	280	715
St. Lucia	1,417	1,685	656	40	220
St. Vincent	544	909	430	440	1,220
Tobago	428	100	40		36
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	7,159	5,396	2,413	5,608	4,762
Bahamas				740	100
Bermudas				80	
Demerara	5,290	4,085	2,038	3,444	1,502
Berbice	512	270	40		115
Honduras (British Settlements)		248		600	
Falkland Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	102,374	88,445	48,284	63,829	65,356

Kingdom to the British Colonies and Dependencies, in each Year, from 1846 to 1850, inclusive—*continued.*

COTTON MANUFACTURES, ENTERED BY VALUE.					GINGER.				
1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	- -	334	99	20	16	2	11	11	29
477	677	408	118	234	843	114	436	1,345	584
161	4	- -	904	40	3	9	2	9	2
- -	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	9
240	45	- -	273	355	—	—	—	—	—
3,723	520	15	265	1,019	—	—	—	—	—
18	- -	5	11	193	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,691	2,123	1,363	1,210	1,677	5	28	93	3	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	—	—	—
1,068	291	276	369	1,264	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64,211	33,779	56,570	61,807	43,249	27	- -	- -	- -	5
2,835	3,157	7,877	7,414	7,300	—	—	—	—	—
65	- -	- -	11	48	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	40	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	163	- -	- -	- -	- -	19
47	- -	36	408	105	24	14	19	59	59
455	3,941	365	2,263	2,666	205	167	115	209	52
- -	- -	- -	- -	153	- -	- -	- -	- -	28
15	- -	74	- -	233	82	70	32	37	70
1	- -	5	- -	15	8	7	7	8	2
- -	- -	35	11	30	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16	5	1	1	2
438	112	73	982	4,295	166	89	142	43	250
- -	1	- -	- -	- -	6	14	1	2	10
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	5
- -	- -	- -	2,900	5,030	102	104	17	4	31
30	- -	- -	20	319	—	—	—	—	—
1,103	1,607	366	685	812	—	—	—	—	—
45	126	60	60	565	—	—	—	—	—
- -	155	- -	- -	80	—	—	—	—	—
266	1,745	1,415	5,065	4,371	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	22	- -	20	574	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	155	—	—	—	—	—
148	- -	- -	90	632	—	—	—	—	—
- -	208	- -	- -	- -	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
499	257	164	180	397	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	12	225	3	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	166	8	—	—	—	—
170	953	454	220	671	30	4	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,297	950	510	1,551	1,164	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80,083	50,677	70,417	87,161	78,038	1,543	633	876	1,734	1,163

4.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United

Colonies and Dependencies to which exported.	Iron, Unwrought, in Bars.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	-	140	172	194	-
Malta and Gozo	-	102	-	8	-
Ionian Islands	54	33	28	56	157
British Possessions on the River Gambia	1	1	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	25	16	30	77	43
Fernando Po	—	—	—	—	—
British Possessions in South Africa	20	62	56	99	92
Ascension	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	3	—
Aden	—	—	—	—	—
British Territories in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	1,978	1,013	555	2,799	3,865
Singapore	47	-	-	18	-
Ceylon	90	16	24	-	55
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—
British Settlements in Australia:					
West Australia	—	—	—	—	—
South Australia	-	-	-	-	-
New South Wales	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	-	1	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-
British North American Colonies:					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	233	13	18	199	145
New Brunswick	4	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	1	-	-	-	-
British West Indies:					
Antigua	-	-	-	-	-
Barbadoes	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	1	-
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-
Tobago	-	-	-	-	-
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-
Bermudas	-	-	-	-	-
Demerara	-	-	-	-	-
Berbice	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras (British Settlements)	-	-	-	-	-
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	2,453	1,397	883	3,454	4,357

Kingdom to the British Colonies and Dependencies, in each Year, from 1846 to 1850, inclusive—*continued.*

NUTMEGS.					PEPPER.				
1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,850	1,133	1,326	1,588	1,375	19,352	20,429	13,065	11,078	12,962
- -	645	2,006	2,013	989	13,095	4,781	123,888	72,499	63,453
38	165	55	127	237	43,617	8,627	85,240	132,488	100,015
- -	- -	66	864	215	20,839	6,475	62,930	23,441	42,418
- -	- -	- -	- -	14	318	- -	226	116	742
19	28	14	16	9	1,678	864	610	1,191	684
14	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	353	112	- -	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	245	- -	202	207	36	- -	- -	412	163
28	1	50	- -	- -	579	773	539	1,247	230
- -	72	- -	- -	- -	746	3,642	3,245	1,252	36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	255	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	70	98	54	336	- -	- -	621	292
247	440	- -	893	- -	3,719	12,526	80	3,974	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	6	—	—	—	—	—
98	343	166	83	142	7,887	230	- -	1,515	1,216
71	181	24	219	15	- -	588	237	684	—
- -	- -	- -	51	100	635	2,268	1,159	1,520	2,806
56	422	246	162	237	6,898	9,439	2,300	9,544	4,931
1,143	12,150	10,259	5,291	10,141	94,854	82,841	164,992	60,383	94,976
1,224	2,565	235	1,204	637	16,299	17,165	1,161	7,202	12,519
- -	- -	- -	- -	46	1,184	157	266	444	901
1,360	2,826	3,923	618	1,664	23,219	21,937	12,834	5,477	11,915
38	- -	- -	14	45	5,997	5,724	1,702	5,666	5,489
184	340	218	131	124	14,728	11,960	8,463	12,533	6,008
20	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,121	810	- -	1,973	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	855	2,523	2,183	1,910	3,155
1,100	536	496	705	2,066	14,950	23,235	22,480	20,948	32,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	65	- -	- -	- -	- -	867	—	—
- -	- -	- -	14	10	3,205	4,416	3,778	5,604	744
85	14	- -	30	20	672	1,895	505	1,201	1,397
- -	- -	- -	25	- -	2,440	1,843	1,461	3,958	1,613
48	10	- -	- -	37	353	289	- -	- -	584
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
215	164	24	315	43	12,915	10,029	14,003	29,366	6,382
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,416	- -	1,325	- -	1,542
50	102	14	14	- -	442	443	417	1,501	1,335
351	238	433	528	325	7,749	23,634	17,688	12,057	1,978
6	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,671	2,155	1,644	- -	260
- -	- -	- -	- -	126	3,743	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	50	- -	56	93	- -	550	—
8,259	22,620	19,690	15,255	18,885	330,604	282,144	549,402	432,610	412,747

4.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United

Colonies and Dependencies to which exported.	Rice.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Heligoland	—	—	—	3,065	—
Channel Islands	1,364	1,712	1,697	1,959	1,352
Gibraltar	—	—	416	—	21
Malta and Gozo	46	12	647	2,774	30
Ionian Islands	3	—	262	262	561
British Possessions on the River Gambia	111	—	—	10	827
Sierra Leone	803	364	1,016	460	183
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	108	4	20	1	89
Fernando Po	252	96	—	135	—
British Possessions in South Africa	—	—	12	26	7
Ascension	36	20	26	6	—
St. Helena	114	—	67	590	21
Mauritius	—	—	4,117	—	—
Aden	—	—	—	—	—
British Territories in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	—	—	—	139	21
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—
British Settlements in Australia:					
West Australia	—	—	—	—	—
South Australia	17	—	81	204	605
New South Wales	—	25	69	979	—
Victoria	—	—	—	—	830
Van Diemen's Land	64	10	115	393	262
New Zealand	3	21	5	40	30
British North American Colonies:					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	27	48	26	426	103
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	165	724	762	641	577
Canada	497	250	1,058	1,847	1,957
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	4
Prince Edward Island	—	—	6	—	—
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	—	296	988	596	73
British West Indies:					
Antigua	2,805	1,108	2,249	3,324	2,987
Barbadoes	19,095	2,028	13,856	12,504	15,242
Dominica	147	142	482	262	87
Grenada	194	64	64	77	344
Jamaica	19,621	5,799	16,505	16,378	16,923
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	86	—	—	—	—
St. Christopher	818	429	554	840	1,061
St. Lucia	77	250	90	56	271
St. Vincent	672	261	1,409	772	1,934
Tobago	298	238	152	61	85
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	6,807	2,770	14,397	10,698	20,997
Bahamas	752	—	631	2,700	2,565
Bermudas	—	—	115	—	—
Demerara	8,299	3,516	18,851	7,483	23,289
Berbice	1,696	4	1,228	546	292
Honduras (British Settlements)	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Islands	10	10	—	16	—
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	64,987	20,201	81,973	70,270	93,630

Kingdom to the British Colonies and Dependencies, in each Year, from 1846 to 1850, inclusive—*continued*.

SALTPETRE, UNREFINED, AND CUBIC NITRE.					SILK MANUFACTURES OF EUROPE, VIZ., STUFFS AND RIBBONS.				
1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9	170	- -	9
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	46	306	59	275
- -	4	120	- -	- -	25	24	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	720	- -	10	1,376	1,694	329	299	497
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	77	17	- -	66	519
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	280	- -	273	9,610	8,181	4,633	6,996	4,972
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	60	160	55	349
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	38	15	- -	- -	4
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	635
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	59	- -	456	239
10	- -	- -	18	20	967	1,852	805	1,251	1,014
- -	- -	- -	- -	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	12
18	10	- -	13	- -	10	73	2	- -	65
- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	54	2	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—
43	4	2	- -	- -	64	3	—	—	—
80	- -	69	- -	- -	557	453	555	869	517
2	- -	- -	- -	- -	25	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—	—	—
7	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	5	- -	21	1
- -	275	3	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,059	2,359	1,765	5,344	8,733	25	55	20	2	23
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,480	122	121	270	216
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19	2	- -	144	87
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	29	18	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	12	2	52	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	106	764	89	799	227
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,224	2,654	2,959	5,435	9,047	16,391	13,466	7,284	11,359	9,686

4.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	SILK MANUFACTURES OF INDIA, VIZ., BANDANNOES AND OTHER HANDKERCHIEFS, NOT CRAPE.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	718	401	396	1,201	143
Gibraltar	17,814	8,828	15,055	8,260	8,218
Malta and Gozo	1,867	2,520	2,098	4,959	1,640
Ionian Islands	-	104	10	872	188
British Possessions on the River Gambia	150	35	50	53	174
Sierra Leone	1,104	779	328	113	321
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	1,341	1,367	1,946	2,935	1,951
Fernando Po	31	25	30	40	—
British Possessions in South Africa	334	610	226	45	244
Ascension	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—
British Territories in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	72	-	-	40	104
Singapore	-	-	-	-	100
Ceylon	-	-	33	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	700
British Settlements in Australia:					
West Australia	—	—	—	—	—
South Australia	-	-	-	-	38
New South Wales	218	478	70	230	125
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	177	70	53	—	—
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-
British North American Colonies:					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	300	541	417	686	457
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	121	127	57	-	-
Canada	4,025	2,989	502	477	116
New Brunswick	434	254	102	74	-
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	35	—	—	—	—
British West Indies:					
Antigua	-	100	24	62	14
Barbadoes	178	76	55	178	321
Dominica	90	134	234	154	169
Grenada	105	25	-	-	46
Jamaica	1,229	706	1,430	2,433	1,772
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—
St. Christopher	15	74	-	32	26
St. Lucia	638	415	160	364	65
St. Vincent	15	120	52	16	19
Tobago	-	-	-	16	-
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	843	836	319	1,436	1,045
Bahamas	19	—	—	—	—
Bermudas	—	—	—	—	—
Demerara	714	428	366	369	369
Berbice	89	30	—	—	—
Honduras (British Settlements)	2,472	1,428	1,005	3,739	1,008
Falkland Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	35,148	23,500	25,018	28,784	19,373

Kingdom to the British Colonies and Dependencies, in each Year, from 1846 to 1850, inclusive—*continued.*

SILK MANUFACTURES OF INDIA, VIZ., CRAPE SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.					SPELTER.				
1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	7	61	12	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	4
680	455	112	99	80	- -	6	10	- -	1
10	298	5	158	674	—	—	—	—	—
- -	520	50	954	536	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
146	31	15	33	81	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	1	4	11	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	- -	117	76	96	108	1	- -	100	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,279	2,995	3,125	3,878	2,985
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	10	35	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19	31	19	20	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	7	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	5	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
133	295	57	145	17	8	- -	- -	26	18
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1		30	14	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93	60	14	- -	228	- -	- -	-	5	—
58	65	21	44	17	—	—	—	—	—
16	19	24	21	83	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	75	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109	208	60	149	5	—	—	—	—	—
37	96	70	24	75	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
568	745	177	229	387	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	92	- -	22	64	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
976	700	533	2,517	578	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,917	3,645	1,324	4,502	3,009	4,416	3,035	3,196	4,083	3,041

4.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United

Colonies and Dependencies to which exported.	Spirits, Rum.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Proof Gals.	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	2,975	7,579	9,797	3,553	4,795
Gibraltar	8,268	6,923	12,831	9,656	8,124
Malta and Gozo	1,629	1,523	2,713	7,680	5,582
Ionian Islands	3,607	5,860	14,874	17,827	9,194
British Possessions on the River Gambia	1,193	980	1,350	8,954	1,687
Sierra Leone	22,243	42,520	79,447	58,476	44,016
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	-	2,425	9,100	46,997	2,730
Fernando Po	-	3,064	2,050	4,325	-
British Possessions in South Africa	5,058	1,480	1,924	3,793	2,151
Ascension	-	-	113	69	98
St. Helena	54	734	445	448	405
Mauritius	110	-	-	249	722
Aden	117	157	-	-	-
British Territories in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	6,550	865	3,350	1,727	1,027
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon	91	-	-	142	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-
British Settlements in Australia:					
West Australia	2,883	3,026	2,232	889	6,858
South Australia	12,999	17,498	27,653	21,762	6,651
New South Wales	273,246	255,940	241,008	268,725	187,454
Victoria	-	-	-	-	92,639
Van Diemen's Land	61,018	105,977	64,585	65,058	31,487
New Zealand	9,551	15,473	24,467	14,091	8,168
British North American Colonies:					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	1,228	7,934	12,476	9,170	9,391
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	14,099	4,728	18,691	13,540	16,488
Canada	17,040	14,440	11,304	8,421	24,519
New Brunswick	3,123	627	1,559	2,013	1,062
Prince Edward Island	40	-	-	-	95
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	234	213	277	521	414
British West Indies:					
Antigua	-	-	-	-	570
Barbadoes	77	73	-	116	73
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	4,954
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-
Nevis	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	55
Tobago	-	-	-	-	-
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	-	70	-	98	72
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-
Bermudas	249	-	246	-	-
Demerara	338	852	241	123	378
Berbice	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras (British Settlements)	229	558	462	2,239	259
Falkland Islands	107	590	94	769	185
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	448,356	502,129	543,289	571,431	472,303

Kingdom to the British Colonies and Dependencies, in each Year, from 1846 to 1850, inclusive—*continued.*

SPIRITS, BRANDY.					SPIRITS, GENEVA.				
1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Proof Gals.	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13,360	16,227	8,849	3,000	8,004	1,558	1,248	2,384	938	1,255
4,715	5,011	6,006	2,566	3,478	1,172	72	2,052	2,665	3,840
4,095	4,472	3,573	9,592	5,736	222	64	17	430	77
2,948	2,093	5,746	4,684	2,928	1,034	436	2,396	2,595	1,667
1,472	1,140	741	3,270	2,900	228	125	231	1,007	789
2,732	3,739	4,365	3,675	3,833	4,305	6,422	6,177	4,835	1,792
458	137	168	495	494	1,955	4,317	1,021	6,178	1,093
58	288	116	233	58	180	41	186	204	—
92,620	79,687	101,068	62,379	31,213	11,591	19,898	14,184	15,940	9,787
821	896	261	345	627	333	110	438	105	92
2,457	3,173	3,956	2,300	4,070	325	1,022	246	1,026	514
6,236	6,912	2,930	703	86	7,788	19,365	2,514	7,153	4,790
104	396	345	342	143	76	143	- -	49	—
31,311	66,759	76,446	112,975	52,017	7,700	8,989	10,493	21,633	11,934
3,931	1,833	5,730	8,029	6,708	102	4	1,734	1,075	344
6,062	20,167	15,733	16 724	8,548	2,618	2,537	3,162	2,080	3,079
- -	- -	- -	- -	4,668	- -	- -	- -	- -	467
4,258	4,176	5,795	3,157	5,135	3,777	785	2,325	1,088	1,789
8,164	31,567	30,742	37,070	40,555	2,040	5,412	2,505	7,277	2,794
75,637	171,951	112,156	224,350	124,893	58,300	49,330	46,674	88,908	34,235
- -	- -	- -	- -	63,260	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,028
17,982	68,616	29,781	38,474	27,003	15,650	17,638	10,807	17,371	8,058
3,981	15,566	17,389	15,935	14,363	2,845	5,725	5,455	8,245	1,821
431	520	1,652	2,130	1,084	- -	- -	- -	281	—
14,201	11,265	15,942	9,833	14,911	11,265	7,472	9,325	6,268	9,198
72,927	78,123	83,418	76,243	45,249	74,339	76,948	84,974	61,638	59,063
36,957	54,367	26,973	44,801	35,196	29,581	29,809	27,140	23,677	30,440
174	1,205	778	342	1,521	65	5,184	134	204	1,411
20,679	42,214	15,828	22,920	24,690	13,549	23,139	18,974	11,532	18,726
11,564	11,919	7,172	10,398	9,379	5,394	3,400	2,353	2,650	3,467
21,775	32,675	15,529	40,064	13,279	1,039	1,703	1,685	4,822	1,151
353	1,236	407	1,090	399	- -	- -	61	81	—
601	1,098	647	607	983	267	8	59	68	61
9,610	37,855	11,561	36,714	35,877	2,027	2,769	3,771	5,075	2,681
- -	59	- -	58	- -	- -	- -	- -	70	—
1,833	- -	404	- -	112	206	- -	- -	- -	62
4,260	5,172	3,176	2,400	3,517	1,471	889	1,211	487	863
457	834	78	287	663	60	292	10	124	18
3,097	4,870	2,795	3,634	2,311	375	1,698	447	1,680	747
1,881	1,317	706	2,028	752	1,333	1,063	529	662	129
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,934	18,558	6,264	10,141	9,347	499	2,565	1,486	1,942	1,595
3,363	4,028	2,647	4,491	4,141	3,033	2,305	2,274	3,011	2,639
8,824	7,843	10,758	7,890	10,489	1,163	1,332	2,207	1,766	2,054
39,050	38,955	37,381	32,368	28,999	10,437	16,282	14,870	8,423	2,279
2,321	4,468	3,427	1,489	3,597	1,016	384	1,725	1,165	851
6,271	4,848	5,426	7,513	3,877	12,955	5,501	10,411	13,781	6,895
91	52	7	25	55	55	- -	2	310	63
557,056	868,287	684,872	867,996	661,148	293,928	326,426	298,649	340,519	246,638

4.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United

Colonies and Dependencies to which exported.	Sugar, Foreign Refined, and Sugar Candy.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Heligoland	-	-	-	-	-
Channel Islands	427	104	397	797	772
Gibraltar	-	-	-	36	173
Malta and Gozo	5,616	108	1,412	4,411	1,824
Ionian Islands	4,943	8,122	9,310	19,149	2,502
British Possessions on the River Gambia	-	2	49	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	1
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	-	7	-	-	-
Fernando Po	-	-	-	-	-
British Possessions in South Africa	386	988	866	342	411
Ascension	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-
Aden	—	—	—	—	—
British Territories in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	-	-	-	239	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon	-	-	-	11	-
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—
British Settlements in Australia:					
West Australia	-	-	-	-	-
South Australia	-	2	-	155	42
New South Wales	2	-	-	16	-
Victoria	-	-	-	-	14
Van Diemen's Land	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	78	4	1
British North American Colonies:					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	-	-	-	-	23
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	-	-	1	5	42
Canada	46	48	85	25	382
New Brunswick	-	1	-	-	3
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	2	5	10	36	36
British West Indies:					
Antigua	-	-	-	1	-
Barbadoes	-	-	-	-	122
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	2	8
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-
Nevis	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-
Tobago	-	-	-	-	-
Tortola	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	-	-	-	10	139
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-
Bermudas	-	-	-	-	-
Demerara	-	-	-	16	4
Berbice	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras (British Settlements)	-	-	-	-	-
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	11,422	9,387	12,208	25,255	6,499

Kingdom to the British Colonies and Dependencies, in each Year, from 1846 to 1850, inclusive—*continued.*

TEA.					TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED.				
1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,547	—
266,239	313,031	284,918	266,240	363,963	212,998	288,394	124,009	248,167	305,833
70,999	89,628	93,018	139,356	81,487	475	261,181	186,811	181,122	44,963
16,606	18,154	21,009	36,551	19,297	289,111	505,850	503,182	1,998,891	335,376
6,685	11,020	23,931	15,933	9,286	- -	56,431	107,195	274,983	38,825
620	518	864	544	909	168,020	157,907	25,605	51,256	32,864
4,272	2,811	2,097	3,766	2,957	290,479	170,057	17,622	29,081	12,650
827	1,041	857	781	1,122	25,689	85,436	55,945	124,737	62,271
147	- -	110	- -	231	14,072	29,014	21,767	34,414	8,275
39,049	1,404	34,018	38,456	7,593	1,742	54,409	17,252	23,787	5,220
107	110	275	195	1,025	—	—	—	—	—
3,203	10,312	5,909	3,514	2,802	—	—	—	—	—
2,211	92	90	88	2,246	237,384	160,972	194,473	192,686	108,570
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
379	381	1,756	1,587	926	4,585	- -	12,823	—	—
- -	53	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
725	1,444	658	4,024	3,193	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,362	2,028	926	804	160	1,531	- -	2,471	- -	14,849
58,123	52,827	40,029	9,081	10,139	—	—	—	—	—
92,106	161,434	20,087	39,765	5	- -	5,798	- -	8,603	6,773
- -	- -	- -	- -	12,696	—	—	—	—	—
58,393	4,828	9,996	12,476	1,900	- -	2,686	—	—	—
7,618	915	2,376	4,826	7,681	—	—	—	—	—
32,829	45,316	46,085	31,019	56,805	20,458	17,880	- -	7,419	11,224
223,737	292,793	233,294	261,745	291,098	2,607	1,470	1,644	1,692	1,888
448,079	767,246	368,159	836,664	902,047	3	- -	- -	159	15,700
235,445	347,875	190,756	309,978	361,017	—	—	—	—	—
37,293	58,732	36,348	56,089	88,534	—	—	—	—	—
433,940	667,120	418,712	293,743	544,808	—	—	—	—	—
5,962	5,333	4,946	9,031	5,515	- -	- -	- -	2,797	2,351
18,206	15,482	29,711	27,748	14,316	—	—	—	—	—
919	627	1,028	1,064	477	—	—	—	—	—
2,328	2,517	1,377	2,347	1,684	- -	4,274	—	—	—
12,937	9,985	12,772	14,206	18,561	—	—	—	—	—
- -	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
226	66	206	134	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,880	4,460	1,779	3,220	1,196	—	—	—	—	—
893	1,359	1,181	351	253	3,008	11,565	1,307	—	—
2,790	3,089	2,797	3,158	2,692	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,659
2,041	1,164	943	1,257	1,057	3,112	10,787	12,685	10,785	4,484
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,846	2,733	4,194	3,804	6,320	- -	- -	2,672	2,710	—
1,140	1,161	990	1,425	2,931	—	—	—	—	—
3,416	5,590	5,482	8,773	5,853	—	—	—	—	—
7,112	10,024	9,357	11,387	12,069	4,191	7,449	5,399	—	—
1,745	1,579	529	600	598	—	—	—	—	—
1,749	497	613	138	659	—	—	—	—	—
137	192	138	328	326	—	—	—	—	—
2,115,321	2,917,033	1,914,346	2,456,196	2,848,434	1,279,465	1,831,560	1,202,862	3,203,836	1,013,773

4.—Quantities of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	TOBACCO, FOREIGN MANUFACTURED, AND SNUFF.				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands	101,758	95,547	119,743	108,598	46,149
Gibraltar	1,973	25,446	3,611	867	1,704
Malta and Gozo	6,185	9,118	7,458	7,158	2,102
Ionian Islands	460	14,705	4,335	4,662	286
British Possessions on the River Gambia	285	- - -	172	- - -	- - -
Sierra Leone	1,825	780	1,900	1,771	971
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	138	100	509	1,101	293
Fernando Po	134	162	- - -	110	491
British Possessions in South Africa	23,597	73,534	77,685	3,628	11,001
Ascension	2,540	3,184	2,291	3,428	1,914
St. Helena	2,618	7,707	6,474	6,231	5,074
Mauritius	3,473	21,550	51,340	15,883	20,650
Aden	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
British Territories in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	22,482	1,257	5,824	6,892	6,991
Singapore	802	- - -	24	- - -	- - -
Ceylon	3,857	744	5,185	13,718	8,570
Hong Kong	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	159
British Settlements in Australia:					
West Australia	10,304	9,782	8,672	4,451	13,537
South Australia	38,190	30,462	14,190	76,528	77,264
New South Wales	459,185	399,673	327,231	571,558	268,747
Victoria	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	202,589
Van Diemen's Land	197,390	136,333	96,142	180,735	153,869
New Zealand	12,185	3,019	5,845	16,460	23,240
British North American Colonies:					
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	47,794	54,278	57,415	36,316	39,985
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	1,477	2,053	175	3,421	2,723
Canada	2,003	12,026	- - -	- - -	3,743
New Brunswick	499	794	- - -	- - -	- - -
Prince Edward Island	34	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	- - -	- - -	362	9	213
British West Indies:					
Antigua	448	152	153	212	623
Barbadoes	2,156	1,996	755	959	633
Dominica	252	- - -	170	- - -	335
Grenada	- - -	- - -	274	- - -	- - -
Jamaica	695	1,424	762	- - -	115
Montserrat	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nevis	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Christopher	417	403	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Lucia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Vincent	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	175
Tobago	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tortola	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Trinidad	318	565	644	122	- - -
Bahamas	- - -	- - -	- - -	243	- - -
Bermudas	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Demerara	2,530	2,124	1,561	764	1,000
Berbice	115	213	114	- - -	120
Honduras (British Settlements)	350	- - -	- - -	183	- - -
Falkland Islands	- - -	757	- - -	2,923	- - -
Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies	948,469	909,888	801,016	1,068,931	895,266

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom-House, London, 6 March 1852.

Kingdom to the British Colonies and Dependencies, in each Year, from 1846 to 1850, inclusive—*continued*.

WINES.					COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.
1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	
Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	
—	—	—	—	—	Heligoland.
51,160	73,534	60,633	103,147	155,458	Channel Islands.
7,105	4,984	4,340	3,206	1,703	Gibraltar.
4,772	3,139	6,096	3,980	4,712	Malta and Gozo.
2,615	2,073	2,703	3,326	1,096	Ionian Islands.
1,511	938	2,039	1,975	2,140	British Possessions on the River Gambia.
6,718	13,642	14,901	13,015	8,770	Sierra Leone.
1,285	2,015	1,292	2,896	1,489	British Possessions on the Gold Coast.
100	108	126	192	- -	Fernando Po.
18,108	29,351	33,068	33,710	31,150	British Possessions in South Africa.
2,034	2,857	2,118	415	1,092	Ascension.
6,505	2,991	4,911	4,953	4,380	St. Helena.
19,727	12,155	6,050	12,923	18,664	Mauritius.
796	368	330	482	693	Aden.
165,385	224,836	191,340	311,581	338,959	British Territories in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon).
9,294	8,811	11,199	10,436	14,261	Singapore.
54,491	42,989	23,477	34,147	45,396	Ceylon.
- -	- -	- -	- -	21,809	Hong Kong.
					British Settlements in Australia:
4,690	2,247	2,923	1,835	7,835	West Australia.
27,766	33,508	49,410	50,391	33,395	South Australia.
207,412	221,584	183,878	119,622	104,297	New South Wales.
- -	- -	- -	- -	61,746	Victoria.
75,600	101,214	74,204	42,517	29,913	Van Diemen's Land.
7,756	15,229	17,771	11,265	17,861	New Zealand.
					British North American Colonies:
1,795	3,404	3,431	6,439	3,486	Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company.
5,244	7,048	3,648	2,313	6,046	Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador.
95,986	85,972	91,690	40,720	47,284	Canada.
15,648	15,717	8,835	11,220	5,159	New Brunswick.
455	345	240	266	214	Prince Edward Island.
10,445	12,874	7,686	7,500	8,985	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.
					British West Indies:
13,208	7,734	5,079	9,807	9,846	Antigua.
52,538	22,845	12,980	25,542	25,270	Barbadoes.
2,280	2,800	1,732	2,552	2,754	Dominica.
3,987	5,836	3,532	8,137	9,161	Grenada.
86,733	36,441	39,530	48,369	62,613	Jamaica.
78	143	- -	123	- -	Montserrat.
603	76	- -	96	44	Nevis.
9,281	6,298	4,807	4,094	3,492	St. Christopher.
998	2,485	173	2,125	778	St. Lucia.
6,995	6,991	3,814	7,918	8,236	St. Vincent.
3,708	2,058	746	1,645	2,207	Tobago.
- -	46	- -	- -	- -	Tortola.
37,064	29,812	34,242	40,919	25,906	Trinidad.
3,897	3,350	2,587	830	3,822	Bahamas.
4,245	4,977	4,543	5,399	4,493	Bermudas.
47,915	37,225	18,968	29,422	16,352	Demerara.
2,481	4,884	10,961	1,245	713	Berbice.
2,713	1,548	1,077	1,940	3,381	Honduras (British Settlements).
517	83	350	325	201	Falkland Islands.
1,083,630	1,099,579	953,460	1,024,960	1,157,262	Aggregate Export to the British Colonies and Dependencies.

(signed) *R. D. Woodifield*,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

ACCOUNT of the Value of the Exports and Imports from and to each Colony of Great Britain, in each of the Five latest Years for which the same can be made up; and Quantities and Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, and Quantities of Foreign and Colonial Produce, Exported from the United Kingdom to each Colony, from 1846 to 1850.

(Sir William Molesworth.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *March* 1852.

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COLONIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 June 1851;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS who have been employed in the COLONIES of *Great Britain* in each of the Years 1848, 1849, and 1850, and at what Cost for Pay, as well as Commissariat Expenses to *Great Britain*.—(In continuation of part of Parliamentary Paper No. 239, of Session 1849.)"

(*Sir William Molesworth.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *July* 1852.

31 g 347

SCHEDULE.

NO.	FROM	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
		1851:		
1	H. Merivale, Esq. to L. Sulivan, Esq.*	4 July -	Requesting to be furnished with the information necessary for a Return to the Address of House of Commons of 23 June 1851.	3
		1852:		
2	B. Hawes, Esq. to H. Merivale, Esq.	10 May -	Enclosing a Statement of Cost for Pay of Her Majesty's Troops in the Colonies for the Three Years ended 31 March 1850.	3
		1851:		
3	G. Butler, Esq. to H. Merivale, Esq.	29 July -	Forwarding similar Statements for the Royal Artillery, Sappers and Miners, Royal Engineers, &c.	5
4	Sir C. E. Trevelyan to H. Merivale, Esq.	11 Nov. -	Similar Statement with regard to the Commissariat.	7

* Similar Letters to Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., and G. Butler, Esq.

A RETURN of the Number of HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS who have been employed in the COLONIES of *Great Britain* in each of the Years 1848, 1849, and 1850, and at what Cost for Pay, as well as Commissariat Expenses to *Great Britain*.—(In continuation of part of Parliamentary Paper No. 239, of Session 1849.)

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
H. Merivale, Esq. to L. Sulivan, Esq.
4 July 1851.

COPY of a LETTER from *H. Merivale*, Esq., to *L. Sulivan*, Esq.*

Sir, Downing-street, 4 July 1851.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to request that you will lay before the Commander-in-Chief the accompanying copy of an Address of the House of Commons, dated the 23d ultimo, for a Return of the number of troops who have been employed in the British colonies in each of the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, and at what cost for Pay as well as Commissariat expenses to Great Britain, and that you will move the Secretary-at-War to furnish the particulars of information required by that order, so far as he may be enabled to do so, in order that it may be laid before the House of Commons.

23 June 1851.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale.*

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. to H. Merivale, Esq.
19 May 1852.

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M. P. to *H. Merivale*, Esq.

Sir, War Office, 19 May 1852.

WITH reference to your letters of the 4th July 1851 and 10th February last, I am directed by the Secretary-at-War to transmit to you a statement showing the cost for pay, &c. of Her Majesty's troops employed in the several colonies during the three years ended the 31st March 1850, in continuation of part of Parliamentary Paper, No. 239, of Session 1849, prepared in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23d June 1851.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

* Similar Letters to Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., and G. Butler, Esq.

Enclosure in No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the Cost for Pay, &c., of Her Majesty's Troops employed in the several Colonies, durin the Three Years ended the 31st March 1850.—In continuation of part of Parliamentary Paper, No 239, of Session 184

STATION.	1847–8.			1848–9.			1849–50.		
	Amount of Her Majesty's regular Troops Employed.		Cost for Pay.	Amount of Her Majesty's regular Troops employed.		Cost for Pay.	Amount of Her Majesty's regular Troops Employed.		Cost for
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.		Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.		Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	
North American Possessions:			£.			£.			£.
Canada	213	5,853	228,449	237	5,529	209,524	233	5,209	194,52
Nova Scotia	75	1,647	98,055	75	1,548	84,740	76	1,565	77,18
New Brunswick	25	491	- included in charge for Nova Scotia	26	632	- included in charge for Nova Scotia.	26	528	- includ in cha for N Scotia.
Prince Edward Island	3	73	- -	3	101	- -	2	82	—
Newfoundland	16	324	9,902	16	321	10,132	16	326	10,26
Bermuda	43	1,169	31,961	47	1,198	38,351	45	1,124	37,82
West India Possessions:									
Jamaica	70	1,506	57,695	80	1,767	60,634	76	1,673	63,83
Honduras	8	141	5,473	12	314	10,485	10	210	8,25
Bahamas	44	501	17,484	8	193	9,574	15	277	10,17
Barbardos	51	1,180	136,186	53	1,106	132,228	49	1,216	132,33
St. Vincent	8	207	- included in charge for Barbados.	8	195	- included in charge for Barbados.	7	147	- includ in char for Barb does.
Granada	11	240	„	11	217	„	8	171	„
Tobago	7	121	„	6	117	„	5	86	„
St. Lucia	9	217	„	9	206	„	12	262	„
Antigua	18	347	„	17	346	„	18	328	„
Montserrat	—	—	„	—	—	„	—	—	„
St. Christopher's	8	202	„	8	207	„	8	186	„
Nevis	—	—	„	—	—	„	—	—	„
Virgin Islands	—	—	„	—	—	„	—	—	„
Dominica	7	212	„	7	198	„	8	183	„
British Guiana	24	514	„	18	519	„	19	460	„
Trinidad	14	257	„	16	274	„	19	423	„
Mediterranean and African Possessions:									
Gibraltar	112	3,028	63,761	120	3,021	101,185	120	2,983	100,268
Malta	95	2,423	71,653	120	2,951	86,412	120	2,967	84,923
Ionian Islands	86	2,409	80,324	120	3,079	101,474	120	3,057	95,976
Cape of Good Hope	213	4,591	213,432	193	4,351	163,852	191	4,384	150,855
Sierra Leone	12	287	13,410	12	236	13,131	12	214	9,104
Gambia	12	249	8,833	12	240	9,620	12	260	11,207
Forts and Settlements on Gold Coast	4	101	4,033	4	98	5,078	4	98	3,966
St. Helena	21	462	14,142	21	404	15,241	21	396	14,838
Australian Possessions:									
New South Wales	34	977	44,412	34	934	33,176	34	921	31,534
North Australia	- -	- -	146	—	—	—	—	—	—
Van Diemen's Land	71	1,812	45,312	37	1,000	47,991	34	925	32,597
South Australia	3	79	2,649	3	79	3,248	3	61	2,349
Western Australia	3	111	3,306	3	106	4,024	3	102	4,212
New Zealand	74	2,003	63,438	74	1,975	66,543	74	1,976	66,270
Miscellaneous Possessions:									
Mauritus	68	1,696	63,168	68	1,748	59,689	66	1,737	60,230
Ceylon	123	2,845	63,506	166	2,986	66,797	155	3,268	70,779
Hong Kong	70	1,316	64,124	68	1,150	57,640	54	947	56,155
Total	1,655	39,591	1,404,854	1,712	39,400	1,390,769	1,675	38,752	1,329,656

— No. 3. —

No. 3.

G. Butler, Esq. to H. Merivale, Esq. 29 July 1851.

COPY of LETTER from *G. Butler*, Esq. to *H. Merivale*, Esq.

Sir, Office of Ordnance, 29 July 1851.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th instant, transmitting by direction of Earl Grey, a copy of an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23d ultmo, for a Return of the number of troops who have been employed in the colonies of Great Britain in each of the years 1848, 1849 and 1850, &c. (in continuation of part of Parliamentary Paper No. 239, of Session 1849.)

I am directed by the Master-general and Board to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Grey, and in order that the same may be laid before the House of Commons, the accompanying Returns of the number of officers and men of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, the Corps of Royal Engineers, &c. with the cost for pay to Great Britain, as requested.

3.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Butler.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

RETURN showing the Number of OFFICERS and MEN of the Royal Regiment of ARTILLERY, employed in the Colonies, during the Years 1847–48, 1848–49, and 1849–50, and at what Cost for Pay to *Great Britain*.

STATIONS.	1847–48. 1 April 1847 to 31 March 1848.			1848–49. 1 April 1848 to 31 March 1849.			1849–50. 1 April 1849 to 31 March 1850.		
	Strength.		Cost for Pay.	Strength.		Cost of Pay.	Strength.		Cost for Pay.
	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	
			£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Gibraltar	23	397	15,142 2 1½	22	444	16,163 8 4	24	480	17,179 6 8
Malta	10	174	6,571 19 9	12	239	8,576 14 9½	13	262	9,340 11 6¾
Ionian Islands	12	218	8,158 15 –	13	264	9,302 3 6½	14	283	9,893 8 –¼
St. Helena	4	84	3,138 1 4½	4	81	3,034 8 10¼	5	84	3,351 10 8¾
Cape of Good Hope	9	193	6,912 16 6	9	185	6,691 13 4	10	205	7,346 15 3¾
Mauritius	5	76	3,043 10 4½	5	88	3,548 17 3½	7	169	5,681 16 8
Ceylon	9	121	5,331 8 –	9	112	5,064 15 1¼	10	103	5,081 9 8¼
China	6	63	3,179 12 6	6	56	2,996 – 10	6	53	2,829 10 1¼
West Indies	13	273	9,993 14 1½	16	297	10,986 17 7¼	15	313	11,250 7 3½
Jamaica	12	168	6,708 9 6	10	184	6,859 14 4½	11	223	7,841 – 8¾
Canada	33	568	22,299 – 10½	33	601	23,154 6 1¾	35	635	24,266 – 8¾
Nova Scotia	9	142	5,811 7 10½	9	148	6,108 – 11¼	10	188	7,061 4 7
New Brunswick	3	68	2,173 17 9	3	71	2,250 16 8	3	83	2,534 16 11¾
Bermuda	5	81	3,319 18 6	5	96	3,638 19 5¾	7	152	5,499 6 9¼
Newfoundland	3	71	2,390 8 9	3	71	2,383 18 1½	3	71	2,383 18 1½
New Zealand	2	25	1,113 5 –	2	25	1,113 5 –	2	26	1,136 8 10¼
Fort Garry	2	26	1,248 19 6	1	25	544 4 8¼	Withdrawn in October 1848.		

By Order of the Master-General and Board.

Office of Ordnance, 29 July 1851.

G. Butler, Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

RETURN specifying the Number of MEN of the Corps of ROYAL SAPPERS and MINERS, who have been employed in t Colonies in each of the Years 1848, 1849, and 1850, and at what Cost for Pay, &c., to *Great Britain*.

STATIONS.	1847–48.		1848–49.		1849–50.		REMARKS.
	Average Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	PAY.	Average Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	PAY.	Average Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	PAY.	
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Gibraltar - - -	161	4,194 4 –¼	197	4,968 13 10¾	189	4,787 19 10¾	The amount here given, sho the actual sums expended at ea station, on account of the me including their rations.
Bermuda - - -	96	2,365 13 9	92	2,286 14 3¼	85	2,108 14 –¼	
Nova Scotia - -	63	1,712 3 6	82	2,094 6 2¼	88	2,240 8 8¾	
Corfu - - -	45	1,232 13 8¼	61	1,517 7 11¾	57	1,464 – 6¼	
Cape of Good Hope -	192	5,026 15 10	179	4,628 14 2¼	190	4,966 10 10	
South Australia -	15	409 15 3½	15	423 7 9	14	399 18 10½	
Falkland Islands -	8	267 5 2½	8	63 – 9¾	- -	- - -	This detachment was station in the Falkland Islands for thr months only in the year 1848–4 and the amount shown is ther fore for that period.
Exploration Survey for a Railway, North America.	11	351 5 1½	11	155 18 3½	- -	- - -	This detachment was employ on the exploration survey for s months only in the year 1848–4 and the amount shown is ther fore for that period.
China - - -	42	1,004 12 11¼	35	808 12 8¾	39	937 1 6	
Hudson's Bay - -	12	374 16 –½	12	152 2 11	- -	- - -	This detachment was station at Hudson's Bay for five Mont only in the year 1848–49, and t amount shown is therefore for th period.
New Zealand - -	13	226 4 3¼	13	344 7 8¼	13	341 17 –¾	This detachment was station in New Zealand for eight mont only in the year 1847–48, and t amount shown is therefore for th period.
Mauritius - - -	- -	- - -	98	1,649 9 8¾	93	2,355 13 3¾	This company was stationed Mauritius for nine months on in 1848–49, and the amount show is therefore for that period.
TOTAL - -	658	17,165 9 8	803	19,092 16 5¼	768	19,602 4 9	

By Order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance.

Office of Ordnance, 29 July 1851.

G. Butler, Secretary.

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

RETURN specifying the Number of Officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, who have been employed in the Colonies, in each of the Years 1848, 1849, and 1850; and at what Cost for Pay, &c., to *Great Britain*.

STATIONS.	1847-8.		1848-49.		1849-50.	
	Average Number of Officers.	PAY.	Average Number of Officer.	PAY.	Average Number of Officers.	PAY.
		£.		£.		£.
Canada - - -	30	12,707	30	12,298	30	11,875
Nova Scotia - - -	8	3,307	8	3,189	8	3,189
Newfoundland - -	3	1,382	2	1,101	2	992
Bermuda - - - -	6	2,295	6	2,380	7	2,657
Jamaica - - -	4	1,705	4	1,810	5	2,160
Bahamas - - -	1	534	1	532	1	532
Barbados - - -	3	1,737	3	1,732	3	1,732
St. Vincent - - -	1	278	1	277	1	277
Grenada - - -	1	433	1	376	1	277
Tobago - - -	1	278	1	277	1	277
St. Lucia - - -	1	377	1	277	1	277
Antigua - - -	1	433	1	432	1	432
St. Christopher's - -	1	377	1	277	1	376
Dominica - - -	1	278	1	277	1	277
Berbice - - -	1	278	1	277	1	277
Demerara - - -	1	278	1	277	1	376
Trinidad - - -	1	433	1	376	1	376
Gibraltar - - -	10	4,233	10	4,222	10	4,095
Malta - - - -	5	2,655	5	2,449	5	2,547
Ionian Islands - -	6	2,641	6	2,579	7	2,899
Cape of Good Hope -	11	4,351	11	4,439	11	4,283
St. Helena - - -	1	737	1	715	1	715
New South Wales - -	1	900	1	897	1	715
Van Diemen's Land -	7	2,919	7	2,911	6	2,236
New Zealand - -	2	994	5	2,258	4	1,826
Mauritius - - -	4	1,987	4	2,082	4	1,925
Ceylon - - - -	6	2,908	6	2,636	6	2,436
Hong Kong - - -	4	1,649	4	1,982	4	1,983

REMARKS.—The Commissariat Expenses cannot be furnished from this Office.

By Order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance.

Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, 29 July 1851.

G. Butler, Secretary.

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B. to H. Merivale, Esq. 11 Nov. 1851.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir *C. E. Trevelyan*, K.C.B. to *H. Merivale*, Esq.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 11 November 1851.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th July last, forwarding the copy of an Address of the House of Commons of 23d June last, relative to the cost of troops employed in the British colonies in the years 1848, 1849 and 1850, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith for the information of Earl Grey, a statement showing the cost of these troops, so far as the Commissariat is concerned.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

Enclosure in No. 4.

RETURN showing the Cost to *Great Britain*, so far as the same has been defrayed out of the Commissariat Chest, for COMMISSARIAT SERVICES at each of the undermentioned STATIONS, during the Three Years from 1847–8 to 1849–50.

	1847–8.	1848–9.	1849–50.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bahamas	5,818 7 5	4,726 1 –	3,260 10 11	13,804 19 4
Bermuda	12,531 14 11	18,492 18 5	7,512 3 3	38,536 16 7
Canada	45,974 11 7	54,727 12 2	29,898 2 8	130,600 6 5
Cape of Good Hope	399,098 2 7	133,876 2 5	72,319 3 2	605,293 8 2
Fort Garry	1,938 10 1	This became a sub-station of Canada		1,938 10 1
Gambia	4,155 1 4	2,986 7 5	4,225 10 7	11,366 19 4
Gibraltar	25,581 3 9	24,750 8 9	22,192 3 7	72,523 16 1
Gold Coast	2,251 4 4	2,526 14 6	1,937 4 9	6,715 3 7
Honduras	3,229 19 10	4,003 18 11	3,139 13 1	10,373 11 10
Hong Kong	19,980 6 11	4,615 19 8	3,412 7 4	28,008 13 11
Ionian Islands	5,782 7 4	9,789 1 7	1,293 16 4	16,865 5 3
Jamaica	36,150 9 5	30,885 18 9	35,206 2 5	102,242 10 7
Malta	11,985 12 2	9,863 16 10	10,393 – 8	32,242 9 8
Mauritius	21,593 4 2	17,824 7 –	16,179 6 2	55,596 17 4
Newfoundland	4,791 15 4	3,639 12 8	4,393 11 11	12,824 19 11
New South Wales	13,220 13 10	5,629 18 4	5,201 16 11	24,052 9 1
New Zealand	24,226 2 2	27,610 6 10	20,812 19 3	72,649 8 3
North Australia	*	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nova Scotia	11,793 9 11	10,545 6 7	7,857 16 2	30,196 12 8
St. Helena	9,197 6 8	11,270 7 4	6,709 8 5	27,177 2 5
Sierra Leone	4,062 12 3	4,532 5 –	4,877 5 3	13,472 2 6
South Australia	861 13 5	827 9 11	779 2 9	2,468 6 1
Van Diemen's Land	11,733 18 2	6,902 18 8	17,450 12 2	36,087 9 –
Western Australia	2,350 12 7	1,627 3 –	3,072 10 10	7,050 6 5
West Indies	67,585 1 5	72,553 9 –	66,075 14 6	206,214 4 11

* At this Station the receipts in 1847–8 exceeded the payments by a sum of 291 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

By order of the Board,

Audit Office, 10 October 1851.

R. M. Bromley, Secretary.

COLONIES.

A RETURN of the Number of HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS employed in the COLONIES in the Years 1848, 1849, and 1850, and at what Cost.—(In continuation of part of Parliamentary Paper No. 239, of Session 1849.)

(Sir William Molesworth.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *July* 1852.

566.

Under 2 oz.

COLONIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 June 1851;—*for*,

"RETURN, in a TABULAR FORM, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the GROSS REVENUES, under their different Heads, of each of the Colonies of *Great Britain*, exhibiting the COST of COLLECTION."

"And, RETURN, in a TABULAR FORM, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the DISBURSEMENTS, under their different Heads, of each of the Colonies of *Great Britain*—(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 740, of Session 1847)."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 25 March 1852.

DESART.

(*Sir William Molesworth.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
26 *March* 1852.

RETURN, in a Tabular Form, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the GROSS REVENUES, under their different Heads, of each of the Colonies of *Great Britain*, exhibiting the COST of COLLECTION;—And, RETURN, in a Tabular Form, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the DISBURSEMENTS, under their different Heads, of each of the Colonies of *Great Britain*—(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 740, of Session 1847).

—No. 1.—

COPY of a LETTER from *H. Merivale*, Esq. to Sir *C. E. Trevelyan*.

Sir, Downing-street, 2 July 1851.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you the accompanying copy of an Address of the House of Commons, for Returns relative to the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colonies; and to request, that in laying the same before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, you will move their Lordships to give the necessary directions for the preparation and transmission to this department of the required information, with a view to its presentation to Parliament at the earliest practicable period.

23 June 1851.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Merivale.*

—No. 2.—

COPY of a LETTER from Sir *C. E. Trevelyan* to *H. Merivale*, Esq.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 27 February 1852.

WITH reference to your letter of the 2d July last, forwarding the copy of an Address of the House of Commons to the Queen, dated 23d June 1851, for Returns relative to the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colonies, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, the Returns called for by that Address, which have been prepared by the Commissioners of Audit.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. E. Treveylan.*

Enclosure

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

RETURN, for the Last Year in which they can be made up, of the Gross Revenues, under their different Heads, of each of the undermentioned Colonies, exhibi

COLONIES.		Customs.	Port and Quarantine Dues.	Land Sales.	Land Revenue.	Rents, Exclusive of Land.	Transfer Duties.	Auction Dues.	Stamps and Licenses.	Taxes.	Postage.	For Fees
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
Cape of Good Hope - (1849)	Gross Revenue -	83,788 10 7	- - -	8,687 1 1	14,500 19 –	644 7 5	20,387 17 7	17,257 5 –	20,607 14 8	- - -	9,574 18 6	5,82
	Cost of Collection -	7,410 8 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,626 3 8	-
Ceylon - - (1849)	Gross Revenue -	115,022 4 –	3,854 19 9	2,106 15 11	40,462 11 2	29,554 13 7	- - -	- - -	112,341 18 –	5,452 16 11	7,123 15 1	3,97
	Cost of Collection -	9,551 – 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,302 4 1	-
Falkland Islands - (1850)	Gross Revenue -	- - -	- - -	250 2 6	58 1 8	44 10 –	- - -	- - -	90 5 –	- - -	- - -	4
	Cost of Collection -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
Gambia - - (1850)	Gross Revenue -	6,486 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	156 15 7	- - -	- - -	329 – –	- - -	- - -	6
	Cost of Collection -	929 16 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
Gibraltar - (1849)	Gross Revenue -	11,797 6 4	5,737 18 4	- - -	3,839 10 1	751 19 1	- - -	1,358 7 9	4,429 1 2	- - -	176 17 1	1,22
	Cost of Collection -	3,321 18 7 *see* Note (a)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	186 12 11	-
Gold Coast - (1850)	Gross Revenue -	443 5 5	38 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37
	Cost of Collection -	174 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
Hong Kong - (1850)	Gross Revenue -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,746 15 2	2,197 1 8	- - -	- - -	4,824 4 8	2,811 11 3	- - -	83
	Cost of Collection -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	163 4 1	- - -	-
Labuan - - (1850)	Gross Revenue -	- - -	- - -	162 10 –	452 16 4	- - -	13 15 –	- - -	378 15 –	- - -	14 8 4	17
	Cost of Collection -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
Malta - - (1849)	Gross Revenue -	85,332 10 9	1,070 3 –	51 8 11	10,936 8 1	13,298 3 7	- - -	- - -	1,471 – –	- - -	70 12 2	5,93
	Cost of Collection -	2,162 8 1	- - -	- - -	2,764 9 – *see* Note (b)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 5 9	-
Mauritius - (1850)	Gross Revenue -	121,216 12 4	15,624 5 9	15 19 –	309 17 2	627 8 3	19,809 – 9	- - -	81,342 15 2	43,544 8 4	3,054 9 9	6,54
	Cost of Collection -	6,146 4 7	*see* Note (b)	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,326 16 11	- - -	11,297 7 2 *see* Note (d).	- - -	1,499 17 2	-
Natal - - (1848)	Gross Revenue -	4,752 2 8	84 5 3	1,855 13 5	15 1 4	- - -	992 13 –	302 3 8	667 15 9	- - -	- - -	25
	Cost of Collection -	994 9 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
New Zealand - (1848) (Northern Division.)	Gross Revenue -	22,220 18 7	- - -	2,143 14 1	1,193 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,390 – –	- - -	931 13 6	1,09
	Cost of Collection -	1,657 2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	627 14 8	-
New Zealand - (1848) (Southern Division.)	Gross Revenue -	15,413 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,103 3 3	- - -	777 19 9	45
	Cost of Collection -	1,349 18 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	339 5 4	-
St. Helena - (1849)	Gross Revenue -	8,940 3 5	1,034 4 1	20 17 11	803 19 9	37 15 –	- - -	- - -	2,014 9 –	283 5 –	88 16 5	11
	Cost of Collection -	2,020 15 6	*see* Note (b)	- - -	437 3 3 *see* Note (e)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 – –	-
St. Lucia - - (1850)	Gross Revenue -	5,010 8 10	999 3 10	- - -	- - -	65 11 4	- - -	- - -	2,647 16 10	2,768 3 8	- - -	54
	Cost of Collection -	47 16 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 8 7	- - -	-
Sierra Leone - (1850)	Gross Revenue -	12,974 12 9	- - -	85 – –	- - -	561 5 –	- - -	- - -	1,743 – –	172 – –	- - -	46
	Cost of Collection -	1,378 18 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
South Australia - (1849)	Gross Revenue -	71,792 18 4	3,481 14 9	58,108 17 –	3,568 8 –	1,830 4 4	- - -	440 14 5	5,273 10 –	7,765 16 6	3,495 6 6	5,77
	Cost of Collection -	3,402 17 7	*see* Note (b)	782 12 8 *see* Note (f)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,927 17 8	-
Trinidad - - (1850)	Gross Revenue -	67,048 18 3	- - -	104 15 –	1,116 2 5	50 – –	- - -	- - -	3,136 4 6	- - -	- - -	2,31
	Cost of Collection -	6,333 8 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
Van Diemen's Land - (1849)	Gross Revenue -	68,458 17 1	7,470 7 2	1,770 8 1	15,227 4 5	3,909 3 10	- - -	- - -	11,306 4 6	- - -	6,606 16 1	5,08
	Cost of Collection -	5,141 15 4	*see* Note (b)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Western Australia - (1849)	Gross Revenue -	6,791 16 2	32 6 –	565 3 –	383 2 –	150 2 –	41 14 7	71 1 9	654 11 5	- - -	5,396 6 7	-
	Cost of Collection -	962 14 1 *see* Note (g)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	320 13 7	7
											446 15 2	-
	£.	760,477 9 8	39,427 10 5	76,710 18 7	107,815 10 1	53,879 – 8	44,571 17 10	19,429 12 7	267,048 16 1	62,991 14 4	63,774 9 9	41,18

In the Colonies of Ceylon, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand and Trinidad, the Gross Revenue (principally that under the Head of Customs), is diminished, besides the Cost of Collection, by Drawbacks, and Refu

(a) This sum is applicable to the whole Revenue, with the exception of the charge for Postage.

(b) The sum of £. 2,764. 9. is on account of Land Revenue, Rents, exclusive of Land, and Stamps and Licenses, but the accounts do not enable the proportion applicable to each Head of Revenue to be distinctly stated.

(c) Monte di Pietá. These Revenues have been inserted, for the first time, in the Public Account.

(d) The sum of £. 11,297. 7. 2. is not only on ac Taxes, Rents, exclusive of Land, &c., but the accoun as Cost of Collection, in addition to the particular am stated.

(e) The sum of £. 437. 3. 3. is on account of Lan Taxes.

Audit Office, Somerset House, 25 February 1852.

g the Cost of Collection, and any Deductions made in their Progress to the Public Treasury (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 740, of Session 1847).

, ires ourt.	Fees of Office.	Sale of Government Property.	Interest on Moneys due to Government.	Reimbursement in aid of Expenses incurred by the Government.	Ration Stoppages from Her Majesty's Troops.	Government Vessels.	Civil Fund.	Advances Recovered.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Special Receipts.	TOTALS. Gross Revenue.	TOTALS. Cost of Collection.	COLONIES.
s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1 5	1,979 13 6	160 11 8	85 1 5	19,099 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,689 2 10	236 3 1	8,030 7 –	223,554 10 4	- - -	Cape of Good Hope.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19,036 12 1	
9 2	- - -	56,011 3 –	3,382 – 1	3,572 14 2	12,180 19 2	- - -	1,533 19 2	- - -	5,185 12 7	6,765 11 7	408,525 3 4	- - -	Ceylon.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,853 4 7	
3 6	- - -	939 6 11	- - -	9 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	– 5 –	- - -	1,441 12 10	- - -	Falkland Islands.
- -	- - -	10 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 2 11	
3 6	16 7 2	21 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	347 14 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59 7 7	- - -	7,485 2 7	- - -	Gambia.
9 6	445 11 1	1 14 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	929 16 3	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29,764 14 5	- - -	Gibraltar.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,508 11 6	
4 2	24 7 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 11 11	- - -	886 11 –	- - -	Gold Coast.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	174 12 2	
3 8	868 8 5	5 12 8	- - -	152 12 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59 3 5	26 8 4	23,527 2 –	- - -	Hong Kong.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	163 4 1	
2 –	- - -	144 2 11	- - -	19 12 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 11 –	- - -	1,372 12 8	- - -	Labuan.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
6 –	517 3 1	1,057 2 1	- - -	266 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,380 8 3	126,389 2 4	- - -	Malta.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*see* Note (c)	- - -	5,062 2 10	
5 7	12 19 –	1,589 19 6	4,649 16 5	8,854 1 8	- - -	559 19 –	- - -	- - -	520 18 7	64 16 9	308,342 13 –	- - -	Mauritius.
- -	- - -	53 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22,323 12 6	
6 1	251 6 6	2 14 –	- - -	83 9 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 17 –	4 6 4	2,400 – –	11,760 14 7	- - -	Natal.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	994 9 5	
4 3	4 6 6	50 17 8	- - -	14,082 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 18 3	22,108 19 10 including Parliamentary Grant of 20,000 – –	65,244 19 5	- - -	New Zealand (Northern Division).
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,284 16 10	
9	6 4 –	– 7 –	- - -	187 – –	- - -	19 10 –	- - -	- - -	8 18 2	27,750 – – including Parliamentary Grant of 26,750 – –	45,721 3 5	- - -	New Zealand (Southern Division).
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,689 4 –	
2	21 8 6	32 3 5	- - -	817 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 1 1	1,671 12 10	15,921 9 –	- - -	St. Helena.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,507 18 9	
2	40 8 –	- - -	- - -	56 16 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	146 – 4	524 18 2	12,807 14 3	- - -	St. Lucia.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 4 11	
1	18 18 –	16 3 3	- - -	889 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	240 15 7	- - -	17,167 8 2	- - -	Sierra Leone.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,378 18 –	
10	1,496 7 –	243 17 7	- - -	3,331 – 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 9 –	- - -	166,606 – 11	- - -	South Australia.
-	125 – –	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,238 7 11	
2	1,209 2 4	75 6 4	- - -	10,875 7 –	- - -	- - -	888 12 4	- - -	489 7 11	833 6 8	88,140 17 11	- - -	Trinidad.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,333 8 1	
7	526 12 6	222 9 9	- - -	619 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	204 5 10	52 1 2	31,250 – – Government Grant in aid of Police.	152,706 11 6	- - -	Van Diemen's Land.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,538 1 11	
9	236 8 –	190 12 3	41 5 3	139 6 4	- - -	92 4 4	- - -	125 7 –	17 18 9	200 – –	10,129 10 2	- - -	Western Australia.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,409 9 3	
4	7,800 10 7	60,828 13 7	8,158 3 2	63,405 – 4	12,180 19 2	671 13 4	2,422 11 6	13,109 12 8	7,119 9 9	108,006 9 5	1,717,495 13 10	103,514 18 –	

£. 1,821,010 11 10

f Duties; for the amount of which, *vide* the Column of "Drawbacks and Revenue Refunded," in the Statement of "Expenditure."

t of Stamps and Licenses, but also in respect of not allow the proportion assignable to each Head already set down under such Heads, to be correctly

venue, Land Sales, Rents, exclusive of Land, and

(f) The sum of £.782. 12. 8. is on account of Land Sales, Land Revenue, Rents, exclusive of Land, Licenses and Permits, Taxes, &c., but the accounts do not show the cost applicable to each Head of Collection.

(g) The sum of £.962. 14. 1. is applicable to the Cost of Collection for the whole Revenue with the exception of the charge for Postage.

(h) In the Colonies of Mauritius, St. Helena, South Australia and Van Diemen's Land, the Cost of Collection, under the Head of Customs, includes that of the Port and Quarantine Dues.

W. L. Herries. Edward Romilly. Charles Ross.

Enclosure

RETURN, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the DISBURSEMENTS, under their different Heads, of each of the undermentioned C

ESTABL

COLONIES.	SALARIES. Civil.	Revenue.	Judicial.	Police and Gaols.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Medical.	Penal.	Aborigines.	Government Vessels and Militia.	Civil.	Revenue.	Judicial.	Police and Gaols.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE - (1849)	33,124 5 7	12,441 10 –	19,705 13 4	14,126 4 10	11,957 5 3	3,500 17 6	1,753 – 10	– –	8,611 2 9	– – –	990 5 8	50 7 6	– – –	1,158 6 6
CEYLON - - - (1849)	40,487 2 6	52,264 7 5	42,152 15 9	12,862 13 9	8,990 12 1	6,545 2 4	7,805 5 2	– –	– – –	1,365 3 –	1,374 8 9	1,412 9 9	50 – –	279 11 9
FALKLAND ISLANDS - (1850)	3,134 5 10	– – –	256 8 2	120 – –	410 – –	31 2 2	306 – –	– –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
GAMBIA - - - (1850)	2,614 17 4	901 3 4	1,280 – –	828 16 1	295 – 7	– – –	411 12 6	– –	– – –	1,212 6 5	237 18 3	18 8 1	– – –	– – –
GIBRALTAR - - (1849)	7,540 19 10	6,693 17 7	3,216 19 1	3,459 10 7	667 4 10	– – –	251 12 –	– –	– – –	– – –	25 – –	271 9 8	– – –	– – –
GOLD COAST - - (1850)	925 – 2	174 12 2	676 2 8	692 11 10	151 9 5	97 – –	321 9 –	– –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
HONG KONG - - (1850)	14,470 14 9	– – –	6,414 3 3	6,770 10 8	672 4 8	89 12 6	310 – –	– –	– – –	– – –	11 9 2	– – –	– – –	– – –
LABUAN - - - (1850)	3,163 2 3	219 15 10	– – –	266 7 6	– – –	– – –	478 14 5	– –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
MALTA - - - (1849)	9,904 12 3	11,501 16 10	8,967 – 4	6,283 14 10	777 2 –	3,672 13 10	4,392 7 2	– –	– – –	– – –	579 9 5	210 6 5	99 6 11	106 5 –
MAURITIUS - - - (1850)	30,498 1 2	29,125 2 4	21,116 1 3	18,928 2 6	4,247 11 11	7,079 15 7	4,152 2 –	– –	931 3 –	– – –	2,218 – 2	2,860 11 3	188 – –	663 16 8
NATAL - - - (1848)	2,625 16 5	1,334 19 5	1,750 4 11	179 15 8	200 – –	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –	217 4 –	– – –	122 1 –	– – –
NEW ZEALAND - - (Northern Division) - (1848)	14,703 – 3	2,026 – 2	2,387 4 10	6,627 14 10	800 – –	– – –	353 14 11	– –	– – –	912 9 7	202 19 7	– – –	– – –	209 16 8
NEW ZEALAND - - (Southern Division) - (1848)	4,634 14 4	1,506 2 8	5,032 5 5	4,587 11 6	– – –	– – –	292 2 6	– –	– – –	220 9 11	190 3 –	– – –	43 11 –	68 8 –
ST. HELENA - - (1849)	5,200 11 6	3,423 3 3	2,343 4 10	222 5 6	665 1 –	460 – –	938 15 –	– –	– – –	276 – 7	– – –	70 11 –	– – –	– – –
ST. LUCIA - - - (1850)	3,159 8 2	– – –	1,974 6 1	1,286 19 3	1,473 7 8	– – –	162 18 8	– –	– – –	– – –	63 6 8	– – –	528 10 4	– – –
SIERRA LEONE - - (1850)	5,516 12 8	1,428 18 –	3,539 9 8	3,593 13 5	591 17 5	54 6 2	1,686 19 5	– –	– – –	– – –	114 5 –	– – –	136 17 6	80 12 6
SOUTH AUSTRALIA - (1849)	9,000 3 5	11,033 1 3	4,103 9 6	8,522 2 2	320 16 8	1,317 11 –	1,073 4 7	– –	788 12 3	270 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
TRINIDAD - - - (1850)	13,547 17 6	– – –	9,449 15 1	9,333 11 7	9,067 – 8	1,748 10 4	2,256 19 –	– –	– – –	– – –	582 18 3	– – –	136 6 8	100 – –
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND - (1849)	23,700 17 11	10,654 17 2	13,550 13 9	33,735 11 2	10,626 12 4	607 8 6	– – –	– –	602 5 2	– – –	626 10 4	– – –	– – –	2,095 7 8
WESTERN AUSTRALIA - (1849)	1,461 18 8	1,106 5 –	618 1 8	706 12 3	386 11 1	282 5 10	160 10 –	– –	– – –	– – –	74 14 –	– – –	– – –	71 18 10
£.	229,414 2 6	145,835 12 5	148,533 19 7	133,134 9 11	52,299 17 7	25,486 5 9	27,607 7 2	– –	10,933 3 2	4,256 9 6	7,508 12 3	4,894 3 8	1,354 13 5	4,834 3

COLONIES.	Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities.	Revenue Services (exclusive of Establishments).	Administration of Justice (exclusive of Establishments).	Ecclesiastical (exclusive of Establishments).	Charitable Allowances.	Education (exclusive of Establishments).	Hospitals (exclusive of Establishments).	Police and Gaols (exclusive of Establishments).	Rent.	Transport.	Conveyance of Mails.	Works and Buildings.	Roads, Streets, and Bridges.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE - (1849)	11,236 15 6	533 6 7	3,500 1 1	2,113 – –	– – –	2,662 1 4	3,139 2 –	5,854 19 7	2,566 1 2	5,079 12 2	9,400 12 10	10,102 19 10	32,101 13 3
CEYLON - - - (1849)	35,698 17 3	10,476 16 7	3,358 12 5	700 – –	3,615 12 2	1,746 17 11	2,033 12 –	5,607 2 6	1,738 15 –	4,553 6 3	1,730 12 3	6,821 12 3	44,426 13 4
FALKLAND ISLANDS - (1850)	– – –	10 2 11	– 19 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 19 5	53 18 6	– – –	249 13 2	4 3 –	736 14 5	– – –
GAMBIA - - - (1850)	67 3 –	7 1 10	21 5 6	– – –	– – –	100 – –	58 12 –	219 13 3	170 – –	164 5 3	– – –	545 1 7	– – –
GIBRALTAR - - (1849)	3,459 9 11	832 17 1	148 7 2	– – –	– – –	173 5 –	772 – 7	221 4 6	213 16 7	– – –	– – –	890 15 5	566 4 11
GOLD COAST - - (1850)	39 – 9	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	27 19 5	234 7 –	73 4 6	353 14 9	– – –	124 12 6	50 – –
HONG KONG - - (1850)	130 8 4	184 16 9	25 16 7	– – –	– – –	– – –	136 17 1	1,021 7 5	910 16 6	554 10 2	174 8 4	669 14 1	617 15 5
LABUAN - - - (1850)	– – –	– – –	5 4 9	– – –	– – –	– – –	130 15 11	71 3 11	– – –	24 1 –	2 13 2	1,221 15 10	544 9 –
MALTA - - - (1849)	13,879 13 8	786 12 4	205 5 11	130 14 10	3,085 4 2	294 4 3	7,050 13 7	1,256 1 11	145 3 –	201 4 –	– – –	9,784 9 3	11,667 17 8
MAURITIUS - - - (1850)	7,376 15 3	4,870 15 3	7,309 6 11	340 – –	66 13 10	2,578 12 7	3,054 7 11	3,431 12 6	4,185 8 –	3,019 18 –	287 7 11	12,161 19 1	7,111 12 11
NATAL - - - (1848)	145 – –	184 6 5	56 19 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	333 15 11	177 18 4	96 – 4	– – –	305 16 2	– – –
NEW ZEALAND (Northern Division) (1848)	156 – 3	– – –	20 19 –	200 – –	528 7 5	3,246 – –	660 18 –	619 9 7	191 4 4	215 9 1	293 10 6	2,750 5 2	16,973 4 10
NEW ZEALAND (Southern Division) (1848)	20 – –	– – –	75 14 3	– – –	290 10 2	– – –	558 3 2	356 19 2	282 5 –	268 16 9	127 15 8	1,867 14 11	16,072 7 2
ST. HELENA - - (1849)	2,830 7 5	273 5 7	60 17 6	98 10 –	103 6 6	10 – –	686 18 7	315 19 11	54 10 9	– – –	– – –	3,619 13 11	429 19 2
ST. LUCIA - - - (1850)	– – –	165 11 7	138 11 1	– – –	85 7 1	61 7 9	144 17 3	437 8 8	248 16 –	17 6 6	– – –	276 18 1	284 19 4
SIERRA LEONE - - (1850)	590 2 2	– – –	275 15 10	– – –	50 – –	118 6 8	793 18 3	550 – 2	74 4 –	77 19 10	8 1 2	2,138 12 3	350 10 9
SOUTH AUSTRALIA - (1849)	– – –	28 3 6	1,032 17 6	2,096 15 9	576 10 7	52 10 –	1,211 – 8	3,482 8 9	595 11 –	197 5 8	1,635 17 –	20,033 9 4	20,404 16 11
TRINIDAD - - - (1850)	2,879 19 7	197 7 4	274 6 1	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,510 – 6	2,662 3 2	1,825 12 1	185 7 11	504 9 2	5,604 7 7	9,145 4 7
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND - (1849)	560 17 1	7,745 10 9	2,719 12 2	621 19 7	174 4 6	4,880 19 –	3,561 17 4	3,001 7 10	1,326 16 7	3,244 3 11	1,623 13 2	11,125 12 10	3,830 7 6
WESTERN AUSTRALIA - (1849)	28 – 10	91 – 6	167 13 7	275 – –	24 17 –	31 10 –	211 13 8	1,123 14 3	67 10 –	361 13 –	178 – 2	1,708 12 9	814 15 4
TOTAL - - £.	79,098 11 5	26,387 15 –	19,393 5 10	6,581 – 2	8,600 13 5	15,955 14 6	27,746 7 4	30,854 18 6	14,847 12 10	18,864 7 9	15,971 9 4	92,540 17 3	165,392 12 1

Audit Office, Somerset House,
25 February 1852.

No. 2.

ES, showing the Authority under which such Disbursements are made (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 740, of Session 1847).

I M E N T S.

L O W A N C E S.

Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Medical.	Penal.	Aborigines.	Government Vessels and Militia.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3 4	559 18 –	253 17 8	– –	415 6 11	– – –
– –	– – –	120 9 8	– –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –
11 6	– – –	41 1 3	– –	– – –	119 1 1
– –	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –
– –	15 – –	38 – –	– –	– – –	– – –
– –	76 – –	788 19 –	– –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– –	20 16 –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	61 1 –	– –	– – –	11 7 6
–	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	35 8 4
–	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	178 12 6	– –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –
10 –	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –
14 10	108 6 8	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– – –
19 8	759 4 8	1,482 1 1	– –	436 2 11	165 16 11

OFFICE CONTINGENCIES.

Civil.	Revenue.	Judical.	Police and Gaols.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Medical.	Penal.	Aborigines.	Militia.	TOTAL of Establishments.	COLONIES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1,372 18 6	776 18 1	337 2 11	187 5 3	– –	80 18 9	171 11 3	– –	73 – 9	– –	111,872 1 2	Cape of Good Hope.
2,002 5 6	2,355 6 9	403 12 4	431 2 5	– –	– –	52 10 2	– –	– –	– –	181,864 19 1	Ceylon.
– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	4,257 16 2	Falkland Islands.
191 11 4	3 3 –	4 15 7	– – –	– –	– –	13 7 2	– –	– –	7 – –	8,208 13 6	Gambia.
302 3 5	247 17 2	84 8 10	204 15 5	– –	– –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	23,065 18 5	Gibraltar.
250 19 3	85 18 9	– – –	4 7 –	– –	– –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	3,379 10 3	Gold Coast.
550 2 2	– – –	23 5 8	27 8 4	– –	– –	138 5 3	– –	– –	– –	29,977 16 5	Hong Kong.
89 18 4	3 19 5	– – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	4,221 17 9	Labuan.
255 2 –	309 5 5	191 16 4	216 16 9	4 – –	214 19 5	63 2 3	– –	– –	– –	47,847 17 2	Malta.
859 9 1	630 19 5	49 13 8	58 8 5	– –	62 11 6	4 14 –	– –	– –	– –	123,658 4 11	Mauritius.
188 4 9	– – –	2 5 –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	7,572 10 2	Natal.
1,022 8 9	69 2 –	10 8 –	– 15 –	– –	– –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	29,325 14 7	New Zealand. (Northern Division).
859 12 4	99 6 4	119 – 8	46 7 7	– –	– –	– 15 –	– –	– –	– –	17,772 18 9	New Zealand (Southern Division).
247 1 11	36 11 10	– – –	– – –	54 2 –	5 15 –	– 3 6	– –	– –	19 2 11	13,997 18 2	St. Helena.
269 4 10	– – –	– 10 –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	8,918 11 8	St. Lucia.
79 2 9	129 19 3	– – –	28 17 5	9 9 2	– –	79 11 4	– –	– –	– –	17,249 4 2	Sierra Leone.
1,732 17 8	124 17 5	108 5 11	81 19 1	– –	– –	22 7 7	– –	– –	– –	38,499 8 6	South Australia.
694 18 7	– – –	– – –	467 4 –	– –	– –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	47,767 11 8	Trinidad.
548 4 –	117 5 1	132 7 11	457 15 10	15 – –	20 13 10	– –	– –	– –	– –	100,136 11 8	Van Diemen's Land.
361 10 –	34 3 7	14 5 –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	5,278 15 11	Western Australia.
11,877 15 2	5,024 13 6	1,482 2 10	2,213 2 6	82 11 2	384 13 6	546 7 6	– –	73 – 9	26 2 11	824,874 – 1	

Interest.	Penal Settlement (exclusive of Establishments).	Aborigines (exclusive of Establishments).	Immigration.	Government Vessels (exclusive of Establishments).	Contribution in aid of Military Expenditure.	Civil Store Department.	Colonial Pay and Allowances.	Drawbacks and Revenue refunded.	Advances.	Land Purchases.	Special Services.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE. Authority, Her Majesty's Government.	COLONIES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
– – –	– – –	11,908 18 8	10,813 17 3	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	23,303 8 3	– – –	8,484 11 9	259,201 8 –	Cape of Good Hope.
2,133 11 4	– – –	– – –	513 9 8	934 13 10	24,000 – –	43,510 18 4	33,883 6 1	945 3 –	– – –	– – –	2,774 13 5	414,715 14 6	Ceylon.
– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	37 15 7	– – –	516 4 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	6,084 15 3	Falkland Islands.
– – –	– – –	330 12 10	– – –	801 18 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	75 – –	10 19 –	11,147 9 11	Gambia.
– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	104 14 7	– – –	96 18 4	– – –	30,563 17 1	Gibraltar.
– – –	– – –	180 7 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	210 17 2	4,786 5 11	Gold Coast.
– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	48 4 10	34,549 16 9	Hong Kong.
– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	376 3 11	6,751 3 11	Labuan.
2,186 3 7	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	6,200 – –	– – –	– – –	4,452 1 6	3,245 10 11	– – –	1,598 2 4	114,195 11 5	Malta.
1,790 16 7	– – –	– – –	41,578 7 1	– – –	10,000 *l.* (For the years 1849 & 1850.)	10,045 14 1	17,889 2 6	1,507 4 11	– – –	– – –	1,525 11 6	265,206 11 –	Mauritius.
– – –	– – –	504 – 11	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	462 11 6	– – –	397 4 3	10,248 9 –	Natal.
2,231 1 1	– – –	728 17 8	– – –	510 13 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,594 3 1	– – –	1,476 5 5	– – –	63,722 3 5	New Zealand (Northern Division).
– – –	– – –	453 17 3	– – –	262 16 5	– – –	– – –	– – –	5,057 19 11	– – –	1,691 16 6	– – –	45,159 15 1	New Zealand (Southern Division).
– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1 – –	– – –	– – –	1,350 17 –	23,867 4 6	St. Helena.
25 – –	– – –	– – –	28 9 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	362 5 6	– – –	– – –	356 15 9	11,607 16 5	St. Lucia.
– – –	– – –	518 1 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	133 18 3	– – –	– – –	– – –	23,069 16 2	Sierra Leone.
3,003 – –	– – –	1,084 11 4	20,701 6 –	6,992 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	27,500 – – Redemption of principal of Bonded Debt.	149,334 11 8	South Australia.
135 9 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,462 8 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	78,971 4 1	Trinidad.
1,626 6 3	– – –	901 12 4	6 16 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	114 8 5	2,350 – –	– – –	15,000 – – Repayment of Loan.	165,864 – 3	Van Diemen's Land.
293 5 –	– – –	89 10 1	44 4 10	74 19 9	– – –	– – –	– – –	11 2 –	– – –	– – –	383 8 3	11,259 6 11	Western Australia.
13,429 13 6	– – –	16,700 9 9	73,686 10 2	9,614 17 3	40,200 – –	54,072 17 1	51,772 8 7	18,746 9 10	29,361 10 8	3,340 – 3	60,017 9 2	1,730,307 1 3	

W. L. Herries.
Edward Romilly.
Charles Ross.

COLONIES.

RETURN, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the GROSS REVENUES of each of the Colonies of *Great Britain*, exhibiting the Cost of Collection:—And, RETURN, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the DISBURSEMENTS of each of the Colonies of *Great Britain*—(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 740, of Session 1847).

(*Sir William Molesworth.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *March* 1852.

200.

Under 2 oz.

BORNEO.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 May 1852 ;—*for*,

"COPIES of DESPATCHES, with their ENCLOSURES, from Rear-Admiral Sir *Thomas Cochrane* to the Admiralty, dated the 29th day of April and the 30th day of May 1846, reporting the MASSACRE of certain NATIVE PRINCES of *Borneo*, by their Relative, the SULTAN of *Brunè*."

(*Mr. Hume.*)

Admiralty,
28 May 1852.

J. H. HAY,
Chief Clerk.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 28 *May* 1852.

(No. 81.)

DESPATCH from Rear-Admiral Sir *Thomas Cochrane* to the Admiralty ; dated 29th April 1846.

"Agincourt," in Madras Roads,
29 April 1846.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of two letters I have just received from Commander Egerton, of the "Hazard," communicating a very unfortunate and unlooked-for occurrence which appears to have taken place at Brunè, the capital of Borneo Proper.

Encls. 1 and 2d and 17th A 1846.

I was the less prepared to learn the event to which this despatch refers, but does not detail, from having received, on my arrival at Singapore, a letter from Mr. Brooke, under date the 9th of February, in which he not only states that everything connected with Borneo was proceeding satisfactorily, but adds that he had declined a visit from Captain Mundy, of the "Iris," in January, from there being no adequate object to induce him to expose the ship's crew to the effect the rains might have upon their health, and begged him to postpone his visit until April.

It would be premature, in my present ignorance of the causes, as well as the extent of the transaction, to offer any opinion as to whether any or what steps may become necessary on our part in consequence of it. The verbal report brought by the officer of the "Tenasserim" steam ship is, that the Sultan himself was the aggressive party. If it be purely a social outbreak, in which our treaty with the Sultan is neither infringed nor brought in question, we, of course, have no right to interfere (however much we may regret it), beyond a friendly attempt to conciliate between hostile parties ; but, under any circumstances, I cannot but extremely lament the fate of Muda Hassim, the prime minister, and his relation, Pangeran Bedurudeen ; the latter particularly was a most intelligent young man, and extremely attached to the English and to Mr. Brooke.

I only await the return of post from Bombay with an answer to a letter I addressed to the superintendent of ships building, on the subject of the "Medusa," (which I expect on Monday) to proceed to Penang.

Having no steam vessel of war in the Straits, I shall order the "Cruizer" (just arrived from Moulmein, where she had been relieved by the "Spiteful")

back to that station, with directions for the "Spiteful" to join me at Penang, where my arrival will be either anticipated or succeeded by the "Iris;" so that I shall have the foundation of a squadron for any offensive measures, the details I shall then receive from Mr. Brooke of the unfortunate occurrences of Borneo, may, in my opinion, render necessary; and should they not be of a character to require my interference, the "Spiteful" will then return to the station assigned to her by the Commodore.

Their Lordships will observe that Mr. Brooke, at the period of the departure of the "Hazard," felt perfectly at ease with regard to his own safety, and that Commander Egerton has, very properly, returned to Borneo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Cochrane,*
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty,
London.

Enclosure 1.

Her Majesty's Sloop "Hazard," Morotaba River, Borneo,
Sir, 2 April 1846.

Enclosure 1. I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that I left Hong Kong in Her Majesty's sloop "Hazard" on the 4th of March, and having sighted the island of Balambangan on the 12th, I proceeded, in pursuance of your orders, to run down the coast of Borneo on the evening of the 16th.

On the following day weighed and stood for the entrance of the river; the ship in standing in took the ground off the island of Moraroo, and did not get off till the following morning, in consequence of which a delay took place in proceeding up the river in the boats. In the meantime a canoe came off from the shore, with one of the followers of the late Muda Hassim, bringing information of the murder of Pangeran Bedurudeen, and the whole of the Malay authorities that were friendly to the English. As more than two months had elapsed since it took place, I considered it would be imprudent, without an object, to venture up the river.

Having received on board the person that brought the information, I left for the Sarawak to give Mr. Brooke the earliest information of what had taken place; and the Malay interpreter on board the "Hazard" not being a very good one, I refer your Excellency to Mr. Brooke's letter for further particulars.

I have, &c.
His Excellency (signed) *F. P. Egerton,*
Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B. Commander.

Enclosure 2.

Her Majesty's Sloop "Hazard," Penang,
Sir, 17 April 1846.

Enclosure 2. HAVING left Mr. Brooke's settlement at the Sarawak for Singapore on the 2d of April, at his request, with despatches for your Excellency, and on my arriving at that place not receiving any orders, or being able to gain any certain information where to find the "Agincourt" or "Iris," I considered it advisable to go to Penang, after waiting one day for the mail; and on my arrival at Penang, found the Honourable Company's steamer "Tenasserim" about to sail for Madras. As it is probable that your Excellency may be at Madras or Calcutta, I send a copy of my proceedings; and as Colonel Butterworth has already sent by the "Braganza" a statement of the late transactions at Borneo, I shall not send Mr. Brooke's despatches, but leave them at Penang; likewise the letters by the last mail, as you might be on your way back before their arrival.

It is my intention, after remaining here 10 days, to go back to Borneo, touching at Singapore, where I shall remain until further orders.

Mr. Brooke declined my offer to go up the Sarawak, as he considers himself perfectly safe and able to protect himself.

I have, &c.
To His Excellency (signed) *F. P. Egerton,*
Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B. Commander.

(No. 95.)

DESPATCH from Rear-Admiral Sir *Thomas Cochrane* to the Admiralty; dated 30th May 1846.

Sir, "Agincourt," at Penang, 30 May 1846.

1. I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that, on my arrival here on the 23d instant, I received the communication from Mr. Brooke (referred to in my letter, No. 81, of the 29th April,) relative to the unfortunate proceedings that have recently taken place at Bruné, the capital of Borneo, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, together with that of two letters from Mr. Brooke to the Earl of Aberdeen, dated the 30th of March and the 1st April last.

Enclosure, No. 1 April 1846. Sub-encl. 1 and in Encl. No. 1

2. Their Lordships will deeply lament, in common with myself and all those interested in the welfare of Borneo, the most disastrous occurences that have taken place, calculated as they are to undo all that has been gained for some years past, and to disappoint the sanguine hopes that have been entertained of a progressive, if not rapid, civilization of that interesting country.

3. Assuming that the statements made to Mr. Brooke, as to the cause of the recent transactions are true, and that Mr. Brooke's impressions are accurate, there can be no question but that the conduct of Sultan Omar Ali has been marked by a ferocity and cruel barbarity unknown to any history we possess of the most unrelenting savages.

4. There can be as little doubt but that Sultan Omar Ali, after having in the year 1844 entered into a treaty with England for the suppression of piracy, accompanied by the voluntary offer of the Island of Labuan, with the view to the benefit of his own kingdom; after having, on my arrival off Bruné last year, sent to me one of those young and promising princes he has so barbarously murdered, accompanied by several others to welcome my arrival, invite me to the city, and, under the treaty referred to, claim my protection against one of his own powerful subjects; and after having entreated my further protection and active proceedings against Seriff Housman, and induced me to attack him in Maloodoo Bay, on the ground of his (the Sultan's) connexion with the English,—I say, Sir, under such a series of professed friendship on the one hand, and good offices on the other, inhumanly to massacre, in the dead of the night, the greater part of his own relatives, including the successor to the Musnud, on the ground of their friendship to the English, exhibits a cruel cunning, a relentless barbarity, and matchless want of integrity and good faith, which entirely set aside all former engagements with him, and leave him to be dealt with as the British Government may judge best for the redress of those serious wrongs, or for the interests of his own country, which he has so shamefully betrayed.

5. Their Lordships will perceive, by the communication from Mr. Brooke, that the Sultan is fortifying the city (as it is called) of Bruné, and the approaches to it, which (if true) is a very strong argument in support of the reasons assigned for the late massacre, and of his consciousness that the ascription to him of such motives is just and true.

6. There can be no question but immediate and prompt measures ought to be resorted to to punish this foul crime, lest impunity should infect other parts of the coast already advanced in civilization, with this retrogression towards barbarism, and which the accounts given by Mr. Brooke, in his letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, dated 30th March 1846, of the return to piracy in his vicinity (and which I now learn for the first time), renders the more essential.

7. The difficulty is, to decide upon the step most likely to restore a wholesome feeling among the people of the capital, and to bring back things to their former promising state.

8. Although I was aware, when at Bruné, that a considerable section of the capital was hostile to the English in consequence of their suppression of piracy, yet to destroy that city (which I have little doubt I can do) unless under circumstances of actual and determined resistance, and thus punish the innocent with the guilty, would be no less repugnant to the dictates of humanity than at variance with those principles of moderation and forbearance which have

governed all our proceedings in these Eastern countries in the hour of victory, and which have established the British character for justice, and led to a quiet submission to British authority on the part of millions, which no coercion from forces, however great, could have accomplished.

9. The next point to consider is, the propriety of the deposition of the present Sultan, who has shown himself so unworthy of his rank and power, and raising to his place a brother of the late Rajah Muda Hassim, whom the Sultan himself had formally nominated as his successor.

10. I have little doubt but with the force I hope to bring together, I may without much difficulty be able to accomplish this object, but the more important question follows, namely, What to do with the deposed Sultan, and how to secure his successor on the Musnud in the event of the hostile party being the stronger of the two; points the more difficult to solve in proportion as I am distant from the scene of action, and ignorant of what may at present be going on.

11. On the whole, upon mature consideration, I have resolved to forego any intention of proceeding direct to Hong Kong, where various arrangements would otherwise have led me, and proceed with such force as I can collect to the Sarawak, and, receiving from Mr. Brooke further details of the past and present occurrences, consult with him on the proper steps to be pursued.

12. I have at present with me, the "Iris" and the "Spiteful," and hope to meet on the coast the "Hazard," also the Honourable East India Company's small steam vessel the "Phlegethon," which Lieutenant-Colonel Butterworth has placed under my orders; but as it appears a very formidable pirate force has collected in the Sakarran River, amounting to 70 vessels and 1,200 men, whom it may be necessary to suppress, and as the Sultan may have collected a large force at Bruné, in anticipation of an attack, I shall despatch orders to Hong Kong by the steam packet expected to touch here on her way to China, next week, to send the small steamer "Pluto" to meet me at Labuan, as well as one of the two frigates lying there, unless some unlooked-for circumstance, of which I am at present ignorant, should render her departure from thence improper.

13. So soon, after the arrival of the mail, as the "Agincourt" and "Iris" shall have finished caulking and be ready for sea, I shall sail for the Sarawak, and their Lordships may rely upon my adopting such proceedings as a zealous desire to promote the views recently manifested by Her Majesty's Government towards that Island, can accomplish, and prudence shall at the same time indicate.

14. I cannot close this communication without respectfully calling their Lordships' attention to the reduced state of the squadron, as more particularly connected with the Indian and China seas, and the necessity for its reinforcement.

15. Referring to their Lordships' communication to me of the 30th November 1844, No. 188, covering one from the Earl of Aberdeen, in which the importance of keeping ships of war at the five ports of trade is strongly urged, and their Lordships also mention that three sloops would be added to this station to enable those wishes to be carried out, I beg to draw their Lordships' attention to the fact, that two out of the five vessels named for the station (including two reliefs) have not yet joined my flag. The "Satellite" I have heard nothing of, and the "Racehorse" has been detained at New Zealand. Their Lordships will further observe, that since that period two frigates and one steam ship have also been either sent from hence to, or detained at New Zealand, although the force then assigned to that station from the present complement of the squadron, was one sloop of war.

16. Knowing my Lord Aberdeen's anxiety, with reference to the ports of trade, I have been enabled, with the assistance of a small steam vessel, to occupy four out of five of them, and there has always been a frigate or steam vessel at Hong Kong ready to proceed to Whampoa when required; and one or other has frequently been at anchor there, but this has been at the expense of other localities, to which their Lordships have also assigned protection, namely, the Straits, which, during the whole of the autumn and part of the winter, were without any ship of war, and it was only in March I could send a vessel to Borneo. Their Lordships are aware that Commodore Sir Henry Blackwood complains that four vessels are not sufficient for the duties of the East India

part

part of the command, and I am much afraid Borneo will now trespass further upon their Lordships' resources.

17. I entreat their Lordships to believe, that I most unwillingly urge any point that may remotely tend to embarrass their Lordships' views or arrangements. I invariably try to repress all complaints upon the part of local authorities for naval assistance, which often are very unreasonable; and their Lordships will be convinced, by the resistance I made to the establishing of a ship of war at each of the five ports already alluded to (although a considerable increase to the force under my command would be the consequence), that no such unworthy motive as extended command would ever influence any representation it might be my duty to submit to their Lordships' better judgment and consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Cochrane*,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty,
London.

Enclosure, No. 1.

Sir, Sarawak, 1 April 1846.

I BEG to acknowledge your Excellency's communication of the 24th of February, containing directions from my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the payment of 100*l.* to Mr. Williamson. Enclosure, N

In consequence of that gentleman's decease, I have directed my agents, Messrs. Bonstead, Schwabble & Co., to pay the amount to Mrs. Williamson, the late gentleman's mother, or to an executor legally appointed under will, on their furnishing proper vouchers for its receipt.

Your Excellency will receive from Captain Egerton an account of the melancholy events which have occurred in the city of Bruné. On this subject I have the honour to forward for your Excellency's perusal the copy of a despatch addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen, together with a deposition made before me by a favoured servant of the late Tangeran Bedurudeen. I leave the case in your Excellency's hands, in the firm conviction that your Excellency will pursue the course of conduct which may seem most proper under the circumstances; and the knowledge which your Excellency possesses of the parties concerned, and of the various localities, render any explanations from me unnecessary. Sub-encls. 1 & in Encl. No. 1

I likewise have the honour to forward a prior despatch, addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen, which although of secondary importance, I beg to submit to your Excellency's consideration. Sub-encl. No. in Encl. No.

The late events in Bruné will doubtless lead the Sultan to throw off all reserve for the future, and induce him in every way he can to harass the trade of the coast, and I feel convinced therefore that your Excellency will afford such protection to the coast as the exigencies of the public service will permit.

I have, &c.
His Excellency Sir Thos. Cochrane, K. C. B., (signed) *J. Brooke.*
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure No. 1, in Enclosure No 1.

My Lord, Sarawak, 1 April 1846.

I HAD scarcely closed my last despatch to your Lordship, when the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Hazard" brought intelligence of the melancholy catastrophe which has occurred in the city of Bruné since my leaving that place, now six months ago. Sub-encl. No. in Encl. No.

I have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a deposition made by a personal and favoured servant of the Tangeran Bedurudeen, who fled from the city by order of the Tangeran Muda, one of the surviving brothers of the Rajah Mudah Hassim, and took refuge on board Her Majesty's ship.

It would appear that the Sultan Omar Ali, after appointing the Rajah Muda Hassim his successor, under the title of Sultan Muda, resolved upon cutting off the whole family on account of their fidelity to the engagement entered into with Her Majesty's Government, which atrocious intention he has been enabled to carry into effect on his faithful and virtuous relatives.

He has thus sealed the most flagrant breach of treaty entered into with Her Majesty's Government with the blood of his nearest relatives, and has placed himself in a position of such decided hostility, that he is prepared to fire upon the British flag whenever it shall appear near the defences he is erecting.

Had this melancholy event arisen out of any source of internal policy, or any internal struggle for sovereignty or power, however much to be regretted, it must have been left

for settlement to the existing governments, but as the case stands, it is beyond doubt that the treachery and bad faith of the Sultan has resulted from the fidelity of the Rajah Muda Hassim and the Tangeran Bedurudeen to their engagements with Her Majesty's Government, and that this shameful treachery has been perpetrated by a vicious sovereign who was himself a willing party to these very engagements.

I forbear further comment, as the indignation I naturally feel renders it advisable that I should leave this question to your Lordship's cooler judgment, and to the decision of Her Majesty's Government; but should the punishment and deposition of this traitor to his engagements and the murderer of his family be resolved upon, it will in no way interfere (should Her Majesty's Government so decide) with the formation of a station, either at Balambangan or Labuan; for the surviving brothers of Muda Hassim, and others not implicated in the Sultan's guilt, may, under protection, be formed into a government favourable to British interests, and to the interest of trade in general.

It is fruitless, my Lord, to recur to the past, but in the present case, when I reflect that the Rajah Muda Hassim and his family returned to the city of Bruné under the protection of a British man-of-war, that they were reinstated in their former position with the full consent of the Sultan, under the authority of a British naval officer, that the engagements entered into were willingly ratified by all parties, that the subsequent visit of Captain Bethune and myself were received in the most friendly manner, and that the breach of the existing engagement complained of by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was disclaimed by the Sultan, I cannot but believe that a strong case exists for the protection of the survivors of Muda Hassim's family, and for the punishment of the offender, who abandoning all good faith towards Her Majesty's Government has, by an act of almost unheard-of treachery, butchered his nearest relatives on account of their fidelity to their engagements, and, in conjunction with the British authorities, having pursued the necessary measures for the suppression of piracy.

I propose forwarding the present with the former communication to your Lordship, to his Excellency Sir Thomas Cochrane, who will regret to learn the untimely fate of these native princes.

With my apology to your Lordship for the number and length of these despatches,

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *James Brooke.*

Sub-Enclosure No. 2, in Enclosure No. 1.

Sub-encl. No. 2, in Encl. No. 1.

TAPPER, a native of Bruné, deposes that he was sent on board Her Majesty's ship "Hazard," by the Tangeran Muda Mahomed to warn the captain against treachery, and to communicate the following details to Mr. Brooke at Sarawak.

The Rajah Muda Hassim was raised by the Sultan to the rank of Sultan Muda (or young Sultan), and together with his brother and followers was living in security, when he was attacked by orders of the Sultan, at night, and, together with 13 of his family, killed in different places. Four brothers, namely Tangeran Muda Mahomed, Tangeran Abdal Kadir, Tangeran Abdalraman and Tangeran Masakat, together with several young children of the Rajah Muda Hassim, alone survive.

The deponent Tapper was in attendance upon his lord, the Tangeran Bedurudeen, at the time of the attack; the Tangeran though surprised by his enemies, fought for some time, and when desperately wounded retired inside the house with his sister and another woman, named Noor-Salam. The deponent was there, and was wounded, as were both the women.

The Tangeran Bedurudeen ordered the deponent to open a keg or cask of gunpowder, which he did, and the last thing his lord did was to take his ring from his finger and desire the deponent to carry it to Mr. Brooke, to bid Mr. Brooke not to forget him, and not to forget to lay his case before the Queen of England. The deponent then quitted his lord, who was with the two women, and immediately after his lord fired the powder, and the three were blown up. The deponent escaped with difficulty, and a few days afterwards the ring entrusted to his care was taken from him by the Sultan.

The Sultan and those with him killed the Rajah Muda Hassim and his family, because he was the friend of the English, and wanted to suppress piracy. The Sultan has now built forts, and defies the English; he talked openly of cutting out any vessel that arrived, and two Tangerans went down bearing the flag of the Rajah Muda Hassim to look at the vessel, and to kill the captain if they could get him on shore.

The deponent had great difficulty in getting to the ship, and should his flight be discovered, he considers the lives of the surviving portion of the Rajah Muda Hassim's family will be in danger.

The deponent did what he was ordered, and what his late lord, the Tangeran Bedurudeen, desired him to do.

The Sultan had a man ready to send, named Nacodah Kalete, to Kaluka to request that Tangeran Macota would kill Mr. Brooke by treachery or poison.

This deposition was taken before me this 1st April 1846.

(signed) *J. Brooke.*

Sarawak, 1 April 1846.

Sub-Enclosure No. 3, in Enclosure No. 1.

My dear Sir, Sarawak, 1 April 1846.

You will be sorry to hear the melancholy fate of our poor friends in Brunè, a fate so melancholy as to have excited in my mind a sincere regret and indignation. Sub-encl. No. 3, in Encl. No. 1.

I feel convinced, should you concur in the view I have taken of the subject, you will act against this atrocious Sultan, and inflict upon him the punishment he has sought at your hands.

That you will view the subject in the same light I am inclined to think, from your personal knowledge; and to me it appears certain that the fate of these fine princes has been drawn upon them solely through their connexion with the English.

Had I power I would destroy the town and the Sultan, or at least depose him, rescue, if possible, the son of Muda Hassim, his surviving brothers, and their party, locate them in a fresh locality, and commence "*de novo*" with a better government, under supervision. The Sultan, I doubt not, will throw off all reserve and all shame, and that he will act both in secret and openly against us.

I must be on my guard to counteract his treachery.

Borneo, as you are aware, is not a very formidable place, and although they are fortifying, I do not think they will make such a stand as Malada did.

I know not, my dear Sir, whether your numerous duties, and the disposal of your fleet, will enable you to undertake this operation, but I will venture to beg of you the punishment of this almost unheard-of treachery. Any vessel on the coast will be of the greatest service, and I have applied in the interim for the Company's steamer, in which I can visit a few of the rivers, and guard them against the contagion of Borneo.

Captain Egerton will inform you of their attempt to get him into their power, and it is greatly to be hoped, supposing Sir Edward Belcher touches at the place, that he may proceed with the same caution. It is possible he may draw a fire on our flag by proceeding up the river, for indeed it only requires any European boat to make her appearance to be fired into.

The defences are, first, on the island, near the town, and the great battery in the midst of the town, on the narrow flat where the large brass guns were placed, a position most admirably calculated for being battered.

I have thought it best to send the young man, Tapper, over to you, that you may yourself hear his story. I know the lad well, and he has shown a devotion to his master which does him high credit. I recommend him to your care till he can rejoin me, either in a man-of-war or my schooner, the "Julia."

I can write on no other subject, except to thank you for your kind letter, and in haste, with my kind wishes, to subscribe myself

Yours, &c.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Cochrane. (signed) *J. Brooke.*

Sub-Enclosure No. 4, in Enclosure No. 1.

My Lord, Sarawak, 30 March 1846.

I VENTURE to bring to your Lordship's notice the recent acts of piracy committed by the people of Sakarran, and to suggest the advantages which would result from the adoption of a course of decisive measures, to intimidate this community for the time to come, and to punish it for what has already occurred. Sub-encl. No. 4, in Encl. No. 1.

It is not to be expected that the single attack made on this river by Captain the Honourable Henry Keppel should eradicate from amongst a numerous and warlike population the deep-rooted and often indulged habit of piracy; and although a slight advance has been made, in detaching some of their chiefs from their evil course, I have become convinced that measures of conciliation and kindness will be entirely thrown away, until a severe lesson convinces these pirates that their haunts in the Sakarran River cannot protect them from the punishment they so richly deserve.

I forbear from troubling your Lordship with details, as I have already had the honour of submitting to your Lordship a memorandum on the best means for the suppression of piracy on the Eastern Archipelago; but I may remark, that when the piratical communities shall have been humbled, we may seek Malay rulers to place over them, who will become responsible for any acts of piracy committed by those under their charge.

It is very recently that the Sakarrans have been out with a force of 70 prahus, and not less than 1,200 men, perpetrating many ravages; and I am the more anxious to submit the subject to your Lordship's consideration, as I feel convinced that should this community be permitted to pirate with impunity, others, now checked, will speedily join it, and that in a few years they will become dangerous to the commerce and inhabitants not only of the coasts of Borneo, but of more distant settlements; it now only requires that this people should become accustomed to the use of fire-arms to render it a most formidable piratical force.

On the contrary, one or two severe lessons inflicted, and, subsequently, a moderate super-

vision of the conduct of the rulers of Sakarran, Sambas, and Sarilli, would, I may venture to predict, with no great trouble, suppress piracy on the north-west coast of Borneo.

I propose forwarding a copy of my present communication to your Lordship for the perusal of his Excellency Sir Thomas Cochrane, C.B., as I am well aware that that officer will take the question into his consideration, and, that should the exigencies of the public service permit, resort to measures for the punishment of these pirates.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. (signed) *J. Brooke.*

BORNEO.

COPIES of DESPATCHES, with their ENCLOSURES, from Rear-Admiral Sir *Thomas Cochrane*, to the ADMIRALTY, dated the 29th day of April and the 30th day of May 1846, reporting the MASSACRE of certain NATIVE PRINCES of *Borneo*, by their Relative, the SULTAN of *Brunè*.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *May* 1852.

419. *Under* 1 *oz.*

SIR JAMES BROOKE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 May 1852;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Dates of Appointment of the several OFFICES held by Sir *James Brooke*, and the Amount of the several SALARIES paid and due to him for the same, up to the 1st day of February 1852 (in continuation of Return, No. 434, of Session 1850)."

(*Mr. Hume.*)

Colonial Office, Downing-Street, 11 June 1852.

DESART.

RETURN of the Dates of Appointment of the several OFFICES held by Sir *James Brooke*, and the Amount of the several SALARIES paid and due to him for the same, up to the 1st day of February 1852.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *H. Merivale*, Esq., to *H. U. Addington*, Esq., dated Downing-street, 21st May 1852.

Sir,

I AM directed by Secretary Sir John Pakington to forward, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, the copy of an Address of the House of Commons for certain information relative to the appointments held by Sir J. Brooke, and the amount of salaries paid to him; and I have to request that you will move his Lordship to enable Sir John Pakington to comply with the terms of this Address, in so far as regards information which can be supplied from the Foreign Office.

4 May 1852.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale.*

— No. 2. —

COPY of a LETTER from Lord *Stanley* to *H. Merivale*, Esq., dated Foreign Office, 31st May 1852.

Sir,

HAVING laid your letter of the 21st instant before the Earl of Malmesbury, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed Return to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, of the 4th instant, for "A Return of the Dates of Appointment of the several Offices held by Sir James Brooke, and the Amount of the several Salaries paid and due to him for the same, up to the 1st day of February 1852, (in continuation of Return, No. 434, of Session 1850)," so far as relates to the office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 4th March 1852, for "A Return of the Dates of Appointment of the several Offices held by Sir *James Brooke*, and the Amount of the several Salaries paid and due, up to the 1st day of February 1852 (in continuation of Return, No. 434, of Session 1850)," so far as regards the office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

APPOINTED Commissioner and Consul General to the Sultan and Independent Chiefs of Borneo, with a salary of 500 *l.* a year. Commission dated 24th February 1847. Salary commenced 24th February 1847 (as stated in the last Return).

PAYMENTS made to Sir *James Brooke* in respect of the Salary of his Appointment, since the date of the last Return.

	£.	s.	d.
Full salary from 2 February to 31 March 1850	81	18	11
Ditto - for quarter ending 30 June 1850	125	–	–
Ditto - - ditto - - 30 September 1850	125	–	–
Ditto - - ditto - - 31 December 1850	125	–	–
Ditto - from 1 January to 1 February - -	84	–	7
Half salary from 1 February to 31 March 1851 -			
Ditto - for the quarter ending 30 June 1851 -	62	10	–
Ditto - - ditto - - 30 September 1851	62	10	–
Ditto - - ditto - - 31 December 1851	62	10	–
Ditto - from 1 January to 1 February 1852	21	10	6
£.	750	–	–

Foreign Office, 31 May 1852. (signed) *G. Lenox Conyngham.*

— No. 3. —

SIR J. BROOKE appointed Governor of Labuan 15th December 1847.

— No. 4. —

COPY of a LETTER from *H. Merivale*, Esq., to Sir *C. E. Trevelyan*, K.C.B., dated Downing-street, 21st May 1852.

Sir,

I AM directed by Secretary Sir John Pakington to transmit to you the copy of an Address of the House of Commons for certain information relative to the appointments held by Sir J. Brooke, and the amount of salaries paid to him; and I have to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to enable Sir John Pakington to comply with the terms of this Address, so far as it relates to information which it is in their Lordships' power to supply.

4 May 1852.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Herman Merivale.*

— No. 5. —

COPY of a LETTER from Sir *C. E. Trevelyan*, K.C.B., to *H. Merivale*, Esq., dated Treasury, 3d June 1852.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, for the

the information of Sir John Pakington, a return prepared by the Commissioners of Audit, showing the amount of salary paid to Sir James Brooke, as Governor of Labuan, in compliance with the terms of an Address of the House of Commons, dated 4th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

Enclosure in No. 5.

RETURN pursuant to an Address from the House of Commons, of 4th May 1852, and Treasury Letter of 21st of the same month, of the several SALARIES paid to Sir *J. Brooke*, so far as appears by the Accounts of the Government of Labuan, and of the Agent General for the Colony.

Payments by the Government of Labuan :	£.	s.	d.
Full salary as Governor, from 1 January to 31 December 1849 - -	2,000	–	–
Ditto - - ditto for January and February 1850 - - -	333	6	8
One moiety of salary as Governor, for March 1850 - - - -	83	6	8
Ditto of reduced salary, as Governor, of 1,500 *l.* per annum, for April and May 1850 - - - - - - - - - - -	125	–	–
Full salary as Governor, from 1 June to 30 November 1850 - -	750	–	–
£.	* 3,291	13	4

Payments by the Agent-General in England:			
Salary as Governor, at 600 *l.* per annum, from 1 February to 31 October 1851 - - - - - - - - - - - - £.	450	–	–

By order of the Board,

Audit Office, 28 May 1852. (signed) *R. M. Bromley,* Secretary.

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* It is stated in a letter from Mr. Scott, the Acting Treasurer of Labuan, that Sir James Brooke has been paid by the Treasury on the spot, to the end of January 1851, but the rate at which the salary has been paid for December 1850, and January 1851, is not stated by him. The Treasurer's accounts have only been received at the Audit Office to 31st December 1850.

N.B.—The accounts in the Audit Office do not show any payments of salary to Sir James Brooke in any other capacity than that of Governor.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.

RETURN of the Dates of Appointment of the several Offices held by Sir *James Brooke*, and the Amount of the several Salaries paid and due to him for the same, up to the 1st day of February 1852 (in continuation of Return, No. 434, of Session 1850).

Mr. Hume.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *June* 1852.

468. *Under* 1 *oz.*

DR. MILLER.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 April 1852;—for,

A COPY "of the PROCEEDINGS of a COURT of INQUIRY held on Dr. *Miller*, Surgeon of the Honourable East India Company's Steam Ship NEMESIS, together with COPIES of the CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto, and of the Decision of Rear-Admiral *Austen* and Sir *John Littler*, the Governor of Bengal, thereon."

(*Mr. Hume.*)

East India House, 10 May 1852.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS of the Government of *Bengal* in the Marine Department, under date 26th March 1851.

— No. 36. —

(No. 236 of 1851.)

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal; dated Fort William, the 14th March 1851.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit, for the orders of his Honor the Deputy Governor of Bengal, the accompanying copy of a correspondence with his Excellency Rear-Admiral C. J. Austen, C.B., the Commander-in-Chief in the East India Seas.

From Naval Commander-in-Chief, dated 24th Feb. 1851; to ditto, dated 14th March 1851.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. J. Halliday,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 14 March 1851.

— No. 37. —

From His Excellency Rear-Admiral *C. J. Austen,* C.B., Commander-in-Chief, to the Honourable Major-General Sir *J. H. Littler,* G.C.B. (in Council) &c. &c. &c., Deputy Governor of Bengal.

"Hastings," at Sea, Lat. 19° 53′ N. Long. 89° 21′ 30″ E.
Dated the 24th February 1851.

Sir,

I REGRET being under the necessity of troubling your Honor in Council with a very lengthened correspondence that has taken place between his Excellency Sir James Brooke and myself, on the following subject:—

In the months of April and May 1849, several articles appeared in the "Straits Times" newspaper, severely commenting on the expedition undertaken against pirates, on the coast of Borneo, in the early part of that year. Sir James Brooke having received information that the substance of two of these articles was furnished by Mr. Miller, surgeon of the "Nemesis," sent a message to him requesting

requesting an apology, and a statement that the circumstances were not true; but Mr. Miller refused to make any apology, alleging as his reason, that he had not furnished the information. I regret being unable to procure a copy of the articles in the newspapers referred to, but do not think they are of material consequence for me to lay the case before your Honor.

Exclosure No. 1 charges Mr. Miller with having furnished information to the editor of the "Straits Times" of a character detrimental to Her Majesty's service.

No. 3 states that the information alluded to had been read by him to his messmates, and that he had confessed to his commander having furnished it. Upon this I determined on directing a Court of Inquiry to assemble, at which I was desirous that Mr. Wallage, as an officer of the Honourable Company's service, should be a member. Had this officer been objected to by Mr. Miller, on the ground that part of the accusation was to be proved by him, I should have considered the objection valid, but none such was made.

The result of the inquiry is set forth in No. 6, "that the accusation was without foundation," and which is commented on by Sir James in No. 6. His Excellency considers that his evidence was most necessary, and that it was incompatible for Mr. Wallage, as a member of the Court, to state whether a confession had been made to him, in neither of which do I agree. Any evidence which Sir James might have given could at most have been but secondary, or hearsay, and could not have been material to the case, when all Mr. Miller's messmates were said to have heard the statement, as original, read by him. Notwithstanding the objections his Excellency advances to the mode of the inquiry, he states that "his principal object in instituting it has been answered," which it appears in the 23d paragraph of No. 6, is to demonstrate that the grossly false statements must have emanated from a man before the mast; he must therefore, I presume, be satisfied of the innocence of Mr. Miller. I need scarcely remark to your Honor that Sir James Brooke is in error in taking it for granted that an inquiry in accordance with the custom of Her Majesty's Navy "finally disposes of a case, from which there is no appeal." The Court only furnish me with the result of their investigation, after which, if necessary, I should inform your Honor, or the most Noble the Governor-general in Council, in order that such steps might be taken as would be considered requisite.

In the present instance I should not, perhaps, have considered it necessary to trouble your Honor, or their Lordships of the Admiralty, in the matter, had it not been to meet the wishes of Sir James Brooke, and to point out the apparent discrepancy existing in the evidence furnished by Mr. Baker, of the "Nemesis," and Mr. St. John, which I should have inquired into had an opportunity been afforded me, but at this lapse of time, and in the absence of material witnesses, I doubt if any satisfactory decision could now be arrived at.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. J. Austen*,
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

(No. 1.)

From His Excellency Sir *J. Brooke*, K. C. B., Commissioner, &c. &c. &c., to His Highness Rear-Admiral *Austen*, C. B., &c. &c. &c.; dated Singapore, the 29th May 1850.

Sir,

HAVING received information, on good authority, that Mr. Miller, the surgeon of the Honourable Company's steam-vessel "Nemesis," gave information to the editor of the "Straits Times" newspaper, of a character detrimental to Her Majesty's service, of the proceedings on the coast of Borneo, in March 1849, I have the honour to bring the subject to your Excellency's notice, and to request that such measures may be taken as you may deem necessary to elucidate the truth.

I regret

I regret being obliged to trouble your Excellency on so unpleasant a subject, but I feel sure you will agree with me in opinion that serious injury must accrue to the public service, if officers, in total ignorance of circumstances, and of the language of the country, be allowed anonymously to furnish information to the papers, and to place their own constructions on the measures of Government, or the acts of individual officers empowered to carry them into effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke*, Commissioner.

(No. 2.)

From His Excellency Rear-Admiral *Austen*, C. B., Commander-in-Chief, to His Excellency Sir *James Brooke*, K. C. B., Commissioner, &c. &c. &c.; dated "Fury," at Singapore, the 30th May 1850.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to request you will be so good as to furnish me with the particulars of the information you have received from good authority, as the information alleged to have been given by the surgeon of the "Nemesis" to the editor of the "Straits Times" newspaper, of a nature detrimental to Her Majesty's service, with reference to the recent proceedings on the coast of Borneo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles John Austen*,
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

(No. 3.)

From His Excellency Sir *James Brooke*, K. C. B., Commissioner, to His Excellency Rear-Admiral *Austen*, C. B., &c. &c. &c.; dated Singapore, the 30th May 1850.

Sir,

In reply to your Excellency's letter, I beg to state that Mr. Miller read aloud the whole, or a portion of the statements contained in the "Straits Times" newspaper of the 23d of April and 25th May 1849, to his brother officers in the gun-room of the "Nemesis," and has confessed to Captain Wallage that he did furnish information to the editor of that paper on the subject of the expedition alluded to.

Your Excellency will agree with me that an officer taking upon himself to become an anonymous informer or correspondent of a newspaper, inflicts an injury on the conduct and character of Her Majesty's service.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke*, Commissioner.

(No. 4.)

By *Charles John Austen*, Esq., Companion of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, &c., &c., &c., to the Captains of Her Majesty's Ship "Hastings" and Steam Sloop "Fury," and the Officer Commanding the Honourable Company's Steamer "Nemesis."

His Excellency Sir James Brooke, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-general of Borneo, having addressed the accompanying letters to me, in which it is stated that the surgeon of the "Nemesis" gave information of a character detrimental to Her Majesty's service to the editor of the "Straits Times" newspaper at Singapore relative to the proceedings in Borneo in March 1849; and whereas the surgeon of the "Nemesis" states that he gave no information of the kind to the said editor;

You are hereby required and directed to meet together on board my flag ship, at 11 o'clock on Monday the 8th instant, and calling before you Mr. Miller, the surgeon, together with such other officers of the "Nemesis" as you may consider necessary, proceed to examine into the case with a view to ascertain whether Mr. Miller has been, in your opinion, justly accused, or whether the accusation is without foundation.

The enclosures are to be returned with your report.

Given under my hand, on board the "Hastings," at Singapore, 6th July 1850.

(signed) *C. J. Austen.*

By command of the Commander-in-chief.

(signed) *Geo. P. Martin*, Secretary.

(No. 5.)

From Captain *T. W. Austen*, H. M. Ship "Hastings," Captain *J. A. Wilcox*, H. M. Ship "Fury," and Captain *T. Wallage*, H. E. I. C. Ship "Nemesis," to His Excellency Rear-Admiral *C. J. Austen*, C. B., Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.; dated H. M. Ship "Hastings," Singapore, 8th July 1850.

Sir,

In compliance with your Excellency's order, we, the undersigned, have been on board Her Majesty's ship "Hastings," and have called before us Mr. Miller, the surgeon of the "Nemesis," to answer to the charge made against him by his Excellency Sir James Brooke, and having heard the evidence of the undermentioned officers of the "Nemesis," as well as that of Mr. Alexander, first officer of the "Hooghly," and Mr. St. John, secretary to Sir James Brooke, we are of opinion that the accusation is without foundation.

It appears that a private letter was read by Mr. Miller, written by him to his sister, but no part of the objectionable paragraph referred to by Sir James Brooke appears to have formed a part.

Sir James Brooke seems to have been labouring under a mistake with regard to that portion of his letter relative to Mr. Miller having made a confession to Captain Wallage.

Mr. Gordon, 1st Officer,
Mr. Baker, 2d Officer,
Mr. Weldon, Clerk in Charge,
Mr. Wins, Midshipman.

We beg to return the enclosures of your order.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. W. Austen*, Capt. H. M. S. "Hastings."
J. A. Wilcox, Capt. H. M. S. "Fury."
T. Wallage, Capt. H. E. I. C. "Nemesis."

From His Excellency Rear-Admiral *C. J. Austen*, C. B. to His Excellency Sir *Jas. Brooke*, K. C. B, Commissioner, &c.; dated "Hastings," at Singapore, the 10th July 1850.

Sir,

With reference to your Excellency's letters of the 29th and 30th ultimo, on the subject of certain information alleged to have been given by the surgeon of the "Nemesis" to the editor of the "Straits' Times" newspaper, of a character detrimental to Her Majesty's service, relative to the proceedings on the coast of Borneo in the year 1849, I have the honour to inform you that, having directed a Court of Inquiry to assemble, in order to ascertain whether Mr. Miller did furnish information of the nature alluded to, the Court have exonerated him of the charge, as will be seen by the accompanying letter to me on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Chas. J. Austen*,
Rear Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

(No. 6.)

From His Excellency Sir *J. Brooke*, K.C.B., Commissioner, &c., to His Excellency Rear Admiral *Austen*, C. B., Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.; dated Singapore, the 11th of July 1850.

Sir,

I HAVE to thank you for your communication of yesterday's date, enclosing the copy of a letter addressed to your Excellency by the members of the Court of Inquiry held on Mr. Miller, of the Honourable Company's steam vessel "Nemesis."

The Court acquits Mr. Miller of the charge preferred against him of having given information to the editor of the "Straits' Times" newspaper of a character detrimental to Her Majesty's service.

In the concluding paragraph of my letter to your Excellency, bearing date the 30th May last, I had the honour to state, that "your Excellency will agree with me that an officer taking upon himself to become an anonymous informer or correspondent of a newspaper, inflicts an injury on the conduct and character of Her Majesty's service," and in order to arrive at a clearer understanding as to the object of the inquiry now under discussion, I may repeat my opinion that every officer on active service is positively prohibited from furnishing any information, either verbal or written, to a newspaper, however trivial or innocent it may appear, and that the slightest departure from this rule is not only reprehensible in an officer, but a manifest detriment to Her Majesty's service. No public officer holding a responsible position can efficiently perform the duties entrusted to him when liable to be surrounded by informers, likewise engaged in the public service, whose secret statements he cannot either control or check.

On this principle, therefore, I must presume that the Court has acted during the present inquiry; but, referring to the letter addressed by the members to your Excellency, I am at a loss to know how the decision has been arrived at, without any evidence being called for, and in opposition to my statement made to your Excellency, that Mr. Miller confessed to Captain Wallage "that he did furnish information to the editor of that paper (the 'Straits Times') on the subject of the expedition alluded to." The Court remarks, in the concluding paragraph of its letter, that I am "labouring under a mistake" with regard to the above statement, but it does not mention upon what grounds such a conclusion has been come to.

On the evidence of which of the witnesses examined by the Court is this mistake proved; or is your Excellency led to believe that Captain Wallage was discharging the double office of a judge and a witness?

The statement which I had the honour to make to your Excellency was furnished by Captain Wallage himself; and my recollection is so distinct, so positive, so clear, th I have not hesitated an instant in affirming, upon oath, the substance of what passed on four different occasions between Captain Wallage and myself. Enclosure No. 1.

Had the Court, therefore, done me the honour to call upon me for my evidence, it might readily have been demonstrated that the defect of memory which led to this mistake, real or apparent, was not on my part, and that Captain Wallage must have received the admission from Mr. Miller, unless it was concluded that both Captain Wallage and myself had suddenly been deprived of reason and of judgment.

How could I demand an apology from a person who denied all knowledge of the circumstances? How could Captain Wallage ask for an apology from an officer of his own ship who denied having furnished any information? What could such an apology allude to? Was Mr. Miller to apologize for not knowing anything about the matter? Was he to apologize for not having furnished information to a newspaper? The absurdity is very striking, and might be rendered far more so if entered upon at greater length, and it would have been quite as reasonable had I requested, and had your Excellency, at my request, demanded from the president of the Court of Inquiry an apology for an act which he absolutely denied having committed. I must repeat, therefore, that nothing short of a total deprivation of reason can account for such conduct on my part or that of Mr. Wallage; whereas, on the contrary, according to my distinct recollection of what passed, Mr. Miller was to apologize for having

given information which, however true it might have been, had been mixed up with much gross falsehood.

These circumstances would have come before the Court in my evidence had it been called for; at the same time further corroborative evidence to the point might have been added if requisite, and the apparent discrepancy of memory between Captain Wallage and myself might have been reconciled by mutual explanation. The Court, however, has followed a different course, and it only remains for me, after this explanation and the enclosed affidavit, to leave to your Excellency's own better judgment to pronounce whether the decision of the Court can be valid or satisfactory under the circumstances.

I have offered the above explanations under the impression that Captain Wallage may not distinctly have remembered what passed between us, and that he may have been impressed with an idea that the admission made by Mr. Miller was of a trivial or innocent nature, but in what I have said your Excellency will believe that I neither impute or intimate anything derogatory to the character of that officer.

I may here close these remarks with reference to the inquiry, but as a matter of justice, and seriously affecting the character of an officer under your Excellency's command, I beg to draw your attention to the strange contradiction which must appear on the minutes of the proceeding of the Court between the evidences of Mr. St. John and Mr. Baker of the "Nemesis." The case is as follows:—

Every person connected with myself has naturally been most anxious to discover the original author of the false and calumnious statements set forth in the "Straits Times" in April and May of last year, and which created so great an outcry in England. Mr. St. John, on the occasion of meeting Mr. Baker in Whampoa's shop, in March last, learned from him distinctly that Mr. Miller was the author of many of the statements referred to. The Rev. Mr. M'Dougall was a witness of this conversation, though probably not overhearing much of it; as soon as the conversation terminated he inquired of Mr. St. John what the portion he had overheard referred to, and was directly informed; and within an hour afterwards Mr. St. John circumstantially repeated Mr. Baker's statement to myself; they were again mentioned to other persons within a day or two, and frequently became a subject of conversation.

In the keeping of so many persons there can be no failure of memory, but to avoid any risk of mis-statement or mistake, Mr. St. John, only about a month since, reduced to writing the heads of the information he had obtained, and submitted the paper to Mr. Baker, who, with one or two exceptions, allowed it to be substantially correct. Directly Mr. Baker quitted my house Mr. St. John mentioned what had passed to myself and others, and the proceedings against Mr. Miller were founded on these very statements.

Mr. Baker, however, when called upon before the Court entirely forgot what had occurred, and his memory wholly failed on points which could not be otherwise than deeply interesting to all concerned, and not likely to be forgotten.

Enclosure, No. 2. This unprecedented position has rendered it necessary for Mr. St. John to re-affirm, upon oath, the statements made to him by Mr. Baker on two separate occasions, and, by my advice, he has repudiated the confidence reposed in him by that officer, and added circumstances which were not mentioned before the Court, and which would not have been sworn to now excepting to rebut the injurious inferences which must be drawn from Mr. Baker's lack of memory.

It is to be hoped that the circumstantial matter in Mr. St. John's affidavit will answer the purpose of quickening Mr. Baker's recollection, either to allow the facts or to deny them by a counter affidavit.

Should Mr. Baker deny unreservedly, by counter affidavit, the facts advanced by Mr. St. John, a judgment can only be formed by the probabilities of the case; but should Mr. Baker be unable to swear distinctly in contradiction of facts so distinctly stated, I need scarcely remark to your Excellency, that no point of the law of evidence is more clearly defined than that the forgetfulness or the doubtful recollection of one witness cannot, under any circumstances, invalidate the direct testimony of another.

I will not prematurely trouble your Excellency with any comment on these probabilities beyond saying, that it would be difficult to believe that Mr. St. John should invent the statements he has sworn to, and impossible

to

to conceive what object he could have in doing so; Mr. Miller could not be convicted (even supposing Mr. St. John capable of wishing to injure an innocent man) by such an invention; but on the contrary, it is neither inconceivable or unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Baker should wish to screen his friend from the consequences of his own unguarded language, uttered at a time when Mr. Miller was absent on leave, and not expected to rejoin his ship, and which went to prove that he himself was accessory before the publication of a calumny.

In any view of the case, however, the circumstances must be painful both to your Excellency and to myself.

I have likewise the honour to enclose a list of all the persons, excepting the officers and crew of the "Nemesis," who could by any possibility have been acquainted with the circumstances of the proceedings in Borneo carried on during the months of March and April 1849. Enclosure, No. 3

No other European was within several hundred miles, and it is, therefore, amongst a very limited number of persons that we must look for the calumnious informer of the "Straits Times" newspaper.

I have called upon every person mentioned in this list, with one exception of a boy, who it will be proved could not write, to discover in the most unreserved manner, upon oath, all correspondence at the time and subsequently with the newspaper in question, and to pronounce the objectionable statements to be false.

When these documents are received, it will not rest entirely with the officers of the "Nemesis" to come forward to clear themselves in a satisfactory manner, and thus to demonstrate that these grossly false statements must have emanated from a man before the mast, or have been invented to answer a purpose. The honourable course to be pursued is sufficiently clear, and on the few persons who decline or shrink from a test, which every innocent and upright man would seek, must rest the disgraceful stigma of calumny and of falsehood.

I regret having been obliged to trouble your Excellency at such length on so unpleasing a subject; and, in conclusion, beg to request you will be good enough either to direct a renewal of the inquiry upon oath, or that a decided sentence may be recorded, to the effect that the Court acquits Mr. Miller of having furnished any information whatsoever to the editor of the "Straits Times," so as to place beyond a doubt the principle, that any secret and anonymous information given by an officer on active service to a newspaper must always be regarded as detrimental to Her Majesty's service.

I prefer this request on the ground already explained, and because the expression "of a character detrimental to Her Majesty's service" used by me, might in future, though not so intended, be construed to imply that the inquiry referred to "objectionable" statements, and not, as in fact, to show that Mr. Miller was a correspondent of a very disreputable newspaper.

Without this principle being distinctly understood by the Court itself, and distinctly asserted in some form, the ends of justice may be defeated, and the graver inquiry, to which the present one is preliminary, be obstructed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke*, Commissioner.

Rear Admiral,

I, JAMES BROOKE, do hereby solemnly make oath and depose as follows:

That on or about the 26th May last, Captain Wallage came to the house where I am now residing, at my request; I then informed him that I had obtained sufficient evidence to convict Mr. Miller of having written to the "Straits Times," and of being the author of one false statement relating to the proceedings in the Kaleeka River in 1849. I said that I had no wish to injure Mr. Miller's prospects in life, and that if he would retract what he had stated, either in writing or by word of mouth, and apologize to me, that I should be satisfied, and that I should not publish his retraction unless forced to do so in self-defence.

Captain Wallage again called very shortly afterwards, and nearly his own words on sitting down in my private room were, "Well, Sir, I have had Mr. Miller up, and he says he gave Woods some information, but that he has not

told anything that was wrong." "How!" I replied, "not wrong!" and on saying so, I wrote down hastily, and from memory, the false statements set forth in the "Straits Times." "Ask him," I continued, "whether this is wrong? I can prove he told Woods about the 'toothless old man,' and the other lies are in the same paper."

The third time Captain Wallage called he informed me that Mr. Miller denied having made any statement about the "toothless old man," or that he had stated anything against me. I insisted on an apology; when Captain Wallage remarked, "But how can he apologize when he has done nothing wrong?" I replied, "In that case he can positively deny having given any information derogatory to my character, and he must apologize for corresponding with such a blackguard as that fellow Woods." Captain Wallage remarked, that he had told Mr. Miller that he had better apologize; that his (Mr. Miller's) messmates had advised him to make an apology; but that Mr. Miller swore that he had not said or done anything that was wrong, and that he had gone off to consult Mr. Woods about it.

Captain Wallage further informed me that he had given Mr. Miller the paper, or a copy of the paper, I had before written.

I further depose that these three interviews occurred between the 26th and 29th of May last.

Captain Wallage called a fourth time, at my request, subsequently to my having written to the naval Commander-in-Chief on the subject of the inquiry. Our conversation chiefly referred to the other officers of the "Nemesis," and in reply to something that had fallen from me, Captain Wallage remarked, "I had better not know anything more about it, as I shall be a member of the Court." To which I rejoined, "That cannot be, for I shall want you as a witness." At the conclusion of our conversation, and in reference to what had passed before, I rejoined, "that it is no use getting any of the other fellows or officers into the scrape."

And I do further make oath, that in the course of one or other of the aforementioned interviews, Captain Wallage stated that he had heard that Mr. Weldon had said, that if he (Mr. Weldon) was wrongly accused again of being the author of the false statements in the "Straits Times," he would tell who the real author was.

And I do further make oath, that the above is the substance of what passed between Captain Wallage and myself relating to the charge against Mr. Miller, and, as nearly as I can recollect, that it is given in the words used on the several occasions.

(signed) *J. Brooke.*

Sworn to before me, at Singapore, this 12th July 1850.

(signed) *T. Church,*
Res^{d} Councillor, C. C.

Rear Admiral,

I, SPENCER ST. JOHN, do hereby solemnly re-affirm upon oath the evidence I gave before the Court of Inquiry on Mr. Miller's conduct, held on board Her Majesty's ship "Hastings," on the 8th instant.

I do hereby make oath and declare, that in March last I met Mr. Baker in Whampoa's shop, and said to him, "So it appears Weldon wrote that letter for the "Strait's Times," to which Mr. Baker answered, "No, it was not Weldon, it was Miller."

I said "that letter," as I had a few days before, on the 3d of March, talked to Mr. Baker about the statements in the "Straits Times." Mr. Baker then remarked, that Mr. Miller had read the letter out to them in the gun-room, and that some objections were made to it by those present. I then asked him what were the objections that were made, and what particular statements they found fault with. He replied, that the objections made related not to the statements, but to the composition of the letter, that it was ill written, and that he (Mr. Baker), for one, asked Mr. Miller "how he could send such stuff (or such rubbish) to be printed," or words to that effect. That I asked him whether Mr. Miller's letter contained an account of Sir James's allowing the captive women and children to be made slaves; he said he did not know. That I then further asked

asked him whether it contained an account of the death of "the toothless old man;" he distinctly replied that it did. That the Rev. F. M'Dougall was present in the shop during the conversation and heard us talking about the letter, but I am not aware how much he overheard of our conversation.

I further make oath and swear, that about four or five weeks ago, I showed Mr. Baker a paper, containing the heads of the conversation above mentioned; he said that he believed what I had written down was correct, but he afterwards added, that he did not recollect telling me about "the toothless old man." That he mentioned to me at the same time that shortly after our last conversation in March, he went on board the "Nemesis" to keep his watch, and that it then struck him, for the first time, that I had asked him the above questions, and that he instantly made up his mind that he would not give evidence to the above effect, if called upon to do so; that he further added, that he still adhered to his resolution, and that he would not give evidence; that at the time, I said to him it would be useless his taking that course, as I should be called upon to prove his admission to me that Mr. Miller was the author of the letter in the "Straits Times;" and that Mr. Baker replied he would answer none of the questions put by the Court that tended to criminate his friend Mr. Miller, and that were these questions pressed he should decline answering them even if it cost him his eight years' service. Mr. Baker shortly afterwards left the house, and I immediately mentioned what had passed to Sir James Brooke, and others.

(signed) *Spencer St. John.*

Sworn before me, at Singapore, this 12th of July 1850,

(signed) *T. Church*, Res[d] Councillor.

A List of all the European Persons residing at Sarawak during the Months of March and April 1849.

*Sir James Brooke.	*Mr. Charles A. Crymble.
*Captain J. Brooke Brooke.	*Mr. Henry Steel.
The Rev. Francis T. M'Dougall.	Mr. Edward Baker.
Robert Hentig, Esq.	*William Charmon.
*Arthur C. Crookshank, Esq.	Angust Stahl.
George Ruppell, Esq.	*Joseph Middleton.
*Spencer St. John, Esq.	James Hill.
*Charles T. C. Grant, Esq.	Mrs. M'Dougall.
*William W. Brereton, Esq.	Mrs. Hentig.
*Harrington W. Parr, Esq.	Mrs. Stahl.
*A. Bosoielle Lee, Esq.	Mrs. Avery.

These persons marked thus* were present at the expedition in the Serebus and Serebus Rivers in the months of March and April 1849.

(No. 7.)

From His Excellency Rear-Admiral *C. J. Austen*, C. B., Commander-in-Chief, to Sir *James Brooke*, K. C. B.; dated "Hastings," at Singapore, the 15th July 1850.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, with its enclosures, on the subject of the result of the recent Court of Inquiry into the case of Mr. Miller, the surgeon of the "Nemesis."

2d. The inquiry was instituted by me in consequence of the receipt of your letters of the 29th and 30th of May last, in thefirst of which it is alleged that this officer gave information to the editor of the "Straits Times" of a character detrimental to Her Majesty's service, and in the second it is stated that he read to his brother officers in the gun-room of the "Nemesis" the whole or a portion of the statements contained in the "Straits Times" newspapers of the 25th April and 23d May 1849, and the Court having examined all the officers of

the "Nemesis" and your secretary on the subject, have given me their opinion that the charge of Mr. Miller having given information to the "Straits Times" of a character detrimental to Her Majesty's service is without foundation.

3d. With reference to the second paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, in which your opinion is repeated, that every officer in active service is positively prohibited from furnishing any secret information, either verbal or written, to a newspaper, however trivial or innocent it may appear, I deem it right to inform your Excellency that the only instructions issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty under this head for the guidance of the Navy is, that officers are to be cautioned to refrain from writing in newspapers or other periodicals on subjects connected with the Naval service.

4th. Referring to the request of your Excellency that I would direct a renewal of the inquiry upon oath, or that a decided sentence may be recorded to the effect that the Court acquits Mr. Miller of having furnished any information whatsoever to the "Straits Times," I beg to inform your Excellency that I waited only for the inquiry to be concluded before directing a Board of Officers to survey that officer, and he is now on six months' sick leave of absence, and I may further state that I have reason to believe that he will not again join the "Nemesis." I should not, however, in any case, have felt authorised to have directed a renewal of the inquiry upon oath, nor could I without another investigation call upon the Court to acquit Mr. Miller of having furnished any information whatever to the editor of the "Straits Times." It is worthy of remark, however, that not only did Mr. Miller emphatically deny to the Court being the author of the objectionable statements in the "Straits Times," or any knowledge whatever as to who the author was, but each of the witnesses denied any knowledge of the writer.

5th. Mr. Baker appears to have admitted his having told Mr. St. John that he believed Mr. Miller to have been the writer of them, but he only grounded his opinion on the style of writing, and not from any definite information on the subject.

6th. With reference to the alleged discrepancy between the statements of Mr. Baker and Mr. St. John, I shall give the subject serious consideration and inquiry, and should I find it necessary, I shall lay the result of such inquiry before the Supreme Government in India. I shall have the honour to inform your Excellency of the steps I may take in the matter as soon as I have instituted an inquiry into the subject.

7th. In conclusion, I beg to add that I cannot enter into the subject of your remark upon the statement of the opinion of the Court that you were labouring under a mistake with regard to a confession made to Mr. Wallage.

8th. I considered it expedient that Mr. Wallage, as an officer of the Honourable Company's service, should be a member of the Court, and ordered his attendance as such; in consequence, I further consider that the Court acted correctly in not calling the attendance of your Excellency on the inquiry.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. J. Austen,*
Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief.

(No 8.)

From his Excellency Sir *James Brooke,* K. C. B., &c. &c. &c., to his Excellency Rear-Admiral *Austen,* C. B., Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.; dated Singapore, the 16th July 1850.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's communication of yesterday's date on the subject of the inquiry held on Mr. Miller of the "Nemesis."

I cannot but consider it a dangerous precedent in any court of justice, civil or military, to combine the two characters of judge and witnesses, yet I cheerfully leave to your Excellency's judgment, and am happy to say that my principal object in instituting the inquiry has been answered.

It

It is, however, worthy of serious consideration, both from your Excellency and the supreme Government of India, whether a naval court of inquiry can meet the ends of justice when applied to the officers of the Company's steam service.

A naval court of inquiry is conducted with closed doors, the minutes are not public or available in any shape, and is only an expedient to avoid the necessity of resorting to the court martial; on the contrary, the inquiry on an officer of the Calcutta steam service resembles a court martial, without the administration of an oath, and the decision is final, for there can be no ultimate appeal to a higher tribunal. Can a court, therefore, empowered to pronounce a final sentence, which may involve questions of the highest moment and importance, be justly conducted with closed doors and without minutes? It seems evident that the Court has taken one view of the object of this inquiry whilst I was acting upon another, as stated in my communication to your Excellency of the 11th instant.

The remarks on the subject of officers being prohibited when on active service from furnishing secret information to newspapers were offered under the impression that this was an acknowledged principle, and not positively laid down in a specific order, on account of its self-evident necessity.

Under this impression on my part the inquiry on Mr. Miller was proceeded with, and the instructions of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to which your Excellency alludes, appear to point to the rule which I considered established.

I shall await the result of your Excellency's investigation in the case of Mr. Baker of the Nemesis, but the only course, as it seems to me, open to that officer which can raise the slightest doubt on the subject, is a distinct and circumstantial denial on oath of distinct and circumstantial averments already deposed to by Mr. St. John. The oaths, when openly opposed, will leave the case to be judged upon the presumptive evidence, and the probabilities in favour of the one or the other side. Some of these probabilities I have already stated, and it may save trouble in future my adding on this occasion further evidence of a presumptive kind.

Mr. Baker grants that the conversation in question referred to the subject of Mr. Miller. Mr. St. John mentioned Mr. Baker's statements to me within an hour after he heard them; he distinctly said that the conversation was not in the slightest degree of a confidential nature. I examined and re-examined Mr. St. John minutely on each statement and circumstance mentioned; I warned him of the necessity of great caution, and that his recollection of what had just passed must be clear and positive before I could proceed against Mr. Miller; Mr. Miller having acted as vice-consul at China, whilst on leave of absence, the impression abroad that he would not rejoin; Mr. Baker's desire to exonerate Mr. Weldon from suspicion; Mr. Woods' habit of visiting the gun-room of the Nemesis when she returned from a voyage; Mr Miller's known opinion on the subject of the "toothless old man;" the expression of a toothless old man being a joke (of Mr. Weldon's, I believe) confined to a very limited number; the positive denial of having furnished this statement by every European in Sarawak (which will now be repeated upon oath); the oath of Mr. Crookshank, that the statement is false; the impossibility I propose establishing, that this statement could have emanated from any other quarter than the crew of the "Nemesis;" the improbability that it came from a foremast man when it was a joke amongst the officers, are all presumptions on one side; and, above all, is the important consideration, that Mr. St. John could not only have no motive for a very clumsy invention, but that, unless true, it was not calculated to answer the intended purpose, whereas, on the contrary, Mr. Baker had a positive object to gain in saving his friend and shielding himself. Mr. M'Dougall's affidavit has been called for, which, with other documents, I shall have the honour to forward to your Excellency, and which, should you deem it advisable, I think the entire case should then be submitted to the consideration of the Supreme Government of India.

I have &c.

(signed) *J. Brooke*, Commissioner.

(No. 9.)

From his Excellency Sir *J. Brooke,* K. C. B., Commissioner, to his Excellency Rear Admiral *Austen,* C. B. &c. &c. &c., Commander-in-Chief.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to enclose an affidavit taken by the Rev. F. T. M'Dougall relative to Mr. Baker's statements.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Brooke,* Commissioner.

(No. 9 *b.*)

Rear Admiral,

I, FRANCIS THOMAS M'DOUGALL, clerk, M. A., senior chaplain of the Church of England mission to Borneo, residing in Sarawak, do solemnly declare, that being at Singapore when the "Nemesis" arrived from Labuan and Sarawak in the month of February last, I was a few days afterwards in Whompoa's shop with Mr. Spencer St. John, when Mr. Baker, the third officer of the "Nemesis," came up to us, and said to Mr. St. John that he wished very much to speak to him, for he had found out who had written the letter; he at the same time took Mr. St. John aside, and spoke with him on the other side of the glass case near which I was standing; I could not help hearing enough of the conversation that passed between them to know what it referred to, Mr. Miller, the surgeon of the "Nemesis."

After a short time they returned to where I was standing, and then Mr. St. John told me plainly that Mr. Baker said that Mr. Miller was the man who had furnished the statements published in the "Straits Times."

This, to the best of my recollection, is the chief of what passed on that occasion with reference to the conversation between Mr. St. John and Mr. Baker.

(signed) *Francis Thomas M'Dougall.*

Signed and sworn to before us, two of the justices of the peace at Sarawak, this 24th day of July 1850.

(signed) *Arthur Chichester Crookshank.*
Alan Boswil Lee.

(No. 10.)

From his Excellency Sir *James Brooke,* K. C. B., Commissioner, &c., to his Excellency Rear Admiral *Austen,* C. B. &c. &c. &c.; dated Singapore, 28th January 1851.

Sir,

I AM sorry to trouble your Excellency with the inquiry, whether the correspondence relating to the charge I brought against Mr. Miller of the Honourable Company's steam vessel "Nemesis" has been forwarded for the consideration of the Supreme Government of India. In my view of the case, a serious principle is involved and a doubtful precedent established by finally disposing of a public accusation by a private inquiry, the accuser not being permitted to be present, and I should wish therefore a reference on the point to higher authority, as far only as regards the mode of future procedure.

The question to be decided is, whether a cause publicly brought forward on a grave question, under the consideration of Parliament, and involving the highest interests and reputation of Englishmen, can be adjudged before a secret tribunal, and whether such proceeding be consonant with justice, or known to the civil or military law?

I am

I am aware of the anomalous position held by the officers of the Company's steam service, and it is on this account, and as a public duty, that I desire a decision on that point.

I shall feel indebted, therefore, to your Excellency if you will submit the correspondence, and the question now advanced, either to the Supreme Government of India or to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, so that it may be decided by a competent legal authority.

I have, &c.

(sigded) *J. Brooke*, Commissioner.

(No. 11.)

From his Excellency Rear-Admiral *C. J. Austen*, C. B., Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c., to his Excellency Sir *James Brooke*, K. C. B.; dated "Hastings," at Singapore, 4th February 1851.

Sir,

In reply to your Excellency's letter of the 28th ultimo, desiring to be informed whether I have brought the correspondence relating to the charge against Mr. Miller of the Honourable Company's steam vessel "Nemesis" under the consideration of the Supreme Government in India; and, with reference thereto, requesting me to submit the correspondence and the question advanced by you either to the Supreme Government in India or to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in consequence of no opportunity having been afforded me of inquiring into the subject referred to in the sixth paragraph of my letter to you, under date the 15th July, the correspondence has not yet been submitted to either of the authorities before named, as it was my wish to lay before them the whole of the correspondence on the question at once.

As circumstances have, however, prevented my making an inquiry into the alleged discrepancies between the statements of Messrs. St. John and Baker at the inquiry held on Dr. Miller, I shall now only wait until, by the arrival of the next packet, or by a personal interview with the Superintendent of Marine at Fort William, I can learn whether Dr. Miller is still in the Company's uncovenanted service, before transmitting the subject to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their perusal, and at the same time to the Supreme Government in India.

It would answer no good purpose were I to enter into any discussion with reference to the principle of courts of inquiry, which are founded upon long established custom, and are looked upon as an essential branch of naval and military jurisdiction, but which you appear to be under the impression are not consonant with justice, or known to the civil or military law, neither to the impression which you appear to be under, both in your letter under acknowledgment, and that of the 16th of July last, as to the decision of a court of inquiry being in all cases final.

I have, therefore, only to add that the correspondence will be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Supreme Government of India without delay.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. J. Austen*,
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

(No. of 1851.)

From Sir *J. H. Littler*, Sir *F. Currie*, and *J. Lowis*, Esq., to his Excellency Rear-Admiral *C. J. Austen*, C.B., Naval Commander-in-Chief; dated the 14th March 1851.

Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter dated the 24th ultimo, giving cover to documents connected with a complaint preferred by Sir James Brooke against Mr. Miller, surgeon of the Honourable Company's steam-vessel "Nemesis," of having communicated the substance of certain articles which appeared in the "Straits Times" newspaper, severely commenting on the expedition undertaken against pirates, on the coast of Borneo, in the early part of 1849, and containing the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, which in consequence of that charge you directed to be held.

2d. It appears to us upon a careful perusal of these papers that Mr. Miller was very justly acquitted of the accusation brought against him, and we are disposed to concur in the opinion which is intimated by your Excellency, that no satisfactory result could be expected from any further inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Baker and Mr. St. John. We shall, however, forward a copy of the papers to the Deputy Governor of Bengal, in order that, should his Honor see fit, they may be communicated to the Superintendent of Marine.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. H. Littler.*
F. Currie.
J. Lowis.

Fort William, 14 March 1851.

(True copy.)
(signed) *F. J. Halliday,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

— No. 38. —

(No. 201.)

From the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Marine; dated Fort William, the 26th March 1851.

Sir,

I am directed by the Deputy Governor of Bengal to transmit herewith, for your information, the accompanying copy of a correspondence received from the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, regarding a charge preferred by his Excellency Sir James Brooke, Commissioner of Sarawak, against Mr. Miller, surgeon of the Honourable Company's steamer "Nemesis."

I have &c.
(signed) *W. Seton Karr,*
Under Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Marine Department, East India House,
7 May 1852.

J. C. MASON.

DR. MILLER.

COPY of the PROCEEDINGS of a COURT of INQUIRY held on Dr. *Miller*, Surgeon of the Honourable East India Company's Steam Ship NEMESIS, together with COPIES of the CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto, and of the Decision of Rear-Admiral *Austen* and Sir *John Littler*, the Governor of Bengal, thereon.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *May* 1852.

339.

Under 3 *oz.*

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 February 1852;—*for*,

"COPIES of MEMORIAL presented to the Board of Trade in 1847, with the Signatures of the Applicants, setting forth the Grounds on which they ask for a Royal Charter for the Eastern Archipelago Company:"

"Of the DEED of SETTLEMENT, which by Terms of the said Charter must be deposited in the Board of Trade within a Year after it is granted:"

"Of any CERTIFICATE that the Directors and Two-thirds of the Shareholders had executed the said Deed of Settlement:"

"Of BALANCE SHEETS and other ACCOUNTS annually deposited in the Board of Trade by the Terms of the said Charter:"

"And, of any CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place between the said Company and the Board of Trade from 1847 to the present Time:"

Board of Trade, Whitehall, 14 February 1852.

CHARLES NOYES, Registrar.

(*Mr. Henry Drummond.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *February* 1852.

I.

COPY of MEMORIAL presented to The QUEEN in Council in 1847, and by Her Majesty referred to the Board of Trade, with the Signatures of the Applicants, setting forth the Grounds on which they ask for a Royal Charter for the Eastern Archipelago Company.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Memorial and Petition of the undersigned, being Merchants of Your Majesty's City of London,

Sheweth,

THAT the island of Borneo is a rich and fertile country, possessing considerable natural wealth and resources, both agricultural and mineral, and that from the peculiar position of that island, such resources might be most advantageously developed through the medium of commercial enterprise.

That the great obstacle in the way of such development has hitherto been the extensive system of piracy and lawless violence prevailing in those seas, and particularly on the north-west coasts of the island.

That the memorialist, Henry Wise, has for several years past brought under the notice of Your Majesty's Government the national advantages derivable from the establishment of a naval station, or British settlement on the island of Labuan, in the vicinity of Borneo Proper, which measure having been now adopted, and the efforts of Your Majesty's navy having been successful in suppressing piracy in those seas, the opportunity is now afforded to promote civilization, and to lay the foundation for beneficial commerce on the north-west coast of Borneo, where all accounts agree in stating that a disposition highly favourable to the development of the resources of the country by commerce exists, and is gradually strengthening among the natives and authorities of the island.

That the memorialist, Henry Wise, has personally examined the coal which has been discovered in the islands of Labuan and Borneo, and has brought samples of such coal to this country, and submitted them to examination and analysis by the officers of Your Majesty's Government.

That the memorialists most humbly but earnestly submit to Your Majesty that the employment of British capital and enterprise in developing these important resources of the above islands would materially advance civilization and commerce in that quarter of the world.

That the memorialists are desirous to carry such objects into effect by means of a company of shareholders.

That the memorialists humbly represent to Your Majesty, that this can only be done safely and effectually under the sanction and protection of Your Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation.

May it therefore please Your Majesty, and the memorialists most humbly pray, that Your Majesty will graciously grant Your Majesty's Royal Charter to the several parties, and to the effect expressed in the draft herewith humbly submitted to Your Majesty,

And the Memorialists will ever pray.

(signed) *Henry Wise*, 13, Austin Friars.
George Larpent, Austin Friars.
John Pirie, Birchin Lane.
John Easthope, 38, Throgmorton Street.
P. Anstruther, Pall Mall.
Peter Rolt, Clement's Lane.
J. Melville, Upper Harley Street.
George Moffatt, 85, Eaton Square.
William Tindall, 4, Clement's Lane.
J. Mackillop, King's Arms Yard.

II.

No copy of the deed in question is to be found among the papers deposited in the Board of Trade, but it appears on reference to the charter that a memorandum has been endorsed thereon, signed by one of the joint secretaries to the Board, that a copy of the deed was deposited as required by the terms of the charter.

III.

COPY of CERTIFICATE that the Directors and Two-thirds of the Shareholders had executed the said Deed of Settlement.

WE, the undersigned Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, hereby certify that the deed of settlement of the said company, dated the 13th day of July instant, hath been executed by all the directors for the time being of the said company, and by two-thirds of the shareholders of the same company.

Dated this 26th day of July 1848.

(signed) *J. M'Gregor.*
Henry Wise.

IV.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.

Dr. COPY of BALANCE SHEET for the Year ending the 30th June 1849. *Cr.*

Ledger Folio.		£.	s.	d.	Ledger Folio.		£.	s.	d.
4	Royal Charter, Crown Lease, and Coal Grant	46,000	–	–	1	Capital - - -	51,455	–	–
6	Founder's Original Grant - - - -	4,200	–	–					
8	Colliery Stores and Implements - - -	373	4	1	46	Henry Wise - -	574	1	6
14	Crown Rent - - - - - - - -	100	–	–					
48	James Motley (superintendent of colliery, Labuan) - - - - - - -	213	14	9	56	Loan - - -	2,000	–	–
376	Preliminary Expenses - - - -	460	6	8					
378	Salaries of Officers, Rent and Office Expenses	869	1	10					
382	Office Furniture - - - - - -	163	5	11					
390	Labuan Establishment - - - -	379	10	6					
50	Cash in the hands of Singapore Agents:								
	Shaw, Whitehead & Co. £. 1,000 – –								
	Bankers - - - 263 6 6								
	Petty Cash - - - 6 11 3								
		1,269	17	9					
	£.	54,029	1	6		£.	54,029	1	6

Examined and approved this 26th day of July 1849.

(signed) *J. H. Gledstanes*, Auditor.
J. MacGregor, Chairman.

(True copy.)

W. Woolley, Secretary.

London, 8 September 1849.

Dr. COPY of BALANCE SHEET for the Year ending the 30th June 1850. *Cr.*

FOLIO.		£.	s.	d.	FOLIO.		£.	s.	d.
4	Royal Charter, Crown Lease, and Coal Grant	46,000	–	–	1	Capital	52,457	11	9
8	Colliery Stores and Implements	1,507	8	4	46	Henry Wise	1,374	1	6
48	James Motley (Superintendent at Labuan)	169	10	8	58	Loan A.	3,000	–	–
64	Plant	2,146	7	4	80	Revenue	1,023	10	8
70	Her Majesty's Government (for Coals delivered)	590	8	1	360	Bills payable	1,300	–	–
378	Salaries to Officers, Rent, and Office Expenses, to 30 June 1849 £. 869 1 10								
	Ditto to 30 June 1850 800 – –								
	Ditto - ditto, being Secretary's Salary, Rent of Offices, Incidental Expenses, &c. 545 7 4								
		2,214	9	2					
382	Office Furniture	163	5	11					
390	Labuan Establishment, to 30th June 1849 379 10 6								
	Ditto to June 1850 702 9 11								
		1,082	–	5					
404	Labuan Wages	289	18	–					
416	Labuan Charges	473	18	1					
50	Cash in the hands of Singapore Agents 3,470 15 2								
394	Ditto of Superintendent at Labuan 802 16 2								
	Ditto of Bankers 232 18 3								
370	Petty Cash 11 8 4								
		4,517	17	11					
	£.	59,155	3	11		£.	59,155	3	11

Examined and approved this 29th day of July 1850.

(signed) *W. Charles Wryghte,* } Auditors.
J. H. Gledstanes, }

(True copy.)

W. Woolley, Secretary.

London, 29 August 1850.

Dr. COPY of BALANCE SHEET for the Year ending the 30th June 1851. *Cr.*

Memorandum.—No other accounts have been deposited in the Board of Trade.

FOLIO.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	FOLIO		£. s. d.
4	Royal Charter, Crown Lease, and Coal Grant - - -	- - -	46,000 - -	1	Capital - - -	60,297 11 9
9	Colliery Stores and Implements to 30 June 1849 -	373 4 1		42	Advance on anticipated Call - -	3,860 - -
	Ditto - ditto - 1850 -	1,134 4 3				
	Ditto - ditto - 1851 -	1,108 19 9				
			2,616 8 1			
48	James Motley, Superintendent at Labuan - - - -	- - -	309 2 -	80	Revenue - -	1,703 9 2
64	Plant, to 30 June 1850 - -	2,146 7 4				
	Ditto - ditto 1851 - -	1,292 13 7				
			3,439 - 11			
89	English Miners - - -	- - -	440 11 -			
378	Salaries to Officers, Rent and Office Expenses to 30 June 1849 - - - - - -	869 1 10				
	Ditto - - ditto 1850 -	1,345 7 4				
	Ditto - - ditto 1851 -	1,320 12 3				
			3,535 1 5			
382	Office Furniture - - -	- - -	163 5 11			
390	Labuan Establishment, to 30 June 1849 - - - -	379 10 6				
	Ditto - - 1850 - -	702 9 11				
	Ditto - - 1851 - -	535 15 2				
			1,617 15 7			
404	Labuan Wages, to 30 June 1850 - - - - - -	289 18 -				
	Ditto - - 1851 - -	1,648 3 10				
			1,938 1 10			
416	Labuan Charges (including Crown Rent), to 30 June 1850 - - - - - -	473 18 1				
	Ditto - - 1851 - -	293 10 7				
			767 8 8			
50	Cash in the hands of Singapore Agents - - - -	3,168 7 10				
394	Ditto of Superintendent at Labuan - - - -	1,147 2 7				
	Ditto of Bankers - - -	711 13 6				
370	Petty Cash - - - -	7 1 7				
			5,034 5 6			
		£.	65,861 - 11			£. 65,861 - 11

Examined and approved this 25th day of July 1851.

(signed) *H. H. Lindsay*, Chairman.

J. H. Gledstanes,
W. C. Wryghte, } Auditors.

(True copy.)

Wm. Woolley, Secretary,
Eastern Archipelago Company.

London, 26 August 1851.

V.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.

No correspondence has taken place between the said Company and the Board of Trade from 1847 to the present time.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.

COPY of the MEMORIAL presented to the Board of Trade in 1847, with the Signatures of the Applicants, setting forth the Grounds for which they ask for a ROYAL CHARTER for the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY, &c.

(*Mr. Henry Drummond.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *February* 1852.

Under 1 *oz.*

GOVERNORS OF COLONIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 March 1852;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Names of all GOVERNORS and LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS of the different COLONIES, stating their SALARIES, DATES of APPOINTMENT, and PLACES of RESIDENCE; distinguishing those who have Served in the Army and Navy, with the Amount of their Pay and Emoluments, in addition to their Salaries as Governors."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 20 May 1852.

D ESART.

(*Mr. Brotherton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 21 *May* 1852.

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31 p402

A RETURN of the Names of all GOVERNORS and LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS of the different COLONIES, stating their SALARIES, and DATES of their APPOINTMENTS, the PLACES of their RESIDENCE, and the COUNTRIES or DISTRICTS over which they preside; distinguishing those who have Served in the Army and Navy, with the Amount of their Pay and Emoluments, in addition to their Salaries as Governors.

COLONY.	OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	Salary.	FEES, &c.	Whether in Army or Navy.	Naval or Military Pay.
					£.	£. s. d.		
NORTH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS:								
Canada	Governor General	The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	1 Oct. 1846	Montreal	7,000	nil.		
Nova Scotia	Lieut.-Governor	(vacant)		Halifax	3,000	nil.		
New Brunswick	Lieut.-Governor	Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart.	20 Oct. 1847	Fredericton	3,000	nil.		
Prince Edward Island	Lieut.-Governor	Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knt.	30 Nov. 1850	Charlotte Town	1,000	130 *l.* for contingencies.		
Newfoundland	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Colonel Sir J. G. Le Marchant, Knt.	6 Feb. 1847	St. John	3,000	200 *l.* for fuel and light.	Colonel in the Army	200 *l.* 15 *s.* per annum, half pay as Lieut.-Colonel, but does not receive half-pay at present.
Bermuda	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Capt. Elliot, R.N.	1 Oct. 1846	St. George	2,746	fees 220 *l.* 19 *s.* 4 *d.* in 1850.	Captain in the Royal Navy	not in receipt of half-pay whilst holding civil appointment.
Vancouver's Island	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	James Douglas, Esq.	5 May 1851	Victoria	nil*	nil.		
WEST INDIAN POSSESSIONS:								
Jamaica	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.	Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey, Knt.	26 Sept. 1846	Kingston	6,000	nil.		
Turks and Caicos Islands	President of the Council of Government.	F. H. A. Forth, Esq.	21 Nov. 1848	Turk's Island	800	nil.		
Honduras	Superintendent	P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.	19 Dec. 1850	Belize	1,800	nil.		
Bahamas	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	John Gregory, Esq.	9 Jan. 1849	Nassau	2,000	nil.		
Barbadoes and Windward Islands	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir W. Colebrooke, C.B.	12 Aug 1848	Bridgetown	4,000	nil	Colonel of Artillery	18 *s.* 1 *d.* per diem having been seconded as Lieut.-Colonel of Artillery.
St. Vincent	Lieut.-Governor	R. G. MacDonnell, C.B.	23 Feb. 1852	Kingstown	1,300	95 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* in 1849.		
Grenada	Lieut.-Governor	K. B. Hamilton, Esq.	13 Jan. 1846	St. George	1,300	94 2 7		
Tobago	Lieut.-Governor	D. Daly, Esq.	7 Aug. 1851	Scarborough	1,300	—		
St. Lucia	Lieut.-Governor	M. Power, Esq.	23 Feb. 1852	Castries	1,200	nil.		
Antigua and Leeward Islands	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	R. J. Mackintosh, Esq.	24 Sept. 1850	St. John's	3,000	nil.		
Montserrat	Administrator of the Government	Capt. J. R. Booth, R.N.	8 Jan. 1852	Plymouth	500	85 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* in 1851.	Captain in the Royal Navy	Half-pay; 10 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem.
St. Christopher	Lieut.-Governor	E. D. Hay, Esq.	24 Sept. 1850	Basseterre	1,300	33 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* in 1850.		
Nevis	Administrator of the Government	W. Shortland, Esq.	8 Aug. 1845	Charlestown	500	15 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* in 1850		
Virgin Islands	Administrator of the Government	Lieut.-Col. J. C. Chads	8 Jan. 1852	Tortola	800	14 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.* in 1851.	Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.	
Dominica	Lieut.-Governor	Major S. W. Blackall	1 Mar. 1850	Roseau	1,300	19 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* in 1851.		retired full-pay as Major of 1st West India Regiment, at 16 *s.* a day.
British Guiana	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Henry Barkly, Esq.	9 Jan. 1849	Georgetown	5,000	—		
Trinidad	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Lord Harris	14 Nov. 1846	Port of Spain	3,500	nil.		

MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS:								
Gibraltar	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Gardiner, K.C.B.	20 Dec. 1848	In Fortress	5,000	- nil. -	†Lieut.-General in the Army	- - £. 600. per annum as unattached General Officer of Royal Artillery; 5 *s.* per diem, good service pension; 3 *s.* per diem, pay as Master Gunner, St. James' Park.
Malta	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Col. Sir W. Reid, K.C.B. - -	1 Oct. 1851	Valletta - -	4,500	- - grant of 200*l.* per annum paid from colonial fund for keeping up gardens of St. Antonio.	- - Lieut.-Colonel Royal Engineers, and Colonel in the Army.	- - 18 *s.* 1 *d.* per diem, regimental pay as Lieut.-Colonel of Royal Engineers.
Ionian Islands	Lord High Commissioner - -	Sir Henry G. Ward, K.G.C.M.G. -	2 May 1849	Corfu - -	4,500	- nil.		
Cape of Good Hope	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Lieut.-General Hon. G. Cathcart -	20 Jan. 1852	Cape Town -	5,000	- - 500*l.* for country residence borne on colonial funds.	†Major-General in the Army	- - unattached pay as Major-General, at 400 *l.* per annum.
	Lieut.-Governor - - -	Charles H. Darling, Esq. - -	20 Jan. 1852	- - -	1,500	- nil.		
Natal	Lieut.-Governor - - -	C. C. Pine, Esq. - - -	26 Nov. 1849	D'Urban - -	800	100*l.* table allowance.		
St. Helena	Governor - - - - -	Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, C.B.	15 May 1851	James Town -	2,000	- nil. -	Colonel in the Army -	- - allowance of 1 *l.* a day as command money; ditto of 3 *s.* a day for messing; half-pay as Lieut.-Colonel 44th foot, at 11 *s.* a day.
Sierra Leone	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.	N. W. Macdonald, Esq. - -	8 April 1846	Free Town -	2,000	- - 5 *s.* per diem horse allowance as Sup. of Lib. African department.		
Gold Coast	Lieut.-Governor - - -	Major S. J. Hill - - -	1 April 1851	Cape Coast Castle	800	table allowance, 250*l.*	Major 2d W. I. Regiment	- - pay as Major 2d West India Regiment, 16 *s.* a day; allowance for Commanding G. C. C., 3 *s.* a day, and 20 *l.* a year for non-effectives; also 5 *s.* as senior regimental officer for signing warrants on the Military Chest.
Gambia	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	- - - - - - -	- - -	Bathurst, St. Mary's	1,000	table allowance, 200*l.*		
EASTERN POSSESSIONS, &c.:								
New South Wales	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir C. A. Fitzroy, Knt. - -	3 Aug. 1846	Sydney - -	5,000	—		
Van Diemen's Land	Lieut.-Governor - - -	Sir W. T. Denison, Knt., R.E. -	27 June 1846	Hobart Town -	4,000	- - -	Captain Royal Engineers -	- - 11 *s.* 1 *d.* per diem, regimental pay as Captain, Royal Engineers.
South Australia	Lieut.-Governor - - -	Sir H. E. Fox Young, Knt. -	8 June 1847	Adelaide - -	1,500	—		
Victoria	Lieut.-Governor - - -	Charles J. La Trobe, Esq. - -	31 Dec. 1850	- - -	2,000	—		
Western Australia	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Captain Fitzgerald, R.N. - -	7 Feb. 1848	Perth - -	1,300	- - -	Commander in Royal Navy	- - not in receipt of half-pay whilst holding civil appointment.
New Zealand	Governor-in-Chief - - -	Sir George Grey, K.C.B. - -	23 Dec. 1846	Auckland - -	2,500	—		
	Lieut.-Governor of New Munster -	Edward John Eyre, Esq. - -	23 Dec. 1846	Wellington -	800	—	Colonel in the Army -	- - command money of 1 *l.* a day; pay of 17 *s.* a day as Lieut.-Colonel, 58th foot, and non-effective allowance of 20 *l.*, as ditto.
	Lieut.-Governor of New Ulster -	Col. Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B.	20 Nov. 1851	Auckland - -	400	- - -		
Auckland Islands	Lieut.-Governor - - -	Charles Enderby, Esq. - -	16 June 1849	- - -	- nil.	—		
Mauritius	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	James Macaulay Higginson, C.B. -	24 Sept. 1850	Port Louis -	7,000	- nil.		
Ceylon	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir G. W. Anderson, Knt., K.C.B.	24 Sept. 1850	Colombo - -	7,000	- nil.		
Hong Kong	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir S. G. Bonham, K.C.B. - -	15 Dec. 1847	Victoria - -	3,000	3,000*l.* as Her Majesty's Consul		
Labuan	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir James Brooke, K.C.B. - -	15 Dec. 1847	- - -	1,500	—		
	Lieut.-Governor - - -	John Scott, Esq. - - -	- - -	- - -	800	—		
Falkland Islands	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	George Rennie, Esq. - - -	15 Dec. 1847	Stanley - -	800	- nil.		
Heligoland	Lieut.-Governor - - -	Capt. Sir John Hindmarsh, R.N. -	25 Sept. 1840	- - -	500	2 per cent. on salvages.	Captain in Royal Navy -	- - half-pay, at rate of 228*l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per annum, and 150*l.* per annum, good service pension.

* Paid by the Hudson's Bay Company.

† These Officers are in command of the Troops, but receive no Staff-pay.

GOVERNORS OF COLONIES.

A RETURN of the Names of all Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the different Colonies, stating their Salaries, Dates of Appointment, and Places of Residence; distinguishing those who have Served in the Army and Navy, with the Amount of their Pay and Emoluments in addition to their Salaries as Governors.

(*Mr. Brotherton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
21 *May* 1852.

391. *Under* 1 *oz.*

CINNAMON (CEYLON).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 June 1852;—*for*,

A "COPY of any recent INSTRUCTIONS given to the Governor of *Ceylon* with reference to the REPEAL of the EXPORT DUTY on CINNAMON in that Colony."

COPY of any recent INSTRUCTIONS given to the Governor of *Ceylon* with reference to the REPEAL of the EXPORT DUTY on CINNAMON in that Colony.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Secretary Sir *John S. Pakington*, Bart., to Governor Sir *G. Anderson*, dated Downing Street, 22d May 1852 (No. 31.)

"HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your Despatch, No. 185, of the 28th November last, submitting the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, and the Ordinance providing for the contingent service of the colony of Ceylon, for the year 1852, and enclosing other documents relating to the present state of the Colonial Finances. The question of abolishing the Export Duty on Cinnamon, which was the subject of your Despatches, Nos. 174, 176, and 198, of the 8th and 13th November and 14th December, and of the Memorials transmitted with them, has come before Her Majesty's Government at the same time.

"Her Majesty's Government, on considering all the statements received from you, and the information otherwise obtained by them on the subject of the Export Duty on Cinnamon, cannot but admit the expediency of repealing this duty. They would have been glad if in consenting to this measure they had been able to rely upon some distinct means of providing for the deficiency which may be thus occasioned in the revenue of the colony; but they are reluctant to accede to your proposal to impose additional duties on all goods imported which are now subject to an *ad valorem* duty, and they trust that reductions may without much difficulty be made in various branches of the colonial expenditure to a sufficient extent to render unnecessary the imposition of any new taxes. They are not aware that they can at present add anything to the instructions and authority already given to you with respect to such reductions, and they will not object to leave for your future consideration the best mode of raising such addition to the revenue, if any, as may appear to be required to ensure its meeting the reduced expenditure.

"It appears to be the wish of the Chamber of Commerce of Colombo, and of other parties locally interested, that the abolition of the duty should be immediate. Her Majesty's Government, however, on full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, would not feel justified in deviating in the present instance from the practice of giving a notice of 10 months which has been observed on past occasions of alteration in the duty.

"I have, therefore, to instruct you to introduce into the Legislative Council without delay a measure to repeal this duty, but only to take effect at the expiration of 10 months from the date at which the measure may be passed and promulgated."

Colonial Office, Downing Street, 30 June 1852.

DESART.

CINNAMON (CEYLON).

COPY of any recent INSTRUCTIONS given to the Governor of *Ceylon* with reference to the REPEAL of the EXPORT DUTY on CINNAMON in that Colony.

(*Mr. George Alexander Hamilton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *July* 1852.

MAURITIUS.

COPY OF A DESPATCH

FROM

THE GOVERNOR OF MAURITIUS

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Dated 14th October 1851;

WITH

A REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
23d February 1852.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *February* 1852.

MAURITIUS.

COPY

OF A

DESPATCH from the GOVERNOR of MAURITIUS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, with a REPORT on the State of the RURAL DISTRICTS.

No. 166.

Mauritius, 14th October 1851.

My Lord, (Received 20th December 1851.)

1. I BEG leave to transmit herewith copies of an address presented to me by the inhabitants of Flacq on my recent visit to that district, and of my reply thereto.

2. I have now completed a tour of the rural districts, during which the favourable impressions that I had been led to form and to express to your Lordship, of the condition, the progress and the promise of this valuable and at the present period most interesting dependency of the Crown, have been amply confirmed.

3. I found abroad a spirit of self-reliance, a conviction of the adequacy of our growing resources, and a resolution to combat with vigour the difficulties still unsubdued, that to my view present unmistakeable earnests of ultimate success. I saw in some quarters luxuriant canes covering lands redeemed within a few years from the forest or the rock, now amply remunerating the labour and capital bestowed upon them. I saw in others substantial edifices rising up, new and powerful steam engines at work, and improved processes of manufacture rewarding the enterprise of their introducers, and everywhere symptoms of activity, energy and industry. I saw the Indian immigrant in the field working steadily and with good will, and when at rest cheerful and contented in his camp. As it is by him and through him that the Mauritian planter must rise or fall to the character of the relations subsisting between them, the utmost importance ought I conceive to be attached; so far as I could judge, and I took pains to ascertain correctly, these relations are highly satisfactory. Complaints on either side grow more rare as the language, the character, and the habits of the Indian become better understood; and from what I heard and witnessed, I believe that he and his employer are mutually pleased and satisfied. There appeared no general scarcity of labour, although in some less favoured localities it was represented that additional hands were required. Wages continue moderate, and our now open port generally keeps down the price of rice and other grain to a reasonable average. The market, however, is not supplied with sufficient regularity, but it may be expected that free competition will soon cure this defect.

4. I may perhaps be over-sanguine, but I witnessed so many significant symptoms of progress and improvement throughout the island, that I cannot resist the conviction that the foundation is now being laid of wealth and prosperity, more stable and enduring than ever could have been obtained under the former speculative and artificial system of labour and of prices, which for a time largely enhanced profits, and ultimately left the colony on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. I will not dwell upon the painful sacrifices, the misery and suffering that followed; very few escaped unharmed, and many were ingulphed in the wreck. I will rather turn to the gladsome prospect that has opened upon us, elevating the hopes of the employers of free labour, and cheering them on to the momentous struggle in which they are engaged, and of which this little island seems the predestined battle-field. The issue may for a season vacillate, but the ground already won, and the resources available, fully developed, and judiciously applied, form no light guarantees of ultimate victory. The discomfiture will prove a mighty engine, an incalculable impetus, to the extinction of slavery, and to the suppression of that accursed traffic.

5. I will not pretend to estimate the maximum production of sugar of which this fertile soil is capable; that it at present falls far short of that limit is unquestionable. By more skilful and economical husbandry, and the larger application of chemistry and improved mechanism to the manipulation of the cane, in both of which directions progress is being made, there is no doubt that the amount of production can be considerably increased, but for clearing forest lands, and reclaiming large tracts now lying sterile and unproductive, a large accession of capital and labour is required, and that will assuredly follow the establishment of confidence in the capabilities and resources of the colony which the present aspect of both agricultural and commercial affairs is, in my judgment, well calculated to promote.

6. Whilst I am enabled to report thus favourably of our material prospects, I believe I am warranted in stating that progress has also been made in ameliorating the moral and social condition of the people, but much more I apprehend remains to be accomplished. The great lever, education, has much to contend against, from the heterogeneous elements by which it is here surrounded, amongst a community composed of men differing in race, in manners, in language, and in religion, by none of whom perhaps are the advantages and value of knowledge sufficiently appreciated; the march of education must necessarily be slow, and its harvest of protracted maturity.

I have recently referred to the Education Committee the highly important question of devising some provision for imparting elementary instruction to the Indian section of the population, but its solution is beset with such formidable difficulties, that I at present entertain but faint hopes of seeing the object accomplished.

7. The almost total absence of the emancipated race from plantation labour, is a striking feature in our social economy. They are now to be sought for in the principal towns and their neighbourhood, or in retired spots, where they have located themselves in straggling hamlets, deriving an easy subsistence from the produce of the ground which they cultivate, and from the rearing of poultry and other stock which they carry to the market of Port Louis, sometimes from very distant quarters of the island. They also traffic in fire-wood and charcoal, and huckstering and peddling are favourite pursuits. I visited some of these settlements; they wear an appearance of comfort and independence. Their inmates are generally orderly and well conducted, but they prefer ease to work, and, unstimulated to labour beyond what their limited necessities demand, they abandon all field work for hire, which unfortunately they consider to be a degraded occupation, and which, in their own minds, they cannot disconnect from the old system of compulsory labour. This feeling is imbibed by their children, whom they bring up to follow callings similar to their own, or some trade or handicraft, so that until the immigrants become denizens of the soil, to which every possible encouragement is given, planters may be said to be entirely dependent on foreign labour for the cultivation of their estates. There is usually a church or chapel within reach of these settlements, at which the attendance is, I understand, pretty regular, but I fear that the opportunities for secular instruction are exceedingly limited. Inter-marriages between Indians and Creoles are very rare, but more frequent now than formerly. The great disparity between the sexes amongst the former is an evil which I have frequently noticed, and which is, I hope, in course of being mitigated. The liberality shown by the local Government, and the readiness with which they sanction the additional expenditure involved in the attempts made to remedy this defect, are, I think, highly creditable to their foresight and philanthropy.

8. I rejoice in believing, that all classes of the community over whom I have been called to preside, are animated by a spirit of loyalty and order; but the sentiments of respectful attachment and genuine regard entertained towards the Sovereign's Representative in the rural districts were as conspicuous as they were highly gratifying to witness. I was cordially welcomed every where, and the knowledge both of men and things directly acquired by personal intercourse and observation cannot, I think, fail to be useful and profitable. My visits were gratefully and warmly appreciated by the inhabitants, who looked upon them as the revival of an ancient and popular custom, when relations between governors and governed stood upon a more intimate and less reserved footing; they feel gratified at the occasional presence of the chief of the colony, from which they also anticipate advantage to their districts in the opportunity of having their local

local wants and wishes brought more immediately under his notice. They were freely invited to make these known, and the reasonableness and justice of their demands generally enabled me to take measures for acceding to them without delay and without difficulty. I found no crying grievances to redress, no festering wounds to heal, no grave complaints to inquire into, peace, harmony, and contentment appeared to prevail. To preserve and improve these blessings will be my unremitting study, and possessing the confidence of the people, and the continued support of your Lordship, I trust that my efforts will not prove unavailing.

9. Some may pronounce the picture that I have attempted to draw too flattering; but I assure your Lordship that no exaggeration is intended. My only desire has been to describe faithfully what came under my own observation, and to make known to your Lordship the conclusions which I have ventured to deduce in reference to the condition, both present and prospective, of the districts which I have recently visited.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. M. Higginson.

To his Excellency *James Macaulay Higginson*, Esquire, C. B., Governor of the Island of *Mauritius* and its Dependencies, &c.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Flacq, beg leave respectfully to approach your Excellency, to offer a heartfelt welcome upon the occasion of this your first visit to our district.

It is many years since the inhabitants of the country districts of the island have enjoyed the satisfaction of receiving among them the representative of their Sovereign; we therefore feel the more grateful to your Excellency for having now revived the practice of Sir Robert Farquhar and Sir Lowry Cole, your former much-respected predecessors, and afforded us the opportunity of expressing our feelings of loyalty and attachment to our most gracious Queen, and of freely communicating to you personally our wants and wishes, unembarrassed by the shackles of official formality, which are too apt to give rise to misunderstanding and distrust.

We hail this as the dawn of a new era of confidence and of frankness in the intercourse between the Mauritians and their Governor; and if the colonists find reason to be grateful for the benefits that never fail to attend a wise administration, your Excellency will, on the other hand, enjoy the satisfaction and the glory inseparable from the successful exercise of your exalted functions. To attain this result one of the most important preliminaries is, to be well acquainted with the field of action and with the population to be dealt with; and we flatter ourselves that when your Excellency comes to know us well, you will, as we have reason to think was the case with your late honourable predecessor, acknowledge that no body of people can be more easy of government than the colonists of Mauritius.

Sensitively alive perhaps to the appearance of slight, and prompt to resent injustice and calumny, they are easily won by the smallest approach to kindness, and are ever ready to bless the hand extended for their relief, and the heart that sympathizes with their sorrows or interests itself in their welfare. Slow to claim even their just rights, you will have observed that when forced to make known their wants, their endeavour has always been to afford information to, but never in any way to obstruct the measures of those in authority.

Animated with such feelings, the inhabitants of Flacq seize the occasion of your presence among us to bring to your Excellency's notice some observations calculated to assist your inquiries, and to make you acquainted with the more immediate wants of the district.

The question of municipal institutions has so recently engaged your Excellency's attention, that it is unnecessary for us now to do more than recall it to your recollection. We may say the same with respect to establishments for charitable and educational purposes, with which we feel sure you will find the district sufficiently enlightened to be entrusted; the cordiality and union which you will find reigning among all classes of its inhabitants, afford a powerful pledge for the punctual exercise of such rights.

The mere statement of the fact that our district contains 20,000 inhabitants, and extends over a surface of upwards of 100 square miles, is enough to satisfy your Excellency of the utter insufficiency of the police guard allotted to it, amounting to only 13 or 14 men, notwithstanding all the zeal and activity of the single officer placed in charge of it.

It will be sufficient also to mention the public roads, of which, extensive as is the district, only the main one receives the regular attention of the civil engineer; the others are left to the care of the adjacent proprietors, and absorb considerable sums of money, as well for the repairs to make them passable, as for making good the damage and destruction of carriages, carts, and draught animals caused by the dilapidated state of the public ways. For want of practicable means of communication, many fertile tracts of land lie unproductive, as under present circumstances they are utterly inaccessible.

The Ordinance respecting the establishment of a district magistracy has probably already received the approbation of Her Majesty, and may be expected ere long to be put in execution. Our confidence in your Excellency's wisdom and discernment relieves us from any apprehensions on the subject of the selection of persons fully qualified for such responsible and important offices; but we beg respectfully to suggest the desirableness of the choice of some central spot for the new magistrate's court, where also might be fixed the offices of the other public servants of the district.

There also it is essential to establish a prison, with somewhat more effectual arrangements for the security and health of the prisoners, than are to be found in the building at present temporarily used for that purpose.

In approaching the subject of Indian immigration, perhaps the most important and vital of all to the inhabitants of this colony, we hasten to express our grateful sense of the efforts your Excellency has unceasingly made for the promotion of this great object. Your endeavours, successful we would fain hope, to place this question in its true light before the home and the Indian Governments,—your readiness to sanction the introduction of an increased number of labourers when called for by the wants of the colony,—your promptitude in taking measures to alleviate the mischief caused by the culpable betrayal of his duties (to use no stronger expression) by our agent at Calcutta, and by the surreptitious competition in the Madras territory of a foreign colony,—and the wise instructions you have issued to the stipendiary magistrates, with a view to ensure the most effective labour with the least possible employment of coercion, demand our warmest acknowledgments.

Your Excellency has expressed your opinion, that when an immigrant has violated his contract of service by inexcusable desertions, instead of resorting to the unprofitable penalty of imprisonment, it is preferable to compel him, after the expiration of his contract, to replace the labour he has illegally withheld from his master. We entirely concur with your Excellency on this point; but we beg leave to suggest that it would be furthermore necessary, so as to allow no misconstruction to go abroad as to the true intent of your instructions, to inform the stipendiary magistrates that the penalty of imprisonment is not to be absolutely refrained from, although it be deemed not to produce as wholesome an effect in the above case as the obligation of completing the full extent of labour due. Recourse to measures of compulsion certainly is a painful necessity; but since it is a necessity recognised inseparable from the administration of labour, imprisonment as a penalty should not be entirely suppressed, and would be rightly resorted to in such an instance as when the delinquent refuses to return to his master to replace the time of his desertions. This course, however, of requiring the immigrant to complete the full time of his contract, and perform the labour he owes to its full extent, as your Excellency has wisely advised, we consider to be the most desirable and salutary, whenever the employer has not indemnified himself according to the law.

And we venture also to suggest, that it be part of the instructions to stipendiary magistrates to encourage as much as possible engagements for three years. No measure is better calculated than this for creating among the immigrants settled and orderly habits, and to lead ultimately to the establishment of a resident peasantry. There is little variety in the different districts and estates, either in the labour or in the wages and other allowances offered to the immigrants, and it cannot be doubted that it would be greatly to the advantage of these people to be spared the loss of time, and the interruption of their habits and occupations, attendant on annual changes of their employers and residences. If the Indians are to be regarded as so far in a state of pupilage as to be interdicted from forming contracts without the sanction of a magistrate acting as their guardian and protector, that officer, it seems to us, should be empowered to advise, and as much as in him lies to encourage a system so decidedly advantageous to them. Your Excellency's recommendation to this effect will we are persuaded be attended with very beneficial results.

We beg your Excellency not to consider these remarks as reflecting even in the most distant manner on the conduct of the public functionaries of our district, the uprightness of whose intentions it is far from our meaning to impeach; but we consider it to be our duty, even towards them, to draw your Excellency's attention to measures that require to be explained and understood ere they can effect all the beneficial results they are intended for.

These observations we trust will be favourably received by your Excellency, although it needed not our voice to awaken you to the extreme importance of the question of immigration. A country whose wealth, nay whose very existence, depends upon agriculture, would indeed be lost if left without a labouring population. We are now and for the last five years have been engaged in a struggle with slave-owning and slave-trading colonies, and, with the blessing of Providence, may yet be victorious in the strife; but for this we must have labourers, and that at a moderate expense. At present, with an insufficiency for the land actually under cultivation, and surrounded with extensive tracts of country calling only for the fertilizing hand of man, how can we hope to obtain such sufficiency of labour? It is for your Excellency to restore us that calm and security without which our best efforts must be unsuccessful.

Your Excellency, as did your worthy predecessor, has rendered justice to the humanity with which our labourers are treated, and we hope that the more you see of us the more you will be confirmed in this opinion, and convinced of our earnest desire still further to ameliorate the lot of those so indispensably necessary to our own welfare. Continue then to represent the truth, and when the clouds of error and prejudice are dispelled, as they must

must be by such testimony as your Excellency's, the Governments both of the metropolis and of India will no longer hesitate to throw open to their subjects free access to those moral and physical advantages so liberally offered to India by this colony.

We now conclude; and if we do not apologise for the length of our address, it is because we are well assured of your Excellency's willingness and desire to learn all that interests us. It only remains for us to repeat our hearty welcome, and to assure you that we are, with great respect,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants,

(Here follow the signatures.)

His Excellency's Reply.

I request, gentlemen, that you will accept my warmest thanks for this cordial and generous welcome which you have given me to Flacq.

My visit has been deferred longer than I had intended; it completes my tour of the rural districts, from which I have derived much personal gratification, and the most favourable impressions of the loyalty and good feeling that animate all classes of the community.

My object has been to see and to judge for myself; to ascertain the real wants and wishes of the inhabitants, in order that the measures of the Government may harmonize with the voice of the people. The expression of your opinions, and the information which you have afforded me on the several important topics of local interest noticed in your address, will conduce to this end; and you may rest assured that your suggestions shall have my anxious and attentive consideration.

It is very gratifying to me to learn that the measures which have been adopted to secure a more adequate and regular supply of labour have met with your approval. In the absence of a native population to cultivate our soil, our attention should be directed not only to obtaining a sufficiency of labour for our immediate wants, but also to the more valuable and permanent benefits to be gained by inducing the natives of India, who now come here, and carry their earnings back after a few years, to settle in the colony; and from my own experience of both countries, I can affirm that by adopting this as their future home, they will, with their own common industry, improve their social and physical condition unmeasurably beyond what they can ever hope to attain in their own.

I bear willing testimony to the kind and just treatment received by the immigrants at the hands of their employers, of which I have reason to believe they are themselves fully sensible.

They are a tractable and well-disposed people; and the satisfaction with their conduct which I have heard generally expressed by the planters, implies that they are mutually well pleased with each other. I know no country in the world in which the position of the agricultural labourer is superior to that of the Indian immigrant here, and very few indeed in which the same degree of comfort and independence is enjoyed by him.

The erroneous impressions of the character of our immigration system that previously existed both in India and in Europe have, I trust, been removed, and the unexceptionable footing on which it now stands promises greater permanence and security for those advantages which are unquestionably conferred on the inhabitants of both countries by the labour and capital that are interchanged.

The crisis of the severe struggle in which you have been engaged has, I confidently believe, been overcome, and that you will now reap the fruits of that energy, industry, and enterprise which enabled you to maintain it; and having accepted the new conditions imposed upon agriculture both here and in the mother country, you are wisely seeking, in more skilful husbandry and improved processes of manufacture, compensation for that protection which has I believe irrevocably passed away.

Favoured by a soil of surpassing fertility and a most genial climate, as well as by her geographical position, Mauritius, with hands equal to her resources for productively employing them, and with judgment and economy in the disposition of their labour, must move onward, and need not fear competition with other producers, whether slave or free.

I esteem it no ordinary privilege to be permitted to watch over your interests at a period so full of promise; and I highly value the assurance of your approbation and appreciation of my efforts to promote your welfare which this address conveys to me.

(signed) J. M. Higginson.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 23 February 1852. FREDERICK PEEL.

MAURITIUS.

COPY

OF A

DESPATCH from the GOVERNOR OF MAURITIUS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, with a REPORT on the State of the RURAL DISTRICTS.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
23d February 1852.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *February* 1852.

Under 1 *oz.*

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.

RETURN to Two Addresses of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 16 and 23 February 1852;

(Address, 16 February 1852.)

"COPIES or Extracts of all Correspondence that the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and the Colonial Land and Emigration Board have had with the Eastern Archipelago Company."

(*Colonel Lindsay.*)

(Address, 23 February 1852.)

"COPIES of or Extracts from all Despatches from Sir *James Brooke*, and from Lieutenant-Governor *Scott*, to the Colonial Office, which relate to the Eastern Archipelago Company."

(*Mr. Henry Drummond.*)

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 14 May 1852.

DESART.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 17 *May* 1852.

SCHEDULE.

I.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Foreign Office and the Eastern Archipelago Company.

Number in Series.	From	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	H. Merivale, Esq. to H. U. Addington, Esq.	1852: 25 February	Requesting to be furnished with Correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Eastern Archipelago Company, as called for by the Address of the House of Commons of 16 February 1852 - - - -	1
2	A. M. Layard, Esq, to H. Merivale. Esq.	25 February	Stating that the Correspondence referred to, has, with the exception of one letter, enclosed, from the Eastern Archipelago Company, dated 21st February 1852, been already presented to Parliament - -	1

II.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office and the Eastern Archipelago Company.

1	H. Wise, Esq. to Rt. Hon. Earl Grey.	1847: 29 November	Applying for a Lease from the Crown, of Coal and other Minerals on the island of Labuan - - - - - - - -	3
2	B. Hawes, Esq., M. P. to H. Wise, Esq.	8 December	The above application referred for the consideration of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, with whom Mr. Wise is requested to enter into communication - - - - - - - -	3
3	- - - -	- - -	Copy of Agreement made with Mr. Wise respecting a Lease of Coal in Labuan -	3
4	- - - -	- - -	Copy of the Charter of Incorporation of the Eastern Archipelago Company - -	3
5	H. Wise, Esq. (Managing Director of the Eastern Archipelago Company) to Earl Grey.	1849: 11 August -	Applying for a modification of the terms of the Agreement for leasing Coal Land from the Crown - - - - - - -	4
			Report on the Coal Mines by the Company's Agent at Labuan - - -	5
			Increased protection required for the Company's Servants - - - -	4
6	B. Hawes, Esq., M. P. to H. Wise, Esq.	20 August -	In reply, stating that a decision on the proposed modification of Agreement cannot be given until the subject be reported on by the Governor of Labuan - - - -	7
7	B. Hawes, Esq., M. P. to H. Wise, Esq.	27 December	Forwarding, for observations thereon, Copy of a Despatch from Lieut.-governor Napier, dated 14 September 1849, relative to the Company's operations at Labuan - -	8

Number in Series.	From	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
8	H. Wise, Esq. to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.	1849: 28 December	Acknowledging the above Communication, and inquiring as to its distinct object - -	8
9	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. to H. Wise, Esq.	1850: 4 January -	In reply, stating the point on which Earl Grey is anxious to receive information - -	8
10	H. Wise, Esq. to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. (Extract.)	10 January -	Relative to the steps taken by the Company for the prosecution of their Undertaking, and explaining the position of their operations at Labuan - - - - -	8
			Copy of Instructions to Mr. Motley, the Company's Superintendent - -	11
			Necessity for assistance and support of Her Majesty's Government through its local officers - - - -	9
11	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. to H. Wise, Esq.	24 January -	Conveying an expression of regret that doubt should have arisen of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to afford encouragement to the Company's operations; the necessary instructions will be sent to the Governor - - - - - - -	15
12	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. to H. Wise, Esq.	8 April -	Transmitting Governor Sir J. Brooke's Report on the Company's proposal for a modification of the terms of the existing Agreement - - - - - - - -	16
13	H. Wise, Esq. to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.	12 April -	In reply to the foregoing Letter - - -	16
14	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. to H. Wise, Esq.	10 May -	Conveying decision upon the Company's Application for a modification of Agreement relative to the rate of Royalty, and price for supply of Coal to Her Majesty's Ships -	16
15	H. Wise, Esq. to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.	14 May -	Stating the acquiescence of the Company in the decision conveyed in the above communication; correspondence enclosed on the subject of payment for Coals supplied to Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels of the East India Company, and requesting the issue of the necessary instructions to the Naval Commander-in-Chief - - -	17
16	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. to H. Wise, Esq.	6 July -	The instructions applied for have been issued to the Commander-in-Chief - - -	18
17	H. Wise, Esq. to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.	9 July -	Acknowledging the preceding communication	19
18	J. M'Gregor, Esq., M.P. to the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey.	25 June -	Calling attention to the evils reported by the Company's Agent to have arisen from the establishment of a Grog and Opium Shop in the vicinity of the Company's works -	19
19	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. to J. M'Gregor, Esq, M.P.	2 July -	Stating that the above representation will be transmitted to the Officer administering the Government of Labuan for his Report -	20
20	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. to J. M'Gregor, Esq., M.P.	13 September	Acquainting the Company that the Board of Admiralty have reported the discovery of a Vein of Coal at Labuan within a mile of the town - - - - - - - -	21
21	J. M'Gregor, Esq., M.P. to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.	17 September	Acknowledging the Communication of 13th instant, referring to the discovery of Coal in the vicinity of Labuan - - -	21

Number in Series.	From	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
22	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. to J. M'Gregor, Esq., M.P.	1850: 14 September	Adverting to the modified Agreement with the Company for the supply of Coal for Her Majesty's Ships; a deduction of Half a Dollar per Ton is proposed for Coal conveyed only from the Pit's Mouth to the Beach - - - - - - - - -	21
23	J. M'Gregor, Esq., M.P. to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.	17 September	Agreeing in the proposed deduction as a temporary arrangement - - - - -	21
24	B. Hawe Esq., to the Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company.	6 December	Forwarding Copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Labuan, enclosing a correspondence between the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Singapore, and the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, relative to the establishment of a Depôt for the Import and Sale of Coals at that Settlement - - -	22
			Importations from Rettie - - -	22
			Tardy operations of the Eastern Archipelago Company, &c. - - -	22
25	H. H. Lindsay, Esq. to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.	10 December	In reply, stating the information on this subject, embodied in Extracts of Letters submitted, which had already reached the Company on the subject - - - - -	22
			The Company regret the hostile proceeding of the Local Government of Labuan; their works stated to be proceeding in a satisfactory manner; experienced miners sent out, &c. -	24
26	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. to J. M'Gregor, Esq., M.P.	1851: 25 January -	Forwarding Copy of Report from the Officer Administering the Government of Labuan on the complaint respecting the establishment of a Spirit Shop near the Company's works - - - - - - - - -	25
			Complaints made by the Company's Agent against the Local Government, &c., should be sent through the Governor - - - - - - - -	25
27	J. M'Gregor, Esq., M.P. to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.	28 January -	In reply to the foregoing Letter; forwarding Extracts of Letters from the Company's Superintendent, and contains offer with reference to the discontinuance of the Sale of Spirits, &c. - - - - - -	25
28	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. to J. M'Gregor, Esq., M.P.	6 February -	Communicating Earl Grey's decision with reference to the establishment of a Spirit and Opium Shop near the Eastern Archipelago Company's Works - - - - -	27
29	J. M'Gregor, Esq., M.P. to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.	7 February -	Acknowledging that decision - - -	27
30	H. Wise, Esq. to B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.	27 February -	Adverting to the Sixth Article of the Agreement of 31 January 1848, applies for the preparation of a formal Lease, containing the various modifications, &c., sanctioned since that period - - - - - -	28
31	B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. to H. Wise, Esq.	18 March -	The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners will be instructed to prepare the proposed Lease - - - - - -	28
32	H. Merivale, Esq. to J. M'Gregor, Esq., M.P.	29 March -	Forwarding Copy of Despatch from the Governor of Labuan, enclosing correspondence with the Company's Superintendent relative to Offences committed near the Company's works; the operation of the Spirit Ordinance, &c. - - - - - - -	28

Number in Series.	From	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
33	H. H. Lindsay, Esq. to H. Merivale, Esq.	1851: 3 April -	Commenting upon the Despatch transmitted in the preceding communication - -	28
34	H. H. Lindsay, Esq. to Rt. Hon. Earl Grey.	1852: 30 January -	Requesting to be furnished with Copy of any Despatch from Sir James Brooke, reflecting upon the conduct of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company - - -	30
35	H. Merivale, Esq. to H. H. Lindsay, Esq.	21 February -	Forwarding the papers applied for - -	30
36	H. H. Lindsay, Esq. to Rt. Hon. Sir J. Pakington.	12 March -	In reply to the charges preferred against the Company in Sir J. Brooke's Letter of 24 November 1851, under the various heads of general mismanagement; establishment of truck system; original commercial negociations; powers of Company under their Charter; disputes with Sir J. Brooke, &c.; position of Company with Local Government, and applying for the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons to examine Sir J. Brooke's charges against the Company - - - - - - -	30
			Report by Mr. O'Riley on the Company's affairs - - - - - - -	39
			Treaty with Sultan of Borneo, dated 27 May 1847 - - - - -	56
37	H. H. Lindsay, Esq. to the Rt. Hon. Sir J. Pakington.	2 April -	Referring to the decision arrived at on the Company's application for a Select Committee to inquire into the dispute between Sir J. Brooke and the Company - -	59
			Observations on the course pursued by Sir J. Brooke - - - - -	59

III.

Correspondence between the Eastern Archipelago Company and the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

1	H. Merivale, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.	1852: 25 February	Requesting to be furnished with Correspondence between the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, as called for by the Address of the House of Commons of 16 February 1852 - - - - - - - - -	61
2	The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to H. Merivale, Esq.	23 March -	Transmitting the required correspondence -	61
			Consisting of the following Enclosures:	
	1. Agreement with Mr. Wise for Lease of Coal Mines, 31 January 1848 - -			61
	2. H. Wise, Esq. to S. Walcott, Esq.	1847: 31 December	- - - - - - - - -	62
	3. S. Walcott, Esq. to H. Wise, Esq.	1848: 5 January	- - - - - - - -	63
	4. H. Wise, Esq. to S. Walcott, Esq.	6 January -	Correspondence relative to Mr. Wise's application for a Lease of the Coal and other Minerals in Labuan; and the preliminary steps for making the Agreement of January 1848.	64
	5. H. Wise, Esq. to S. Walcott, Esq.	26 January -		64
	6. S. Walcott, Esq. to H. Wise, Esq.	28 January -	- - - - - - - - -	64
	7. H. Wise, Esq. to S. Walcott, Esq.	28 January -	- - - - - - - - -	65

Number in Series.	From.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
2	Enclosures—*continued.*	1848:		
	8. H. Wise, Esq. to S. Walcott, Esq.	8 February	Requesting an introduction for Mr. Motley (Agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company) to the Governor of Labuan - -	65
	9. S. Walcott, Esq. to H. Wise, Esq.	11 Sept. -	- - - - - - - - -	65
	10. H. Wise, Esq. to S. Walcott, Esq.	14 Sept. -	- - - - - - - - -	66
	11. S. Walcott, Esq. to H. Wise, Esq.	22 Sept. -	Correspondence on the subject of the selection of Lands under the terms of the Agreement of January 1848; the question of Water-frontage, and the reservation necessary for public purposes, &c.	67
	12. H. Wise, Esq. to S. Walcott, Esq.	26 Sept. -		67
	13. S. Walcott, Esq. to H. Wise, Esq.	24 October -	- - - - - - - - -	68
	14. H. Wise, Esq. to S. Walcott, Esq.	31 October -	- - - - - - - - -	68
		1850:		
	15. S. Walcott, Esq. to Messrs. Lindsay and Wise.	23 October -	- - - - - - - - -	68
	16. Messrs. Lindsay and Wise to S. Walcott, Esq.	28 October -	- - - - - - - - - Relative to the situation of the Land selected by the Agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company.	69
	17. S. Walcott, Esq. to H. Lindsay, Esq.	6 Nov. -	- - - - - - - - -	71
	18. S. Walcott, Esq. to H. Wise, Esq.	27 Nov. -	- - - - - - - - -	71
	19. H. Wise, Esq. to S. Walcott, Esq.	29 Nov. -	- - - - - - - - -	71
		1851:		
	20. S. Walcott, Esq. to H. Wise, Esq.	1 January -	- - - - - - - - -	72
	21. H. Wise, Esq. to S. Walcott, Esq.	3 January -	Correspondence respecting proposed Lease of the Surface Land covering the Coal Selection of the Eastern Archipelago Company in Labuan.	72
	22. H. Wise, Esq. to S. Walcott, Esq.	8 January -	- - - - - - - - -	72

IV.

DESPATCHES from Governor *Brooke*, Lieutenant-Governor *Scott*, and the Right Honourable Earl *Grey*, Secretary of State.

Number in Series.	From.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	Earl Grey - -	1848: 28 Jan. (4)	Forwarding a Report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, accompanied by the Heads of an Agreement settled with Mr. Wise, for a Lease of Coal in Labuan, and other Letters on the subject -	73
2	Earl Grey - -	31 Jan. (5)	Forwarding one part of the Agreement duly executed - - - - - - -	73
3	Earl Grey - -	1849: 16 Feb. - (Separate.)	Introducing Mr. J. Motley, the Agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company; Mr. Wise having transferred his interest in the Land at Labuan, mentioned in the 4th Article of the Agreement of January 1848, to that body - - - - - - - -	73
4	Lieutenant-Governor Napier.	23 May (18)	Reporting recent survey of Lands comprising Mr. Wise's selection of the 50 acres of Surface Land - - - - - - -	73
			Proposed reservations in the Lease in respect of a Road and Landing-place for public purposes - - - -	74
5	Earl Grey - -	23 Aug. (24)	In reply to the foregoing Despatch, conveys instructions respecting the proposed reservations in the Lease - - - -	75
6	Earl Grey - -	17 Oct. (28)	Referring to the above Despatch encloses copy of a Report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, accompanied by correspondence with Mr. Wise, acquiescing in the proposed arrangement respecting Government Reservations, and referring to the subject of Boundaries, &c.	75
7	Earl Grey - -	18 Aug. (23)	Forwarding for report an application from the Managing Director of the Eastern Archipelago Company for a modification of the terms of Agreement for lease of Coal Land	76
8	Lieutenant-Governor Napier.	14 Sept. (27)	Reporting on the working of the Coal Mines under the Eastern Archipelago Company; and reporting an increase of the price per ton for Coal supplied by them for the use of Her Majesty's Navy - - - - -	76
9	Governor Brooke -	18 Dec. (36)	Reporting the temporary allowance of an increased price for the Coal supplied by the Company to Government; and stating the reasons for sanctioning such increase -	77
10	Earl Grey - -	1850: 22 Feb. (34)	Sanctioning the payment of the proposed increased rate for Coals supplied by the Eastern Archipelago Company - -	78
11	Earl Grey - -	24 Jan. (31)	Pointing out the necessity for furnishing support and assistance to the Company's Agent in carrying out their operations - -	78
12	Lieutenant-Governor Napier.	1849: 16 Nov. (30)	Forwarding a Correspondence with the Company's Agent, connected with his application for pecuniary aid from the Local Government; and reporting having made an advance from the Colonial Treasury of 600 Spanish Dollars - - - -	78

Number in Series.	From.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
13	Earl Grey - -	1850: 15 Mar. (36)	Acknowledging the preceding Despatch, and approving, under the circumstances, of the advance made to the Company's Agent -	81
14	Governor Sir J. Brooke.	1849: 18 Dec. (37)	In reply to Earl Grey's Despatch No. 23, 18 August 1849, forwarding the application of the Eastern Archipelago Company for a modification of the Company's Agreement; and reporting on various points raised by the Company's application; the operations of the Company; recent temporary increase of price; reduction of Royalty; application for increased Military and Police protection; Company's want of funds, &c. - - - - - - -	81
			Desire to afford every encouragement to the Company - - - - - -	82
			Report on the Labuan Coal, by Mr. Baker, Engineer of Her Majesty's Steam Ship "Fury," and observations thereon by the Company's Superintendent - - - - - - -	83
15	Governor Sir J. Brooke. (Extract.)	1850: 9 Jan. (2)	Apprehended injury to the progress of Labuan, from the dilatory proceedings of the Eastern Archipelago Company - - - - -	85
16	Governor Sir J. Brooke.	28 Jan. (8)	In reply to Earl Grey's Despatch No. 28, of 17 October 1849; and reporting that instructions had been issued for preparing the Lease of Mr. Wyse's grant of Land, in accordance with Earl Grey's directions -	86
17	Governor Sir J. Brooke.	23 Feb. (21)	Forwarding copies of communications from the Company's Superintendent, explanatory of the cause of delay in completing the proposed Lease - - - - - -	87
18	Acting Governor Scott.	9 Apr. (30)	Acknowledging Earl Grey's Despatch No. 31, 24 January 1850, directing that every support and assistance should be rendered to the Agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company - - - - - - - - -	88
19	Governor Sir J. Brooke. (Extract.)	27 Apr. -	Reporting on the statements made by Mr. Motley, reporting various difficulties in the way of a successful conduct of the Company's affairs - - - - - - -	88
20	Acting Governor Scott.	19 June (45)	Acknowledging Earl Grey's Despatch No. 36, 15 March 1850, on the subject of advances to the Eastern Archipelago Company's Agent - - - - - - - - -	90
21	Earl Grey - -	1 July (51)	Forwarding for report a communication from the Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company, adverting to the evils arising from the establishment of a Spirit and Opium Shop in the vicinity of the Company's works	90
22	Earl Grey - -	5 July (52)	In reply to Governor's Despatches Nos. 36 and 37, of 18 December 1849; states decision arrived at with regard to price to be paid for Coals supplied by the Company, and on the question of Royalty, &c. - -	90
23	Earl Grey - -	24 Sept. (55)	Forwarding Correspondence relative to a proposed deduction in the rate per ton for Coals supplied by the Company to Her Majesty's Ships, and delivered only at the Beach - - - - - - - -	91

Number in Series.	From.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
24	Acting Governor Scott.	1850: 29 June (49)	Enclosing Correspondence with the Company's Superintendent and Admiral Austen, relative to the price of Coals supplied to Her Majesty's Ships - - - - - -	93
25	Earl Grey - -	17 Oct. (58)	Acknowledging the preceding Despatch -	95
26	Acting Governor Scott.	2 July (50)	Transmits a Letter from Mr. Motley, the Company's Superintendent, defining the boundary lines of the 500 acres of Land selected by him under the grant to Mr. Wise, with remarks on the selection - - - - -	95
27	Acting Governor Scott.	2 July (51)	Submitting the proposal of the Eastern Archipelago Company's Agent to purchase the 450 acres of Surface Land under which they have the right of mining - - - - -	96
28	Earl Grey - -	21 Nov. (61)	In reply to the preceding Despatches; and containing instructions on the subject of the selection of the Company's Land according to their agreement, and on their proposal respecting the right to Surface Land -	97
29	Governor Sir J. Brooke.	24 July - (Confidential.)	Calling attention to the inefficiency of the operations of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and adverting to a Correspondence with the Managing Director of that Company in November 1848, relative to the working for Coal on the mainland of Borneo - - - - - - - -	98
30	Earl Grey - -	9 Oct. - (Confidential.)	In reply - - - - - - - - -	101
31	Governor Sir J. Brooke.	27 July -	Correspondence with the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Singapore and the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's Agent, relative to the establishment of a Depôt for the import and sale of Coals at that settlement - -	101
			Importation of Coals from Rettie, &c. -	101
32	Lieut.-Governor Scott.	24 Oct. (56)	Furnishing the Report required by Earl Grey's Depatch No. 51, of 1 July 1850, on the establishment of an Opium and Spirit Shop at Tanjong Kubong - -	103
33	Earl Grey - -	1851: 11 Feb. (64)	In reply to the above Report, and forwarding a Correspondence with the Eastern Archipelago Company, which shows the view and decision taken on the subject - - -	106
34	Governor Sir J. Brooke.	1 Jan. (1)	Forwarding a Correspondence with the Company's Superintendent relative to offences committed near the Company's works, and the operation of the Spirit Ordinance -	106
			Mr. Motley's resignation of office of Magistrate - - - - - -	109
35	Earl Grey - -	15 Apr. (67)	Acknowledging the above Despatch; the proceedings of the Local Government, therein referred to, approved of - - - -	110
36	Lieut.-Governor Scott. (Extract.)	25 Mar. (18)	Reporting on the working and supply of Coal at Tanjong Kubong; and conveying information on the great value of the Mineral and other resources of Borneo which await development - - - - - - -	110

Number in Series.	From.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
37	Governor Sir J. Brooke. (Extract.)	1851: 24 Nov. -	Reviewing the circumstances attending the formation of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and its proceedings since the date of Incorporation; charge of Mismanagement -	111
			Defence against charges brought against Sir J. Brooke in connexion with the Suppression of Piracy - - - -	118
38	Governor Sir J. Brooke.	26 Nov. -	In continuation of the above Letter, forwards documents in proof of the Truck System carried on by the Eastern Archipelago Company in Labuan - - - - -	122
39	F. Peel, Esq., M. P., to Sir J. Brooke. (Extract.)	1852: 7 Jan. -	In reply to the preceding communications, states the views of Her Majesty's Government on the questions therein adverted to; as regards the Company's proceedings; the adoption of the Truck System by Company's Servants; the extent of Company's operations under Charter, &c. - -	126
40	F. Peel, Esq., M. P., to Sir J. Brooke.	7 Feb. -	Inquiring whether Sir J. Brooke entertains any objection to a communication to the Eastern Archipelago Company of the statements affecting them contained in his recent Letter - - - - - - - - -	126
41	Sir J. Brooke to F. Peel, Esq., M. P.	10 Feb. -	In reply, stating that he has no objection to such communication - - - - -	126
42	Sir J. Brooke to Earl Grey.	2 Feb. - (Confidential.)	Stating that some of the Shareholders are about to resort to legal proceedings on the ground of Fraud, to annul the Charter of the Eastern Archipelago Company - -	127
43	Sir J. Brooke to Earl Grey.	19 Feb. -	Relative to the proceedings of the Agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company - -	127
44	Earl Desart to Sir J. Brooke.	31 March -	Forwarding the copy of a Letter received from the Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company, in answer to certain allegations contained in Sir J. Brooke's Letter of the 24th November last - - - - -	127
45	Sir J. Brooke to Earl Desart. (Extract.)	10 April -	Reply to the statements contained in the letter from the Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company of 12th March 1852	128

APPENDIX.

	Messrs. Henderson	1852: 14 April -	Forwarding copies of a correspondence with the Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company, respecting certain statements in his letter to Sir J. Pakington of the 12th March 1852 - - - - - -	135

COPIES or EXTRACTS of all CORESPONDENCE that the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and the Colonial Land and Emigration Board have had with the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY;—Also, Copies or Extracts from all DESPATCHES from Sir *James Brooke* and from Lieutenant-Governor *Scott* to the Colonial Office, which relate to the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.

I.

CORRESPONDENCE between the FOREIGN OFFICE and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.

I. Correspondence with the Foreign Office.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *Herman Merivale*, Esq., to *H. U. Addington*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 25 February 1852.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to forward, for the information of Earl Granville, the copy of an Address of the House of Commons for certain correspondence with the Eastern Archipelago Company, and I have to request that you will move his Lordship to enable Earl Grey to comply with the terms of this Address, in so far as regards the required correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Eastern Archipelago Company.

16 February 1852.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale.*

— No. 2. —

COPY of a LETTER from *A. M. Layard* to *Herman Merivale*, Esq.

Sir, Foreign Office, 25 February 1852.

I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to Mr. Addington of the 25th instant, requesting his Lordship to comply, as far as regards the Foreign Office, with the Address of the House of Commons for certain correspondence with the Eastern Archipelago Company, and I am to inform you in reply, that the whole of the correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Eastern Archipelago Company has already been presented to the House of Commons on the 9th instant, with the exception of the letter, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, for the purpose of being added to the papers to be presented in compliance with their Address.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. M. Layard.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

Eastern Archipelago Company's Offices,
21 February 1852.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of your Lordship, the enclosed copy of an accurate translation of a deed granted by the Sultan of Borneo to Mr. James Motley, agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, ratifying the former engagements of his Highness as regards the coal on the main land of Borneo.

Adverting to the previous correspondence with your Lordship's department on the subject of Sir James Brooke's present interpretation of the Sultan of Borneo's original grant, or rather sale, of the exclusive privilege of working the coal in question within certain specified limits, I have recently found a letter from Sir James Brooke himself, which has so important a bearing on the question, that I cannot refrain from drawing your

I. Correspondence with the Foreign Office.

Lordship's attention to it, and requesting that my present communication may be included in the correspondence moved for by Colonel Lindsay on the 16th instant. The date of the letter is 13 March 1843, from Sir J. Brooke to Mr. Wise, and it appears in the 11th page of the "Papers relating to Borneo, and the proceedings at Sarawak of James Brooke, Esq. printed for the use of the Government Offices."

The extract I refer to is as follows:

"Regarding the deed of the Sultan granting the country to me, it has at present a clause reserving the revenue of the Chinese, but you may rest assured that he will grant anything which may be requested of him; and one of the easiest points to attain would be the monopoly of the Borneo coal, and the cession of the island of Labuan at the mouth of the river."

This clearly indicates that the monopoly or exclusive right to the coal was what Sir James Brooke intended, and the Sultan subsequently granted; it is also clear, by the letter of Mr. Church, under date 15th August 1851, that the translation of the grant, in which the exclusive right to the coal is ceded, was in Sir James Brooke's possession two years before he suddenly discovered that no such exclusive right was either granted by the Sultan, or desired by him. I will leave it for Sir James Brooke to reconcile the apparent inconsistency of these two opinions, and will merely remark, that considering the tenor of the document transmitted herewith to your Lordship, and the unanimous opinion of the best Malay scholars in Singapore as to the perfect accuracy of the original translation of the Sultan's former deed, I trust that this question, one of such vital importance to the Eastern Archipelago Company, may now be considered as finally set at rest.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. H. Lindsay,*
Chairman, Eastern Archipelago Company.

The Earl Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure in No. 2.

The Seal of the Sultan of Brune.

(signed) *James Motley,*
Agent, Eastern Archipelago Company.

"The salutation of peace."

In the one thousand two hundred and sixty-eighth year, we, the truly great Sultan, Omar Ali Safudeen, descended of royalty, together with Pangeran Mumeen the younger, and Pangeran Mohamet, the heir apparent, possessing the supreme authority in the county of Brune, have admitted to an audience Mr. Motley the greater, inquiring upon the subject of the grant of coal, for the reason that his company now hold this, having obtained it from Sir James Brooke the greater, who is called the Rajah of Sarawak. So now he makes known to us that he wishes to commence in the affair of the coal, if we are willing to give him leave. So now we, having considered that it is stipulated in the said agreement, that whosoever possesses it may open the said business, give leave accordingly; and moreover, we are to receive, during the first year in which the coal is opened, 2,000 dollars, and afterwards we are to receive 1,000 yearly, and year by year; and moreover, we are to receive from ships or vessels loading coal a tonnage of one dollar. Moreover, we have introduced into our agreement with Mr. James Motley the greater, a further stipulation as regards the matter of labourers, should he open the coal in this our country of Brune. Our Brune people may, if he wishes it, enter service, and receive his wages; but if the masters of these people, being slaves, desire him to release them from his service, he will do so, and will account for their wages, and seek fresh labourers. Thus must the business be conducted with us, the people of Brune, because it is the custom in this country of Brune to use the labour of our slaves; but with regard to people of other races from without our country, let him do as he pleases, we will not interfere with it.

So then, this is our agreement with Mr. James Motley.

Written on the 11th day of the month Moharrem, being Tuesday, at ten o'clock (4 November 1851). So let it be.

Translated from the Malay original.
(signed) *James Motley.*

In spirit of the original, closely translated.
(signed) *Edwd O'Riley.*

(True copy.)
(signed) *W. Woolley,*
Secretary, Eastern Archipelago Company.

London, 21 February 1851.

II.

Correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Eastern Archipelago Company.

— No. 1. —

Copy of a LETTER from *Henry Wise*, Esq. to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, London, 13, Austin Friars, 29 Nov. 1847.

The acquisition of the island of Labuan by the British Crown, and the highly satisfactory solution of those questions of political and commercial policy relative to Borneo, which I have earnestly endeavoured to promote, are circumstances that will, I trust, induce your Lordship to view with indulgent consideration my present application to your Lordship's department of the Government. Without further trespassing upon your Lordship's valuable time, I beg permission to state that I am desirous of leasing from the Crown, for the term of 21 years, the coal and other minerals on the island of Labuan, subject to the payment of such rent, tax, or terms as may hereafter be determined upon, and considered most advantageous for the interests of the colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise.*

— No. 2. —

Copy of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq. to *H. Wise*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 December 1847.

I am directed by Earl Grey to inform you, that the letter which you addressed to his Lordship on the 29th ultimo, in which you signify your desire to lease the coal and other minerals in the island of Labuan, has been referred, by his Lordship's direction, for the consideration and report of the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration; and I am to request that you will place yourself in communication with that Board on the subject to which your letter refers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 3. —

[Copy of the Agreement with Mr. Wise respecting a lease of coal in Labuan, will be found printed at page 61 of this Paper.]

— No. 4. —

[Copy of the Charter of Incorporation of the Eastern Archipelago Company will be found printed at page 1, of House of Commons Paper, No. 227, of 1848.]

II.
Correspondence with the Colonial Office

— No. 5. —

COPY of a LETTER from *Henry Wise*, Esq. to Earl *Grey*.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34 Cornhill,
My Lord, London, 11 August 1849.

I AM requested by the Court of Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company respectfully to bring to your Lordship's recollection the terms on which the Company hold certain coal-mines under the Crown at the island of Labuan, and to submit for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government some information referring thereto, which the Directors confidently trust will be regarded as justifying their application through your Lordship for a favourable modification of those terms.

By an indenture of 31st January 1848,* the interest wherein is now vested in this Company, Her Majesty agreed to let to myself the mines above referred to for 30 years, at an annual rent of 100 *l.*, and a royalty of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per ton for every ton over 1,000 tons annually raised by the lessee. And the lessee by the same agreement was bound to supply any coal required for the use of Her Majesty's navy at 11 *s.* per ton, free of royalty.

* Page 61.

In February 1849, this Company despatched to Labuan a superintendent skilled and experienced in coal-mines, with careful instructions to survey and report on the coal-mines there; and by the last mail a report was received from him, a copy whereof I have now the honour to lay before your Lordship.

By that report it will be perceived that, owing to the unexpectedly steep dip of the coal, the disturbances or faults of the veins, the facilities for procuring labour being less than had been anticipated, the detriment to the Company's property, occasioned by the unskilful mode adopted for working the coal by Mr. Miles (the party who had already commenced doing so without any license), his having cleared off all the surface coal, and to other unforeseen circumstances, it is utterly impossible for the Company strictly to comply with the agreement with Her Majesty's Government, except at a serious loss.

The voluntary offer of Governor Brooke to pay the Eastern Archipelago Company 20 *s.* per ton for all coal supplied to Her Majesty's steam-vessels during six months, would alone seem conclusive of the impracticability of supplying the same at a less price without loss to the Company. This was the price decided upon also by the late Admiral Inglefield as only fair and reasonable, even when drawing his supplies from Mr. Miles, the person already referred to, who had first occupied the coal-mines, without as the Directors believe, any direct license from the Crown, and who paid no royalty or rent. With reference to the proceedings and transactions of and with Mr. Miles, there may perhaps appear to your Lordship an inconsistency between the fourth article of the above-mentioned indenture of the 31st January 1848 and the acts of Her Majesty's officers in making contracts for coal at Labuan with Mr. Miles.

Under the above circumstances, the Court of Directors entertain the strongest hope that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to modify the terms already alluded to, since a rigid adherence thereto would prevent the working of the mines without loss to the Company. The Directors would respectfully submit that the price approved of by Admiral Inglefield and Governor Brooke, as already mentioned, should be substituted for that which was inserted in the agreement with Her Majesty, and that the royalty should be reduced to 6 *d.* per ton. In soliciting this concession, I am requested by the Directors to express their well-founded hopes of the liberal encouragement of Her Majesty's Government, in aiding this Company in their efforts to develop the resources of the district referred to in their charter of incorporation.

I am further requested to solicit your Lordship's notice of the absence of protection to the Company's servants in that part of the island of Labuan where the coal-mines are situate. These are about seven miles distant from the site of the contemplated town at Labuan; and being thus isolated, are in the more need of the protection sought for.

When it is considered that the prosperity of the colony is much dependent on the successful operations of this Company generally, but more particularly as regards the working of the coal-mines, it is hoped that there is nothing unreasonable

sonable in praying, that in the distribution of the police and military force at Labuan, a fair and sufficient proportion should be located at Coal Point, so as to afford protection to the Company's establishment in that part of the island.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise*, Managing Director.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Report on the Coal of *Labuan*.

Having procured from Mr. Scott, the Government surveyor at Labuan, all the information with which he could furnish me concerning the coal, and having ascertained that he had, on behalf of the Government, marked out by cleared lines through the jungle, the 50 acres demised to the Company, I proceeded with my brother to the north end of the island.

Immediately on landing there, we sought for and easily found the crop rising through the sand close to the rocks, marked on the plan "Coal just above L watermark," which is mentioned in the earliest reports, and a piece of which was brought to England by Mr. Wise. We then proceeded up the hill, by the road which has been constructed by Mr. Miles, the person who has been working the coal under contract for the Government, at a price of 1 *l.* per ton. This road has been most unskilfully laid out, being carried over the highest point of ground which could be found, and against the breast of a very steep hill, and will consequently be of no use whatever to any future operations; it is marked in the sketch by a dotted line in black ink. At the foot of the hill, in the spot marked in red ink as having been worked in May 1847, a very considerable excavation has been made, and a large mass of coal removed, in one place, as Miles informs me, to the depth of 15 feet below the drainage; at the western end of the patch the coal was 16 feet thick, and of good quality, but where the workings were discontinued, to the east, it had diminished to 5 feet, and was very soft.

All references are to the sketch marked No. 10, being a tracing of Lieut. Gordon's sketch, copies of which the Government and the Eastern Archipelago Company have.

This patch is now nearly filled up by the falling in of the sides, and the accumulation of water, so that I cannot ascertain what were the true bearings of the strata, but the coal here most certainly never could range with the crop on the beach, and with that in which the shaft was sunk by the officers of the "Nemesis," to prove the thickness of the vein, and upon which the latest workings have been carried on. Moreover, coal occurs in the brook to the N. W. of this first working, where it must have been several fathoms under ground had this mass of coal laid in its proper position. A copious spring of highly chalybeate water, and the general contour of the surface, also still further persuade me that a very considerable roll here crosses the measures, running as nearly as I can judge by seeing it only at one point, about N. E. by S. W.; there are also traces of such a disturbance in the cliffs to the north of Coal Point, which would pretty well agree with this course.

This first excavation, now deserted, extends nearly to the junction of the two brooks, as marked on the plan, the road is then carried forward up the stream to the right, in which the coal appears nearly all the way to the spot in which the trial shaft was sunk, and considerably beyond the spot marked red on the plan. Here another large excavation has been made, and all the easily available coal removed previous to our arrival. Here, however, we were enabled to get data to fix its true bearings. The course is 73° S. of W., with a dip of 2 feet 9 inches in a fathom northerly, the thickness from 13 to 15 feet. Here Miles was still working, but now certainly at a very small gain, although the profits on what he procured in this place when first opened must have been exorbitent, but from the very rapid dip of the coal, as well as the rise of the ground, every yard backward increases so enormously the weight of earth to be removed, that it is quite impracticable to work here to any extent in the open air, independently of the question of drainage, which is also very serious, as the brook runs through the patch from end to end.

My object was now if possible to open the coal upon the beach at once, and by driving in a level from high-water mark upon the crop of the coal, to work all that I could above the drainage, for although the height of the hills near the beach is so small as by no means to justify the expense of making such a level under ordinary circumstances, seeing that in most places almost all the coal must be left behind to ensure the safety of the roadway, yet as timber would cost nothing but the cutting, I considered that I should thus at least be making a level road to any future workings, and should secure an immediate supply, though a small one, the want of which appeared to be one of my chief difficulties, knowing that the coal which Miles had in stock, with the present prospects of active service among the steamers, would last but a very short time.

With this view I commenced an excavation on the beach, to strike the vein, and was very much disappointed to find it only about 18 inches to two feet thick; and as I penetrated further into the hill, it dwindled away to about 10 inches of worthless slaty rubbish. I now set to work to ascertain the correct course of the crop round the hill, to the proper mass of

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

the vein in Miles's first patch, and sunk half a dozen shallow pits upon it, all of which gave me the same result, still further confirming me in the impression, that at this point there is a considerable disturbance, to the eastward of which the coal is, to use a practical miner's term, "squeezed out."

Being thus, as it were, absolutely driven for an immediate supply back upon the present workings, my first attention was turned to draining it as efficiently as possible, for the greater part of the coal lying below the drainage, it is necessary to keep men continually baling out the water; I therefore cleared the brook as far as I could, and made a covered drain with timber through the lowest and deserted part of the patch, upon which I could throw back the earth from above the coal without obstructing the water; by this means I shall be able to get at it somewhat more cheaply than by carrying the clay all out of the excavation in baskets, which are my only means of removing it. I shall also be able thus to recover some coal which Miles had uncovered and abandoned, in consequence of a large mass of earth and trees having fallen upon it, but at the Government price I fear this coal will not be worked except at the slenderest profits; I shall, however, I trust, be able to provide a sufficient supply until my arrangements are completed for a more permanent style of working.

My further intentions are as follows:—I have ascertained that the lowest drainage of the present workings is about 20 feet above high-water mark, so that allowing for the depth to which Miles has worked under water, a drainage to the sea level would give me about 35 feet of coal below the present workings, and as the surface rises considerably to the westward, I should obtain a breast of working, which though certainly very narrow, would I believe answer to work under the circumstances; and at all events, it will be absolutely necessary to drain below the level of the present workings, should the coal be at any future time worked to the deep, to prevent annoyance from the water accumulated in the old crop workings. I have therefore commenced deepening the brook to the north of the Coal Point, marked on the map "Good water, with a swell on the beach," from the mouth upwards; this brook (whose course is very incorrectly laid down in the sketch), is the same which runs through the present coal workings, and the vein must cross it a little to the northward of its junction with the brook coming from the old patch.

When I reach the coal, which I expect to do at a point where the ditch will be about 16 feet deep, I shall drive a heading up in the vein in a south-westerly direction, passing to the deep of the present workings, the water from which will thus escape from below, and enable me to work surface coal as long as it will pay to remove the rubbish. I shall then proceed to drive on this level course in the vien, working as much coal as I can, until I arrive at a point where there will be sufficient coal above me to enable me to open a regular system of stalls.

In laying down this plan of working surface coal alone, I am well aware that it is not the best, or in the long run the cheapest mode of working, but it will obviate the present necessity of an engine and European workmen to attend it; and at all events, if carefully managed, will do no harm to subsequent deep workings, should they be thought expedient.

From the very steep dip of the coal, I do not think it will ever be advisable to sink a perpendicular shaft; I should certainly prefer working on the slope of the vein, always taking into consideration the difficulties of the situation in respect of procuring labour.

With regard to the transport of coal to the beach, I purpose for the present drawing it up by a hand-winch to a proper level, and then conveying it along the side of the hill to the south of the old patch, passing by a deep but short cutting, through the lowest part of the hill, between that point and the sea marked on the map "About 60 feet to be cut through," and thence by a gentle descent down the valley, at the mouth of which is marked "Water after rain," to a point about six feet above high-water mark, which I consider will be the best elevation for a jetty at which to load barges, and which I purpose proceeding with the construction of as soon as I can procure workmen; the barges, without which the trade cannot be carried on, I must procure from Singapore.

The quality of the coal, proper attention being paid to working and selecting it, is beyond all praise. I certainly never saw any to equal it for steam purposes; but much decayed coal has been recently got out; it is, however, hard, and will, I expect, be expensive to work under ground. The great difficulty under which I labour, arises from the roving habits of the Malays, very few of whom remain with me more than three weeks; they come over chiefly from Callias, with a small cargo of goods for sale, dispose of their venture, work for a week or two, and return, so that it is impossible I can ever get on with them under ground, as it requires some time to teach a man to cut coal. Chinese labourers are extremely difficult to procure, and are extremely turbulent, the Chinese in Labuan being of the very lowest and worst description.

Under these circumstances, I would strongly press upon the Directors the prudence of expending, say 200*l.* or 300*l.* in procuring from Bombay, or elsewhere, a number of Seedy coolies. These men are extremely intelligent, and can be taught anything, and are said to be most peaceable, contented and happy people, and the captains of all the ships in which I have seen them acting as firemen and coal trimmers, speak in the very highest terms of their industry and aptitude to learn. I have conversed a good deal with the serang of the Seedies on board the honourable Company's ship "Semiramis," and he says that they would most willingly and gladly come to work ashore, in preference to the steamers. I cannot, of course, undertake a matter of such importance without a communication from the Company, but I shall certainly be unable to do my duty towards them without a proper supply of resident labourers; and I am convinced that the expense of importing 30 or 40 of these

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men with their wives, choosing, of course, young and able-bodied fellows, would be well repaid by the acquisition of a body of industrious, permanently resident, and attached workmen. Upon this point I look anxiously for an answer, as I am convinced that the prosperity of the Company here must depend greatly upon a supply of resident labourers, the present workmen being very inefficient, and, work for work, decidedly more expensive than European labourers.

With regard to other seams of coal upon the island, there are many reports; but I have yet had no good reason to believe that any other vein exists except the one we are now working, although such may very possibly be the case. This vein extends quite across the island, and is to be seen cropping on the opposite side; the natives have shown me many spots in the jungle where coal is to be seen, but to the best of my belief they are all parts of this one vein.

The Government surveyor has decided upon the edge of the precipice, terminating at the south point of the little bay, as the boundary of the Company's 50 acres on the south. On the north it is defined by a cleared line, running east and west through the jungle from Coal Point. The Government demand a reservation of a right of road through the 50 acres to the landing place. Mr. Scott's map, embodying these matters, I believe, goes to England by this mail for approval by the Home Government. When it returns, I will, if possible, procure a copy of it, upon which I will mark out the 450 acres to be selected in addition, and which will certainly be to the northward and westward of the 50, taking in just so much coal as I think can from its depth be now or eventually worked to a profit. I should strongly recommend the Company's purchasing the land *in toto*. The choosing of any further quantity, for which I was authorized by the Company, I will suspend for a while, with a view to ascertaining, if possible, beyond a doubt, whether any other vein exists to the north or south of the present workings, which might materially influence the selection.

Upon the whole, I am convinced that the Company must not expect even a moderately producing colliery to be formed at Labuan, under an expense, including my own and my brother's passage-money, cost of stores, &c., &c., of less than 3,000*l*, and I make this estimate, exclusive of an engine and European attendants, which I will avoid at present if possible; nor have I any hesitation in saying, that to open this colliery in England, providing it with engines, and other appliances for working it to its powers, roads and other matters of the like nature, would not require less than from 6,000*l*. to 7,000*l*. It is quite true, that the small quantity of coal which has been, as it were, picked from the surface, has been worked for almost nothing, and so far its abstraction has been a detriment to the Company's property; but this bears scarcely a proportion to what ought to be the product of the colliery.

The Directors will bear in mind, that my workings are as yet carried on at an immense disadvantage for want of tools, those which I have purchased of Miles being very few and bad. When, however, the stores, of which I have now advice, come to hand, I trust soon to be able to report better progress.

(signed) *James Motley.*

Tanjong Koubong, Labuan,
24 May 1849.

— No. 6. —

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq. to *Henry Wise*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 20 August 1849.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant,* enclosing a report on the coal of Labuan, and representing, on behalf of the Eastern Archipelago Company, the loss which will accrue to them if the terms of the agreement under which they hold the coal-mines under the Crown, are rigidly adhered to.

* Page 4.

I am to state to you in reply, that it is not in Lord Grey's power to come to any decision upon the modification of the terms which you propose, until he shall be in possession of a report from the Governor of Labuan, to whom his Lordship will transmit a copy of your application.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

II.
Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

— No. 7. —

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq. to *Henry Wise*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 27 December 1849.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you the copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of Labuan, relative to the working of the coal-mines under the management of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and I am to state that Lord Grey would be glad to receive any explanations or observations which you may have to offer on the subject.

No. 27, 14 Sept. 1849. See p. 76 of this Paper.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 8. —

COPY of a LETTER from *Henry Wise*, Esq. to *B. Hawes*, Esq.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
Sir, 28 December 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing copy of a despatch, dated 14th September 1849, from the Lieutenant-governor of Labuan, relative to the working of the coal-mines under the management of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and stating that Lord Grey would be glad to receive any explanations or observations which I might have to offer on the subject. I beg to state in answer, that I will take an early opportunity of laying your communication and its enclosure before a Court of Directors of this Company; in the meantime I take the liberty of observing, that it would materially assist and facilitate the deliberations of the Directors, if you would previously favour me with the specific matters on which Lord Grey requires any explanation from the Directors, and what is the distinct object of your communication.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise*, Managing Director
of the Eastern Archipelago Company.

— No. 9. —

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*. Esq. to *Henry Wise*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 4 January 1850.

I HAVE laid before Earl Grey your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which you inquire what are the specific matters on which an explanation is required from the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and what is the distinct object of the communication which I addressed to you on the 27th ultimo.

Lord Grey directs me to state in answer, that the point on which he is anxious to receive information is, whether, pending the application made in your letter of the 11th of last August, and the reference of that application to Sir J. Brooke, the Company are taking steps for the vigorous prosecution of their undertaking, so as to be enabled to supply the coal required for the public service, in accordance with the agreement under which they hold the coal-mines of the Crown in Labuan.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 10. —

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *Henry Wise*, Esq. to *B. Hawes*, Esq.; dated Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill, London, 10 January 1850.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, which, together with your communication of the 27th ultimo, and its enclosure,

enclosure, I have laid before a Court of Directors of this Company; and I am requested to state to you, for the information of Earl Grey, the steps taken by this Company for the prosecution of their undertaking, and to explain generally the position of their operations at Labuan.

To any one so well informed as his Lordship, it is scarcely necessary to refer to the unwonted confusion and mischiefs experienced by all, but especially the mercantile classes, throughout the whole world, by the recent unparalleled convulsions. These occurring during the very infancy of this Company, and when, under any circumstances, great caution and prudence would have been requisite, rendered those elements of success the more necessary. Instead therefore of adopting the rash and daring policy, and reckless expenditure which have resulted so fatally in many railway and other projects, and bearing in mind that their undertaking was of a novel and untried character, and that therefore they could not have the advantage of any precedents or the experience of others to guide them in their movements, the Directors determined to feel their way cautiously and steadily, step by step. While therefore the Directors cannot parade before his Lordship a showy structure, hastily run up without regard to its permanent utility, they hope they have not neglected to lay a safe foundation for an enterprise of great usefulness and value.

One of the earliest steps of the Directors was to find a superintendent skilled and experienced in coal workings, and after much care and research, Mr. Motley was, at the recommendation of Sir Henry de la Beche, sent out to Labuan, bearing with him all the information and instructions within the power of the Directors to furnish. A copy of the Company's first and main instructions to Mr. Motley (Enclosure, No. 1) I beg to send herewith for his Lordship's information. No mail has since left without conveying, from time to time, such opportune instructions relative to minute details, as the Directors considered judicious, and tending to guide and accelerate Mr. Motley's proceedings. I venture here to observe that a copy of Mr. Motley's Coal Report, dated Labuan, 24th May 1849,* was forwarded to Lord Grey in my letter to his Lordship of 11th August last.† Every suggestion and requisition made to the Directors by Mr. Motley, has been promptly considered and responded to by them.

* Page 5.

† Page 4.

But I cannot help impressing on his Lordship's attention, with much earnestness, how deeply essential it is to the interest of this Company, struggling with difficulties of no ordinary character, to carry into effect an object of vital importance to the steam navigation of the Eastern Seas, that the most liberal and generous protection, countenance, support and assistance, should be extended by Her Majesty's Government, but especially so far as regards the acts of the local officers. Unless receiving at the hands of Her Majesty's Government, and the local authorities at Labuan, all the aid and encouragement which, under the terms of the Company's Charter of Incorporation, and the circumstances attending the founding of this colony, the Directors have confidently relied on, I need not say that the efforts to develop its resources by any company or individuals would be fruitless; and I venture to express a hope that his Lordship would visit the withholding of any such aid and encouragement, with his unequivocal disapprobation. Without intending on this occasion to make any specific complaint, therefore, I will only beg to call attention to Mr. Motley's communications, and I feel that the extracts I now beg to send of that gentleman's letters (Enclosure No. 2) require no comment to show, as well the *bonâ fide* proceedings of this Company, as also the impression entertained by Mr. Motley of a want of that fostering aid and countenance from the Government at Labuan, to which I have alluded. At the same time these communications having been written under trying circumstances, such as ill health, for example, when Mr. Motley felt the annoyances he refers to, and as he wrote them only for the perusal of the Directors, Lord Grey will, I trust, readily excuse any peculiar mode of expression that may have been used by Mr. Motley in the irritation of the moment. * * * * *

Permit me to express my regret that Mr. Napier's despatch to his Lordship should have been so general and indefinite, that I scarcely know how to refer to it. He does not state any specific instance of the public service (by which I presume he means Her Majesty's Navy) being neglected or left unsupplied by this Company. Indeed this could not have been the case, since from the period of this Company's obtaining possession of the coal-mines to the date of the last advices from Labuan, none of Her Majesty's steam vessels had visited the island.

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

It would certainly have been more convenient if Mr. Napier had given the Company's superintendent notice of any specific complaint intended to be made. This would have enabled Mr. Motley to send home the requisite explanation to meet any such complaint. I am not at this moment able to judge of the particular details his Lordship may wish further to receive; and in my consequent inability to select, I take the liberty of saying, that I shall be happy to furnish any further statements required by Lord Grey, whether as to the particular shipment of colliery stores, of remittances made to the Company's agents, or as to the means adopted by this Company in the transmission of overseers and labourers from India to work the coal-mines in consequence of the difficulties of procuring continuous labour at Labuan, through the repeated interference of the Sultan and native authorities of Borneo.

I trust it will not be irrelevant if I again allude to the disadvantages under which the Company were placed, owing to another party, Mr. Miles, having been permitted previously to work the coal, and his having done it in an unskilful and improvident manner, although this was not contemplated in Her Majesty's agreement with me. His Lordship will bear in mind that Mr. Miles had removed and sold more than 2,000 tons of the most available coal, and will at once appreciate the difficulties mentioned in Mr. Motley's first coal report, thus enhanced, and as further unfolded in the extracts from his communications on the state of the coal workings now forwarded.

I beg also to enclose, for his Lordship's information, copy of a correspondence between this Company and the Secretary of the Admiralty.

I earnestly solicit a consideration of all the several proceedings attending the colony of Labuan. I do so with the more confidence, having been myself the channel to which are to some extent ascribable its origin and establishment, and the obtaining a charter for this Company to develop its revenues; and I beg emphatically to express my conviction that the success of the colony and of the Company are identical, but that without the fostering and generous protection and encouragement of Her Majesty's Government, the prospects of both will be blighted, and the inestimable advantages to British commerce in the Eastern Seas of such a convenient and valuable depôt as Labuan, will be jeopardized.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Sir, London, 19 February 1849.

Pursuant to the command of the Court of Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, I have now to furnish you with some preliminary instructions for your guidance as manager of the Company's collieries at Labuan and Borneo, to assist you in duly fulfilling your important duties under your agreement with the Company of the 5th instant.

On your arrival at Singapore you will immediately place yourself in communication with Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co., the Company's agents at that port, reporting to them the nature of your duties, and obtaining every information, assistance and advice which their experience and knowledge may enable them to supply you with, and which may promote, accelerate and facilitate the objects for which you are employed by the company.

Be very particular, in your inquiries at Singapore, to learn the latest and most authentic information of the state of the colony of Labuan, and especially as to the condition of the coal workings, and the facilities for obtaining at that island artisans and labourers for constructing your dwelling house, and for making other preparatory arrangements connected with the intended operations there. This information will guide you in judging of the expediency of engaging any and (if any) what number of artisans or labourers at Singapore, since the strictest economy must be undeviatingly pursued in avoiding all unnecessary transport, as well as in all other concerns of the Company. Should it be found prudent to take on with you from Singapore a few men for your first and preliminary operations, you must be careful in stipulating for no more than a fair and reasonable rate of wages, in which you will be governed by the scale at present adopted at Labuan. In these matters you will be much assisted by the advice of Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co., but you will also exercise your own best efforts and abilities; so that, while availing yourself of their valuable judgment, you will avoid giving them more trouble than you can help in acting upon it.

Your early arrival at the scene of your labours being all important to the interests of the Company, you will make arrangements for your departure from Singapore with the least possible delay. On your arrival at Labuan you will immediately report yourself to the local authorities, and deliver to the Governor and the other officers of the colony the several letters with which you are furnished.

You will, without any delay, thereupon make a formal application to be put in possession of the coal and land comprised in Her Majesty's agreement with Mr. Wise (Enclosure No. 1), whose interests under that agreement have been transferred to this Company for 20 years.

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

years. You will carefully peruse and examine a copy of a letter, dated 24th July 1848, from Mr. Wise to Governor Brooke (Enclosure No. 2), and a copy of the sketch chart (Enclosure No. 3) referred to in that letter.

By those documents you will observe that the 50 acres referred to in the agreement are expressly selected. The 500 acres (which must comprise those 50 acres), you will notice, are only selected generally, and therefore your best attention will be imperatively required in ensuring such a selection specifically as shall secure to the Company the very best portion of the coal district, and so as to be within the spirit of the above-mentioned agreement and documents.

The selection of water frontage of 500 yards (*vide* A to B on the said sketch chart) must on no account be disturbed, unless, after your careful examination of that part of the island, you can secure to the Company a more advantageous extent of coal district than might result from too rigid an adherence to the present selection of the 50 acres; but you are not, in any event or under any circumstances, authorised to assent to any deviation from that selection in respect of any water frontage immediately to the southward of the north-east point of the island, which for many reasons, particularly as regards facilities for the shipment of coals, it is all important to retain.

By my letter to Governor Brooke of 24th July 1848 (Enclosure No. 4), you will perceive that I applied on behalf of the Company for the reservation of other land, adjoining to the northward and southward the land selected by Mr. Wise.

To this application, though hitherto not specifically complied with, you will give your best attention, should your own careful researches indicate such an acquisition as advantageously augmenting the coal possessions of the Company; and you will be careful to report to the Directors, by the earliest possible opportunity, the precise terms on which can be obtained for the Company, on lease or otherwise, from the Labuan Government any such or other additional lands, either in the locality alluded to or in any other part of the island, as you may consider important for the interests of the Company.

The letter from the Lieutenant-governor of Labuan to Mr. Wise, of 4th November 1848 (Enclosure No. 5), states the completion of the surveyor's report as alone wanting to the confirmation of the selection made by Mr. Wise, in his letters to Sir James Brooke and Mr. Napier of 24th July 1848 (Enclosures No. 2 and No. 7). By Governor Brooke's letter to Mr. Wise of 15th September 1848 (Enclosure No. 6), you will also observe that the selection of the water frontage was assented to, and would not be otherwise appropriated.

The Directors being anxious that you should have the most recent and authentic information respecting the precise locality of the Labuan and Borneo coal districts, you will carefully examine the accompanying copies of the reports and plans of the late Captain Gordon (Enclosures 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, as well as the accompanying Admiralty Charts (Enclosures 13, 14, 15,) together with the very important memorandum by Captain Heath, relative to the Labuan coal seams, which you will find in the chart of Labuan (Enclosure 15). You may also gather some information relative to the locality and cost of Borneo coal, from copies of the report of the Government Mineral Surveyor (Mr. William), and of his letter to Mr. Wise, of the 30th June 1845 (Enclosures, Nos. 16 and 17).

The good quality of the Labuan coal you will find adverted to in the report of Captain Wallage, Honourable Company's ship "Nemesis," of 10th June 1847 (Enclosure, No. 18).

The accompanying copies of communications between Mr. Wise and Mr. Scott, the Surveyor-general at Labuan (*see* Enclosures 19, 20, 21), I also recommend to your attentive perusal.

With these materials, and after the frequent and lengthened communications you have had with the Managing Director, Mr. Wise, the Directors confidently rely on your being enabled to get secured for the Company, the most advantageous selection with certainty, precision, and promptitude, and so as to prevent the occurrence of any doubts or difficulties. In every case you will be most particular in having the selection defined, and rendered clear and permanent by accurate maps and plans, and by immutable marks and bounds, as far as practicable, so that no possible dispute may hereafter arise, and so that all trespasses on the Company's land may be inexcusable, and therefore abated.

This precaution will be requisite to facilitate an apt and convenient description of the Company's land in the Crown leases, and other legal documents.

Your next step will be to select a convenient and healthy spot within the allotment, on which to erect your dwelling-house, store-house, offices, labourers' huts, &c. These may be, for the present, of a temporary and economical nature, as they will give place to buildings of a substantial description hereafter, in a more advanced stage of your operations.

Your first indent for preliminary stores, will, without delay, be shipped to your address at Labuan.

I have now to impress on your very serious attention the absolute necessity of your using your most energetic efforts, without losing an instant, in making a careful survey and report of the coal resources in the allotment; and also an inventory of the stores, machinery, implements, and materials requisite or expedient, and best adapted for working the coal. This survey, report, and inventory, with all maps, sections, and plans, and information that you can possibly obtain and render, you will take care to transmit to the Directors, in a compendious and intelligible form by the earliest opportunity.

In all your reports, correspondence, &c., you will keep a copy of each document, and both should be duly numbered, as well as dated, so that there may be a ready reference thereto, by merely quoting the number. All your maps and plans should be on one uniform scale of four chains to the inch for one class thereof, and of two chains to the inch for the other class; and every map should have a memorandum stating the scale accordingly.

In any case of emergency demanding an earlier attention than could be obtained by

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

your sending to this country, and in which you may require assistance or advice, you will not fail to apply to Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co., who are duly advised to afford the requisite attention on behalf of the Company. But it is hoped that, by the careful, judicious, and energetic exercise of your own talents and abilities, on which the Company rely, you will not have occasion to trouble them. Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co., will be requested to furnish you, from time to time, with the requisite funds for your current disbursements; and you will also apply to them for all stores procurable at Singapore, that may be required for the Company's service.

To the extent to which you may deem it prudent, you will at once on your taking possession, work, or continue the working of any coal within the allotment, for the account of the Company. For this purpose, you will continue the employment of the present labourers, or engage such others as may be fit for the work and may offer.

The coals to be so raised for the Company's account, you will cause to be stacked on the beach, convenient for shipping, in distinct quantities of 100 tons each; and, until the requisite arrangements are matured for a different superintendence of the sale of the coals at Labuan, as well as for relieving you from some other of your labours not strictly within your more immediate department, I have to request your observance of the following regulations. The requirements of Her Majesty's ships will on all occasions first claim your attention; and for the supplies of coals furnished to these vessels, you will be careful to charge only the contract price, viz. 11 *s.* per ton, delivered at the pit's mouth, receiving in payment for all such supplies, either bills on the Accountant-general of Her Majesty's Navy, or cash, as the captain of the ship so supplied may prefer.

The steam ships of the Honourable East India Company are to be next considered; and you will continue their supplies on the terms hitherto prevalent, taking payment for the same, either by orders on the Singapore government, or by any other mode previously adopted by the commanders of those vessels.

As regards the supplies of coal for all other steam vessels whatever, priority of application, and your means of complying with the same, must regulate your proceedings; you will, however, take care to obtain at least the usual prices hitherto paid for coals at Labuan by the commanders of foreign men-of-war, or other steam vessels not previously referred to; and in all such cases you will not fail to include in any contract for coal, a stipulation for cash payments. This arrangement will save the Company from all risk of loss, and at the same time, by placing you in funds for extending your operations, reduce the calls you would otherwise make on Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co., for cash to meet current disbursements. You will remit to Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co., properly endorsed, all drafts, bills of exchange, or orders for money that you may receive on the Company's account, with directions to place the same to the Company's credit with their firm.

You will take with you, and duly deliver, a letter now also enclosed, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Governor Brooke, which accredits you to him in the capacity in which you are employed by the Company, and also a similar letter from Mr. MacGregor, the chairman of the Court of Directors of the Company.

In the event of any circumstance occurring to bring you in contact with any of the Borneo authorities, you will be guided in your conduct by the letter and spirit of the treaty between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Borneo, a copy whereof is also enclosed.

The Directors rely on your careful observance of every respect due to Her Majesty's local Government at Labuan.

Should there be any serious trespass or interference with your occupation, and working and disposing of the coal, or should any other grievances occur, you will immediately lay a written complaint before the Governor, in the most respectful form. If such complaint be not redressed within a reasonable time, you will then write a respectful memorial, addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, stating all the circumstances; and you will deliver such memorial to the Governor, with a request, in writing, that the same may be transmitted to the Colonial Office.

In obtaining and retaining for the Company the land and coal selected, you will adopt a firm but respectful tone, as properly representing the Company; and you will make it understood that, as the Company are the grantees under Her Majesty, they look to the justice and power of Her Majesty and Her Majesty's representatives, for protection and support in this important undertaking.

Your demeanour towards the Chinese and other Oriental labourers and settlers will ensure respect, civility, docility and obedience, in proportion as such demeanour is characterised by kindness, forbearance, and good feeling, as well as dignity, firmness, and straightforwardness. Their religious observances should on no account be meddled with; but instead of their prejudices and peculiar feelings being shocked or trifled with, they should be drawn and induced to appreciate, love and admire, the superiority of a European's character as a Christian, by witnessing its exemplification in benevolent and conciliatory bearing and perfectly upright behaviour.

In your necessary communications with the Government and other officers of the colony, and indeed with any party, it will be prudent to have the same, as far as practicable, in writing. When this is not practicable, you will please to make a careful note at the moment or immediately afterwards, of the nature and particular details of the communication.

You will find enclosed a copy of the Charter to the Company for your guidance.

Your employment in the service of the Company will demand the whole of your time and attention, and will be altogether incompatible with your interfering or allowing yourself to be interfered with, in or by other matters foreign from your duties in such employment. These matters, therefore, you will see the propriety of carefully avoiding.

In

In conclusion, I have to remind you, that even the most elaborate instructions that can be conveyed, will be utterly valueless, unless seconded by your own cordial, devoted and constant energies in the service of the Company; but, confiding in the zealous and persevering development of your abilities, the Directors have every hope that you will be an instrument in eminently promoting the interests of the Company, and consequently your own.

I am, &c.

Mr. James Motley. (signed) *W. Woolley*, Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 10.

EXTRACTS from Letters received by the Eastern Archipelago Company from their Agent at *Labuan*.

1849: 25 May.—"THE 'Nemesis' came for coal to the Point a few days ago, preparing to take Sir James Brooke to the Sooloos on some diplomatic mission; he came ashore to see the coal workings, and seemed much struck with the difficulty of procuring a present supply. He then, unasked, said that he should give us a power to receive from Government the price at which Miles has sold the coal, viz., 1 *l.* per ton, for six months, without prejudice to the Company's lease; and he promised to have the necessary documents drawn out on his return, which it is expected will be in about a fortnight.

"There is one point upon which I particularly desire speedy instruction from the Company. I have accidentally heard that the Lieutenant-governor is entering into a treaty to purchase coal from the Pangeran Macota, which is to be delivered at Labuan, at a price lower than that at which we are to supply Government, and is to be procured from Mount Pisang, which is a part of the coast already granted to Mr. Wise by the Sultan, and I have every reason to believe that the report is well founded, although the matter has been kept as secret as possible. I am anxious to be furnished with instructions how to act, in the event of any such transaction being commenced; at present I can merely enter a protest against it, which I shall do as soon as I have certain intelligence.

"I wish particularly to call the attention of the Directors to the fact, that we are at the north point of the island, utterly without protection, among about 150 Malays and Chinamen, the latter of the very worst character; nor, in case of any disturbance, have we any means of communication with the colony except by boat. The Government surveyor refuses to assist me in cutting a path through the jungle, nor is there a boat belonging to the colony capable of carrying half a dozen men; at the same time an establishment of police, a body of sepoys, and generally one or two ships of war, are employed to protect the colony at Labuan, which, exclusive of the officers and employès of the Government, consists of Mr. Miles, a dram-shop keeper, and a few Chinamen; and the captain of the 'Semiramis' was much blamed for remaining at Coal Point for a day or two after taking in his supply, although Her Majesty's ship 'Royalist' was then in the harbour."

26 July.—"Of the interference of the Lieutenant-governor I have to complain greatly, as well as of the continued denial of a guard to protect me from the recal of my men by the native Pangerans."

3 August.—"All my Mahommedan workmen being just now keeping the Ramadan or great fast, during which very few of them will work at all. I have also been much inconvenienced by the seizure of some of my best Chinamen, suspected of possessing smuggled opium, at a time when I was most in want of all the hands I could possibly procure.

"We have been working at the 'Meander's' coal 16 hours a day, and I had no assistance in superintendence, my brother having crossed to the main for supplies, of which we were quite destitute, and the overseer, whom, as I informed you, I engaged some time back, having been imprisoned on a paltry charge of perjury in evidence given on a trial for robbery, of which I believe him to be really innocent."

14 September.—"I have before me your letters by three mails unanswered, and almost unread, having been for the last month confined almost entirely to my bed by a very severe attack of fever, nor am I yet able to write, except very slowly, from weakness. I have only been able to move out of the house for the last two days, and am really quite unable to attend to any business. Considerable progress has, however, been made by my brother in the arrangements for working.

"A new road has been constructed from the workings, obviating the inconvenience of having to unload the carts, carry the coals up a steep hill, and load again at the top; but the rainy season has prevented our getting out much coal, by washing in the earth upon us as fast as we could excavate it. We shall, however, I hope, be able to get 400 or 500 tons in the next few weeks, unless the weather be very bad indeed.

"The coals we have hitherto supplied are,—

26 July - - - -	156	Tons, to the	"Semiramis."
8 August - - -	130	„ „	"Meander."
„ - - -	10	„ „	Ditto (ship's use).
12 September - -	80	„ „	"Semiramis."
	376		

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

"The last 80 tons had been shipped on board the barque 'Polka,' for Singapore; but the 'Semiramis' coming up, and being ordered on a special service, took them out, paying the freight. We have not received payment for any of this coal (except the 10 tons which was paid in cash), owing to some misunderstanding of the Admiral's; but I expect we shall very shortly do so.

"I must apologize both for the matter and manner of my letter; but though recovering, I am still very ill and weak."

17 October.—"The expense of procuring the coal is certainly double what it ought to be; for not only does the clay fall in, and bury our work almost every night, but also in consequence of this perpetual intrusion of earth, and mud and water, the whole pit is in such a state, that I am obliged to wash the whole of the coal. This is done at the greatest advantage possible, by conducting the brook which runs through the patch into wooden spouts, and exposing the coal in baskets to its fall from a considerable height; still it employs a great deal of labour, in addition to which there is some loss of weight, the smaller particles being, of course, carried off by the stream. I trust, however, that we shall be rather less annoyed in a few weeks, as the course of the vein is now rather leaving the ravine, and I hope to find the ground rather drier as we get higher up the bank; we shall not, however, be quite rid of the plague as long as we work on the surface in damp weather, the cause of the mischief being a vein of clay about two feet thick, and from four to five feet above the coal. After three or four hours' rain, or less, now that the ground is so saturated with moisture, this clay begins to run down at about the consistence of treacle, and, of course, is soon followed by all the superincumbent earth. So extremely treacherous and unmanageable is this particular stratum, that having come into it in the commencement of a level which I have begun to drive in from the beach, I fear I shall be obliged to abandon the spot, and begin afresh; fortunately, but little has been done.

"In one respect I am in a very much better position than for the first few months. I have constructed a new and very good road, at the expense of some cuttings of no great magnitude, along which the buffalo carts can travel at once from the patch to the beach, without the trouble, delay, and expense of loading and unloading twice, and carrying the coal by hand up a steep hill; the whole of this has been laid with small timber, so that even in this weather it remains a good road.

"I find that it will be absolutely necessary to have a half-caste overseer, who can endure the sun through the day. My brother and myself have not been well together for a week since my return from Singapore; with both of us a more than usual exposure is almost sure to be followed by an attack of either bile or ague.

"Like every other person on the island, I am not upon speaking terms with the Lieutenant-governor.

"With regard to the stores sent out from England, I might have saved the Company some part of my first indent, had I been aware of the nature of the country and workmen, but this of course I could not foresee; for example, I cannot get the Malays to use shovels with any effect, and they very much prefer their own little light hatchets of soft iron to those sent out. The Chinese carpenters, too, will not use any but their own tools; the sawyers none but their own huge, clumsy frame saws; all these things therefore must be idle for the present, but may eventually be useful.

"On the arrival of the goods per 'Bleng' I shall be well found in tools and stores, and the driving of the level, and subsequent commencement of work underground, will be but a matter of time, as of course, from the small space in an underground drift, two or at most three men only, can work at a time.

"I consider myself extremely fortunate in having procured the Chinese engineer, who has been acustomed to work the very engine I purchased at Singapore; his wages, it is true, are very high (20 dollars per month), being equal to those of an English workman; but he is a most trustworthy and valuable man, and as a smith I have rarely met with his equal at home; he is now superintending the making of the strong wooden framework for the engine, the original one being too much worm-eaten to set up again. Upon this work I have four carpenters, and three Malays squaring the timber.

"We had immense difficulty in landing the engine, the cargo boat, which was towed from Singapore by the same vessel, having been cut adrift by the master, in a violent squall off Tanjong Api, it having struck the ship several times so severely under the quarter, that he feared she would be stove in. This was a severe loss; the engine-boiler so nearly sunk the two boats under which it was lashed to come ashore that we were obliged to cut it adrift below low-water mark, and had much trouble to weigh it. I have since had another boat sent over by the 'Semiramis.'

"I fear, unless particular care has been taken in the wording of the lease of the minerals under the 500 acres, that great difficulty will arise with the authorities here, about working the crop or surface coal, objections are made to making roads and removing the earth from above the coal, on the ground that the surface is not to be touched. I need not remark on the frivolity of such objections, where the surface is absolutely of no value to anybody else, and where the making of roads for any purpose is the only possible means of rendering it worth one farthing; the outlay, however, necessary to purchase the whole, would be trifling; and this would not only preclude the possibility of any question of this sort arising, but would enable the Company to clear such a portion of land as would give them room, if desired, for agricultural attempts.

"It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact, that there has been far more fever here than

at

at Labuan, this season; Malays, however, do not suffer; it is confined to Klings and Chinamen, of the latter we have lost three; while at Labuan not one death has occurred; much, however, may depend upon the existence of the hospital there, where the coolies, being almost all in Government employ, are placed at once, when ill, instead of remaining in there own damp and filthy houses. This difference is to be explained, I believe, quite as much by the extensive clearings which Mr. Scott has made, as by the drainage, for many parts of the marsh are yet knee-deep. * * * * *

Enclosure in No. 10.

Sir, London, 19 December 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I am instructed by the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company to request you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the present application of the Directors of this Company, for extending facilities to them in their early and arduous efforts to develop the coal resources at Labuan.

From the position of that island their Lordships will at once perceive the important advantages to Her Majesty's ships, resulting from an abundant supply of fresh and excellent coals being promptly obtainable from the Labuan mines, at moderate rates, whenever required for Her Majesty's service.

The accomplishment of such desirable objects, their Lordships will not fail to observe, very much depends on the sufficiency of this Company's plant and machinery for raising, conveying, and shipping the coals referred to. At the same time, from the infrequency of communication between Singapore and Labuan by trading vessels, in the present infant state of the latter colony, much delay and uncertainty occur in the transmission of this Company's stores. Under these circumstances, and considering the advantages derivable to Her Majesty's ships, by promoting and accelerating the development I have alluded to, I am directed to solicit that their Lordships will be pleased to concede to this Company the important boon of allowing their stores to pass freight free from Singapore to Labuan, in any of Her Majesty's ships that may be proceeding to the latter port, provided such stores at any one time do not exceed, say, the maximum amount of five tons weight or measurement, or such other limit, as regards quantity, that their Lordships may please to direct.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Woolley,*
Secretary.

John Parker, Esq. M.P., Secretary,
Admiralty.

Gentlemen, Admiralty, 27 December 1849.

HAVING laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 19th instant, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that it is quite impossible to allow your request for your coal stores to pass freight free, from Singapore to Labuan, in any of Her Majesty's ships that may be proceeding to the latter port.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. A. B. Hamilton.*

The Directors of the
Eastern Archipelago Company,
34, Cornhill.

— No. 11. —

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes,* Esq., to *Henry Wise,* Esq.

Sir, Downing street, 24 January 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge your letter of the 10th* of this month, and to express his regret that any doubt should have arisen of the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to give the Eastern Archipelago Company all the encouragement and support in their power in the prosecution of their undertaking in Labuan. His Lordship will not fail to impress in the strongest manner on the Governor, that such is the wish of Her Majesty's Government, and that he must act accordingly.

* Page 8.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 12. —

Copy of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq. to *Henry Wise*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 April 1850.

With reference to my letter of the 20th of August last,* I am directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you, for any observations which you may have to offer, the copy of a despatch from Governor Sir James Brooke on the subject of the proposal submitted in your letter of the 11th of August last † for some modification of the terms of the existing agreement between the Crown and the Eastern Archipelago Company for the lease of the coal-mines at Labuan.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

* Page 7.

See No. 37, 18 Dec. 1849. p. 81 of this Paper.

† Page 4.

— No. 13. —

Copy of a LETTER from *Henry Wise*, Esq. to *B. Hawes*, Esq.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
Sir, London, 12 April 1850.

I have had the honour to receive, and lay before a Court of Directors of this Company, your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing a copy of a despatch dated 18th December 1849, from Governor Sir James Brooke, on the subject of the concessions solicited in my letter to Lord Grey of the 11th August last, in relation to the terms of the existing agreement held by this Company for a Crown lease of the coal-mines at Labuan; and I beg to convey the thanks of the Directors for your communication.

With reference to the terms submitted by Governor Sir James Brooke for the approval of Lord Grey, the Directors request me to state, that, from their sense of the justice and liberality of his Lordship, they feel it unnecessary to trouble Lord Grey with any observations on Sir James Brooke's proposition, having every confidence in the equity of his Lordship's decision on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise*, Managing Director
of the Eastern Archipelago Company.

— No. 14. —

Copy of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq. to *Henry Wise*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 10 May 1850.

With reference to the correspondence which has passed upon the application of the Eastern Archipelago Company, for some modification in their favour of the terms of the agreement with them respecting the working of coal at Labuan, and adverting to the recent communications which have taken place on the subject between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Directors of the Company, I am directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, that after taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, his Lordship is not prepared to sanction any reduction in the royalty of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* upon each ton of coals raised beyond the first 1,000 tons, and that his Lordship cannot agree to alter the price of any coal delivered for the use of the navy at the pit's mouth, from the existing rate of 11 *s.* free of royalty, but I am to add, that Lord Grey will have no objection to consent to the continuance of the price which has been temporarily established, of 20 *s.* a ton for such coals, when delivered alongside the vessels, subject to the condition, that in consideration of the higher price to be paid

paid for these coals by the Admiralty, the Company is not to be exempt, as regards them, from its general obligation respecting the payment of royalty.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 15. —

Copy of a LETTER from *Henry Wise*, Esq. to *B. Hawes*, Esq.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
London, 14 May 1850.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive and lay before a Court of Directors of this Company your letter of the 10th instant, conveying the decision of Earl Grey, on the subject of the recent communications respecting the agreement with the Crown for the coal at Labuan, and I am requested by the Directors to express their ready acquiescence therein.

I beg to use this opportunity of forwarding to you, the accompanying copies of a correspondence (Enclosures 1 to 4) which has taken place relative to the payment for coals supplied at Labuan to Her Majesty's ships, and those of the East India Company.

It appears to the Directors that the terms of the navy contract price for Labuan coals having now been equitably concluded by Earl Grey, the present is a proper moment to request that you will be pleased to move the Admiralty to transmit the requisite instructions to the Naval Commander-in-chief on the station, so as to ensure the most regular and convenient mode of arranging the payments for all coals supplied and to be supplied for the use of Her Majesty's navy at Labuan.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise*, Managing Director
Of the Eastern Archipelago Company.

Enclosure 1, in No. 15.

Sir,

London, 24 November 1849.

I have the honour to state that the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company having recently applied to the Honourable East India Company to learn the most regular and convenient mode of arranging the payment for coals supplied or to be supplied by the Eastern Archipelago Company to the Honourable East India Company's ships at Labuan, have been referred on this subject to your Excellency, and I am instructed by the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company to acquaint your Excellency, that their agents at Singapore, Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co., have been requested to receive and attend to your Excellency's intimations thereon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Woolley*, Secretary.

His Excellency
Lieutenant-colonel Butterworth, C.B.
Governor of Singapore,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 15.

No. 11.

(General, No. 41, of 1850.)

From the Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to *W. Woolley*, Esq., Secretary to the Eastern Archipelago Company, No. 34, Cornhill, London.

Sir,

Singapore, 14 January 1850.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th November last, intimating the course to be pursued in arranging the payment for coals supplied or to be supplied by the Eastern Archipelago Company to the Honourable East India Company's ships at Labuan.

In reply, I beg to inform you, that no vessel has been coaled at Labuan by my order, or whilst employed in the Honourable East India Company's service. The coal required for the Straits steamers is procured from British vessels either here or at Penang.

The vessels alluded to as having been coaled at Labuan are probably the "Nemesis," "Phlegethon," "Semiramis," and "Auckland," all of which have been temporarily placed

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

at the exclusive disposal of his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-chief, and the whole of their expenses paid by Her Majesty's Government. In the event however of any vessels employed in the Honourable East India Company's service being coaled at Labuan, I will not fail to bear in mind the instructions of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. B. Butterworth,* Governor.

Enclosure 3, in No. 15.

Sir, Singapore, 30 August 1849.

In terms of the contract entered into by the Eastern Archipelago Company to supply Her Majesty's ships with coals at Labuan, the superintendent there, Mr. James Motley, put on board the Honourable East India Company's steamer "Semiramis," 150 tons of coals, and nearly a similar quantity on board Her Majesty's ship "Meander." The weight of the latter supply could not be accurately ascertained at Labuan, and it was therefore arranged that the quantity delivered to the Commissariat officer at this port should be taken as correct, and payment of both to be made to us, the Eastern Archipelago Company's agents here. The weight having now been adjusted, we this day requested payment from the Honourable Captain Keppel, of Her Majesty's ship "Meander," to whom Mr. Motley referred us, but an answer has been received that the Governor of Labuan is the proper officer to apply to in the matter, and that to him the Company must look for payment. As this is the first occasion of the Eastern Archipelago Company supplying Her Majesty's ships with coals under the contract, we deem it proper to lay the matter before your Excellency, that by your answer we may in this and future cases be guided. The superintendent of the Company was led to expect that payment would be made here, and instructed us accordingly; some slight inconvenience may thereby arise from the want of funds, but the answer of your Excellency as to whether the Governor of Labuan or the commander of the vessel to which coals are supplied is the proper person to make payment, will obviate such in future.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Shaw, Whitehead & Co.,*
Agents of the Eastern Archipelago Company.

His Excellency
Rear-admiral Sir F. A. Collier, K.C.B.,
Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Enclosure 4, in No. 15.

Gentlemen, "Hastings," at Singapore, 3 September 1849.

I am directed by Rear-Admiral Sir Francis A. Collier to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th of last month, regarding the payment for coals supplied by the Eastern Archipelago Company, at Labuan, to Her Majesty's ship "Meander," and the Honourable Company's steam-vessel "Semiramis."

Your letter has been referred to Captain the Honourable H. Keppel, and it appears by his report, that his Excellency Sir James Brooke has entered into some new agreement with the Eastern Archipelago Company, to pay a higher rate per ton for coals, than was stipulated in the original lease of the coal-mines from the Crown to Mr. Wise, wherein it was provided that the coals should be delivered at the pit's mouth for Her Majesty's service at a price not exceeding 11*s.* per ton, free of royalty. The Naval Commander-in-chief has not received any communication from Sir James Brooke on the subject of this new agreement mentioned by Captain Keppel, and his Excellency directs me to state, that under the circumstance, he does not feel authorised to sanction the payment of a higher rate than 11 *s.* per ton. You will therefore probably think it desirable to refer your claim for payment to his Excellency the Governor of Labuan.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Arthur Price,*
Secretary.

Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co.,
Singapore.

— No. 16. —

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes,* Esq., to *Henry Wise,* Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 6 July 1850.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th* of May, suggesting that it might be desirable to move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit the requisite instructions upon the mode of payment for all coals supplied for the use of Her Majesty's Navy at Labuan, I am directed by Earl Grey to acquaint

* Page 17.

acquaint you, that the Commander-in-Chief in those seas has been directed to cause the paymasters and pursers of Her Majesty's ships to make payment in cash for coal delivered on board at Labuan, at the rate of 20*s.* a ton, as well for what is now due to the Company as for what may in future be obtained from them. I am desired to acquaint you, that in the first orders which were despatched, payment was inadvertently directed to be made less 2*s.* 6*d.* royalty, but that this has now been corrected by ordering payment of the full amount of 20*s.* a ton. I am to request that you will give the necessary instructions to the agent of the Company at Labuan, for paying over to the Colonial Treasury the royalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* claimable for each ton of coals for which 20*s.* is paid by the navy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 17. —

Copy of a LETTER from *Henry Wise*, Esq. to *B. Hawes*, Esq.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
London, 9 July 1850.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, communicating the arrangements made for the payment of coal supplied and to be supplied by the Eastern Archipelago Company for the use of Her Majesty's Navy at Labuan, and I beg to state in reply, that the necessary instructions relative to the payment of the royalty shall be transmitted to the Company's superintendent of coal-mines at Labuan as you direct.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Wise*, Managing Director,
Eastern Archipelago Company.

— No. 18. —

Copy of a LETTER from *J. MacGregor*, Esq., M. P., to Earl *Grey*.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
London, 25 June 1850.

My Lord,

I have the honour to address your Lordship at the request of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, on the subject of a communication their Secretary has, by the last overland mail, received from Mr. Motley, the Superintendent of the Company's works at Labuan, and which communication is dated 23d March, and is as follows:

"I have been much annoyed by the establishment here of a grog and opium shop, to the great injury of the Chinamen and Seedies. The man came first and settled among the Chinamen on the hill, and I told him he must leave the Company's land altogether; he did so, and there the matter would have rested had not Mr. Low informed him that he might build his house upon the 50 yards square reserved by Government at the landing-place. This would have been worse than ever, just at the mouth of the level where most of the Seedies are working, and I was driven to tell him, that if he went there I would set a watch and fine every man who went near him, but if he would go to a certain distance off the Company's land, I would build his house; this he agreed to after some difficulty; he will now be too far to afford chances of the men slipping off from their work, but I have every evening shocking drunkenness and confusion, nor have I any means of preventing it. On Sunday morning two of the Seedies were brought before me, charged, along with four others, with robbing three men of some money. From their contradictory evidence, I had no hesitation in discharging them, but the other four are still in custody at Labuan; and as I have spoken rather sharply to Mr. Low upon the subject of the spirit-shop being opened, I am convinced that his sympathies will be with the accusers; and if they are committed, the Company lose for some time, and probably for

several years, the labour which has been procured at so much expense. My brother has gone to Labuan to be present at their examination, and do what he can for them. Before this abomination, they were perfectly happy, dancing and singing, after their fashion, nearly all night; and when I had had six of them pulling the boat up from Labuan against a head-wind nearly all night, and offered them grog, only one man took it, and he drank but half of what I gave him; now the grog-shop is full of them every evening, and I fear they are learning to smoke opium, and the charge now made is, I am confident, only in revenge for some rather rough usage in a drunken squabble. When the Governor returns, I will represent it to him and try to have the nuisance abated if possible."

Now, my Lord, with the utmost indisposition to trespass unnecessarily or frivolously on your Lordship's time and attention, the Directors concur with me in thinking that in this instance my present task could not be omitted without a dereliction of duty no less to that department of Her Majesty's Government over which you preside, than to themselves and the Company; at the same time, I feel that it would be unbecoming and unnecessary for me now, scarcely to do more than bring to your notice the facts as they have reached the Directors. Perhaps, however, I may be permitted to state, that the Government reserve of 50 yards square, referred to in the above extract, was expressed to be for public purposes, as appears by Mr. Waicott's letter to the Secretary of the Eastern Archipelago Company, under date 22d September 1849.* I need not remind your Lordship of the great expense and trouble incurred by the Company in procuring the Seedies from Bombay as labourers on the coal workings at Labuan, nor can it be other than superfluous to remark on the baneful consequences both to the colony and the Company, which must result from facilitating and encouraging the temptations to drunkenness and demoralization.

* Page 67.

Having now communicated the above details, I am only adopting the sentiments of the Directors, when I respectfully, but with confidence, beg to leave the matter to your Lordship's high sense of justice and morality.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. MacGregor*, Chairman,
Eastern Archipelago Company.

—No. 19.—

Copy of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M.P., to *J. MacGregor*, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Downing-street, 2 July 1850.

I am directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge your letter of the 25th* ultimo, forwarding an extract from a letter which the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company have lately received from their Superintendent at Labuan, complaining of the establishment of a spirit-shop close to the works of the Company, and I am to inform you, that his Lordship will refer your representation to the Officer administering the Government of the Colony, for his report. I am to observe to you, that considerable delay would have been avoided if Mr. Motley had addressed a letter to Lord Grey, and had forwarded it through the channel prescribed by the Colonial Regulations. His Lordship would then have received the report of the Officer administering the Government at the same time with the complaint, and would have been able to have given directions upon it at once.

* Page 19.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 20. —

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M. P., to *J. MacGregor*, Esq. M. P.

Sir, Downing-street, 13 September 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, for the information of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, that the Board of Admiralty have reported to his Lordship the discovery of a vein of coal at Labuan, within a mile of the town.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 21. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. MacGregor*, Esq., M. P., to *B. Hawes*, Esq., M. P.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill.
Sir, London, 17 September 1850.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 13th instant, acquainting me, for the information of the Eastern Archipelago Company, that the Board of Admiralty have reported to Lord Grey the discovery of a vein of coal at Labuan, within a mile of the town; and I beg to state in reply, that the Directors will lose no time in calling the immediate attention of their agent at Labuan to the subject of his Lordship's important communication, for the transmission of which, they request me to offer their best acknowledgments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. MacGregor.*

— No. 22. —

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M. P., to *J. MacGregor*, Esq., M. P.

Sir, Downing-street, 14 September 1850.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the modified agreement between the Crown and the Eastern Archipelago Company, for the lease of the coal-mines at Labuan, and a supply of coal for Her Majesty's ships at that station, I am directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, for the information of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, that it has been represented to his Lordship by the Board of Admiralty, that the coals required for the use of Her Majesty's ships have not hitherto been delivered on board by the Company's agent at Labuan, in which case, as specified in my letter to Mr. Wise, of the 6th of July last, the price was stipulated to be 20 *s.* per ton; but that they have, in most instances, only been conveyed from the pit's mouth to the beach, from whence they have been taken by the ships' boats, very greatly to their wear and tear. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty propose, therefore, in accordance with a recommendation of the Admiral commanding on the station, to deduct half a dollar per ton from the payments to be made to the Company for such supplies of coal as have not been delivered in the stipulated manner.

Lord Grey trusts that, under these circumstances, you will see the propriety of assenting to the proposed deduction.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 23.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. MacGregor*, Esq., M. P., to *B. Hawes*, Esq., M. P.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
Sir, London, 17 September 1850.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th instant on the subject of a proposed deduction of half a dollar per ton from the payments to be made to the Eastern Archipelago Company for such supplies of coal to Her Majesty's ships at

Labuan, as have not been delivered in the stipulated manner, I have the honour to acquaint Lord Grey, that pending the completion of the Company's coal lighters, now building at Labuan for the service in question, the Directors have no objection to the temporary arrangement adverted to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. MacGregor.*

— No. 24. —

Copy of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M. P., to the Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company.

Sir, Downing-street, 6 December 1850.

I am directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you, for the information of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, the copy of a despatch from the Governor of Labuan, enclosing copies of a correspondence between the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Singapore and the agents of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, relative to the establishment of a depôt for the import or sale of coals at that settlement.

27 July 1850, Page 101 of this Paper.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 25. —

Copy of a LETTER from the Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company, to *B. Hawes*, Esq., M. P.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
Sir, London, 10 December 1850.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, transmitting, by Earl Grey's direction, for the information of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, the copy of a despatch from Sir James Brooke, Governor of Labuan, dated Singapore, 27th July last, enclosing copies of a correspondence between Mr. Nicol and Mr. Sparkes, of Singapore, relative to a small importation at that settlement of coal from Rettie, and to the establishment of a depôt for the import and sale of coal from Sumatra, Borneo, and other countries, at Singapore.

In replying to your communication, I beg leave in the first place to tender the thanks of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company to Earl Grey, for the transmission of the correspondence referred to, and for the opportunity thus afforded them of acquainting his Lordship that copies of the correspondence in question were some time since received by the Directors from the company's agents at Singapore and Labuan, accompanied by the following observations relating thereto.

Extract Letter from Robert Duff, Esquire (of the firm of Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co., and a member of the Chamber of Commerce at Singapore), to the managing director of the Eastern Archipelago Company, dated Singapore, 1st August 1850.—(Received 23d September) :

"*Proceedings in the Chamber of Commerce.*—I enclose you copies of some correspondence which will amuse you; in the middle of each month there is a meeting of the committee to take into consideration any communication or matters of interest that had occurred since the preceding, and in the latter case intimation is given of them in the notice; I had been ill and confined to the house for some days, when I got the notice of the recent import of coals from Rettie being to be brought forward on the following day; curious to know what there could be in this for the chambers to consider, I made a point of attending, ill as I was; it was fortunate I did so, as Nicol's note to Sparkes, and the answer, were laid on the table, and a motion, founded thereon, proposed to memorialise either the Home Government or Brooke on the subject. I objected at once to the committee meddling with the matter, but would then certainly have been worsted had not a rule of the chamber been infringed, which prevented the matter being considered, and which I urged with success. A public meeting

was

was then called, and in the interim I learned that Nicol, the mover in the matter, had given out that Brooke had urged him to bring the matter forward; the 'animus,' if before doubtful, was now apparent, and I endeavoured to defeat it. At the meeting, much to the chairman's disgust, who came with a memorial prepared, information was sought from Sir James Brooke; his answer is among the copies. This demand for information did not suit either Nicol or his prompter, and as little is baled out as possible; on it, however, at another meeting, a resolution and memorial were attempted to be formed, but without effect, as a defeat was given them by 11 to 6; latterly the matter came to be one for or against Brooke, and success was therefore no longer doubtful. The motion carried was, 'that there was no information before the Chamber warranting interference, and until such was obtained the matter should be dropped.' There is little doubt Brooke was at the bottom of the matter, influenced by his enmity to you on the one hand, and the desire to throw the blame of Labuan's want of success on the Company on the other; annoyed that our Chamber should be made a tool of by him, I had great pleasure in assisting in defeating him. During the discussion, which was warm, I demanded of the chairman if any person unconnected with the Chamber had induced him to bring the matter forward; he refused to answer the question, but acknowledged having had many conversations with his Excellency on the subject. His Excellency I fancy got more than he bargained for, as during the meeting the antimony monopoly was warmly debated, and an overwhelming majority would, if I had pressed it, voted a memorial on that subject; these memorials are becoming too common, so the sooner we drop them the better, so we left the question as we found it. The statements in Brooke's answer to the Chamber who requested the fullest information on the subject, is inaccurate and unfair, mis-stating some matters and concealing others."

The letter from Sir James Brooke, referred to by Mr. Duff, in the preceding extract, is as follows:—(Copy received 23d September).

"To *A. Logan*, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Singapore.

"Sir, "Singapore, 22 July 1850.

"In reply to your communication of the 20th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber, that the coal at Labuan was first worked by Mr. Miles, and that for the 15 months past it has been worked in the same manner by the Superintendent of the Company.

"The supply of coal thus worked must necessarily be very limited, and the difficulties of obtaining it gradually increase.

"The supply heretofore has not exceeded the quantity necessary for Her Majesty's service, and by the accounts brought by H. M. S. 'Fury,' the amount in store did not exceed 100 tons, although the requisition for the naval service was 250 tons to be kept on hand. I am not aware that the Eastern Archipelago Company has met with any unforeseen impediments, and in my opinion there is no prospect of a greater abundance of coal being supplied for public purposes.

"I have, &c.
(signed) "*J. Brooke*, Commissioner, &c."

Extract Letter from Mr. James Motley, Superintendent of the Eastern Archipelago Company's Colliery at Labuan, to Secretary; dated Labuan, 12th August 1850.—(Received 19th October.)

"*Letter of Sir James Brooke to the Singapore Chamber of Commerce.*—A copy of this letter has been sent to me by Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co., with a suggestion that I furnish you with an answer to it. As regards the statement that the coal is now worked in the same manner as by Mr. Miles, I would remark, in the first place, that that person took all the coal absolutely exposed to day, thus making it impossible for me to follow his example; and to the fact of his having to remove no rubbish whatever, were due the immense profits which he avowedly made at first. Secondly, when the depth of earth to be removed exceeded eight or nine feet, he forsook the place and covered it up with rubbish after removing about 10 feet in width of the vein, and that of course surface coal only, though owing to its being exposed to rain, it was, as is generally the case, of better quality than where it has a slight covering only of

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

earth. I am now removing at the deepest part, between 40 and 50 feet of earth, and exposing about 30 feet of the vein, so that the excavation, when the coal 10 feet thick is removed, is above 60 feet deep. As regards increase in the difficulty of thus obtaining coal, I know of no probability of the sort, except the very trifling one of the slowly increasing distance from the sea; the expense fluctuates merely with rise and fall of the surface giving more or less earth to be removed, and just at present it is daily getting more favourable, the depth mentioned above being probably 10 feet more than I am likely to have for 400 yards further.

"The 'Fury,' on her visit to Labuan, avowedly only wanted what would carry her back to Singapore; she took 80 tons, leaving about 30 on the beach; I had at that time at least 250 tons at the pit which I could not get down for want of cattle; I have now, as nearly as I can guess, 200 on the beach, and 400 up at the pit, and am at present procuring about 10 tons per day. I know of no requisition in any official form desiring me to keep on hand 250 tons; the only communication at all approaching it was a letter from Commodore Plumridge, dated March 6th, requesting me to 'have sufficient coals in readiness to meet the demands which are likely to be made;' stating, also, that many steamers were likely to call here. Since this, the 'Semiramis,' April 9th, took 292 tons; the 'Nemesis,' May 3d, 100 tons; and the 'Fury,' June 15th, 80 tons, being in each case as much as they required. The Company's supply having been compared with Mr. Miles, I may also state that he had never more than 600 tons at one time, and that occurred when no steamer had coaled at Labuan for more than six months. As to unforeseen impediments, it is sufficient to refer to the statements above, that all the easily available coal had been worked, a sufficient hinderance to the procuring of an immediate supply, and the want of workmen skilful in mining; in fact, the having none but mere savages was an insurmountable obstacle to procuring it in a more scientific way. As to future prospects, roads have been made, and are making, a jetty has been constructed, the workings have been drained by an expensive underground drain, a level has been opened, and is progressing as well as could be expected with unskilled workmen; workmen have been procured from Bombay, an engine, railway bars and English tools have been procured; and as the supply has been this year in every instance equal to the Government demand, anything further is a question for the Company alone. In fact, but for the unfortunate animus against the Company which makes a demonstration desirable, my advice to them would be not to work by the present method an ounce more than they are bound to supply to Government, because the profits must necessarily be slender by this mode of working. A producing colliery under three or four years is a thing almost unheard of in England; and in the very colliery which I left to enter the Company's service, 10 years were spent in effecting a winning, and it had progressed too at far more than the average speed."

I do not deem it necessary to offer any comments on the preceding communications, beyond drawing Earl Grey's attention to Sir James Brooke's letter to the Secretary to the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, dated July 22d, 1850, in which he states, that for the last 15 months the coal-mines at Labuan had been worked by the Superintendent of the Eastern Archipelago Company in the same manner as by Mr. Miles, and from that draws the conclusion, "that there is no prospect of a greater abundance of coal being supplied for public purposes."

The Directors cannot refrain from expressing the extreme surprise with which they saw a statement so entirely at variance with facts, and so injurious to the interests of the Company, emanating from the Governor of Labuan, from whom they had a claim to expect support and co-operation, rather than that spirit of hostility to which the Directors have so frequently been compelled to draw Lord Grey's attention, and of which this merely affords another instance.

In this case the Directors are fortunately enabled at once to refute the charge, owing to the zeal and activity of their agent at Singapore, Mr. Duff, who at the time forwarded a copy of Sir James Brooke's letter to Mr. Motley. His reply was received by the October mail, and to it I refer for information as to the real facts.

The Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company beg to express their deep regret at being thus constantly forced to assume a position of defence against the hostile proceedings of the local Government of Labuan. Feeling, however, assured

assured from past experience of Earl Grey's sincere desire to afford the Company every possible encouragement, and relying with confidence on his Lordship's continued support, the Directors have decided on steadily progressing with their enterprise, and they will gladly hail any intimation of a different policy on the part of the local Government, which may enable them cordially to co-operate with it, in forwarding the important objects for which a Royal charter conveying such extensive privileges was granted to them.

In the meanwhile they are happy to be enabled to state, that by recent advices, dated 4th September, everything was progressing in the most satisfactory manner. By this mail of the 20th December, the Directors are sending out four experienced miners to aid in the management of the collieries, which within a few months will probably be in full operation, and able to supply any quantity of coal which may be required for steam navigation in that quarter of the world.

In conclusion, the Directors beg to assure Earl Grey that they will at all times be happy to afford the fullest information relative to the present and prospective operations of the Company, whenever such information may be desired.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. H. Lindsay*, Chairman,
Eastern Archipelago Company.

— No. 26. —

Copy of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M. P., to *J. MacGregor*, Esq. M. P.

Sir, Downing-street, 25 January 1851.

Earl Grey having in pursuance of the intention communicated to you on the 2d of last July, referred the complaint of the Eastern Archipelago Company as to the establishment of a spirit-shop close to the works of the Company at Labuan, for the report of the Officer administering the Government of that colony, I am now directed by his Lordship to transmit to you the copy of a despatch dated the 24th October, which has been received from that officer on the subject.

No. 56, 24 Oct. 1850. See page 103 of this Paper.

Lord Grey directs me to take this opportunity of impressing upon the attention of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, the importance and propriety of instructing their agent at Labuan, to prefer any complaints which he may have to make against the local authorities, of unfair dealing or maladministration, to the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the colony, in order that that officer's report may be forwarded to this country together with the complaint.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 27. —

Copy of a LETTER from *J. MacGregor*, Esq. M.P., to *B. Hawes*, Esq., M. P.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34 Cornhill,
Sir, London, 28 January 1851.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, transmitting to my address by direction of Earl Grey, the copy of a despatch dated 24th October last, from the Officer administering the Government of Labuan, relative to the complaint of the Eastern Archipelago Company as to the establishment of a spirit-shop close to the works of the Company at Labuan.

I beg leave to state in reply, that I am requested by the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, to tender their best acknowledgments to Earl Grey, for his Lordship's prompt attention to this untoward affair; the only reference to which, since my communication of 25th June last, occurs in the following extracts from Mr. Motley's letters.

4 September 1850.—"Government reserve of land. I drove the opium-shop from this place, by informing the farmer that I would place my overseer to

II Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

watch his house, and instantly discharge every man who approached it. As, however I considered that it would be much better for me not to come into personal collision with the authorities here, I allowed my head carpenter (who receiving high pay had an interest in behaving well) to sell the opium for the farmer for one month on trial, laying him under stringent orders to allow no gaming or late hours. I had reason to believe the man did his best, but could not succeed. I therefore went to the expense of building a small house on the beach, at some distance from the village, and in this place the opium is now sold, and is much less mischievous, but it would be a great boon to the Company's labourers if it were not here at all."

14 November 1850.—"Spirit and opium shop. Mr. Scott has informed me that upon this matter a communication has been made to him from the Home Government, it has had the effect of rousing a very angry feeling both in him and Mr. Low, an inquiry has been made of me as to the amount of crime at Coal Point, which I had every reason to believe was with a view of disproving the evil effects I complained of, and I answered it accordingly. Other inquiries have also been made of a Mr. Riley, who was formerly spirit farmer here, with a view to prove that I had previously expressed no objections, but he informed the inquirers that I had absolutely refused to allow him to establish a shop here."

21 November 1850.—"The tone of the officials at Labuan since the arrival of the last mail has been extremely cool and unpleasant. Mr. Scott however told me that he was sorry for it, and that it was purely for official reasons; but Mr. Low has carried it farther; as we have only the military surgeon, here who cannot remain out of his quarters at night, Mr. Scott told me on my mentioning the matter to him, that I had better bring Mrs. Motley down to take up her quarters in the Governor's house during her confinement, and I felt no difficulty about it, because, in the first place, the Governor himself had repeatedly told me, when obliged to come down, to use his house and servants (which however, I have never done), and secondly, because Mrs. Wilson was residing, and had been confined there; I accordingly came down one Sunday morning, but we had scarcely set foot in the house, when Mr. Low, who must have been watching his opportunity, though he had known for some days that she was coming, sent in a note to say that he was in charge of the house, and that it would be very inconvenient for Mrs. Motley to stay there. Of course she left as soon as possible, but as my boat was gone, that could not be until next morning at six o'clock; and we should then have been obliged to return to Coal Point, but for Mr. Avery the apothecary, having kindly offered Mrs. Motley a room in Mr. Napier's house, which he occupies. After writing a note of apology to Mr. Napier for doing so under the circumstances, I accepted his offer, and most fortunately so, for Mrs. Motley was taken ill suddenly in the night, during a gale from the N. E., which must have effectually prevented the doctor's reaching Tanjong Kubong. This occurred on Sunday morning last, and I am happy to add that both Mrs. Motley and the little girl are wonderfully well."

The Directors do not deem it necessary on this occasion to trouble Earl Grey with any remarks on Mr. Scott's despatch, for they confidently trust that his Lordship will adopt such measures with respect to the establishment by the local authorities of a spirit and opium shop in the immediate vicinity of the Company's colliery, as are best calculated to remedy the serious evil complained of.

Earl Grey is probably aware that one of the causes of the fever at Labuan which has so retarded the advancement of that settlement, was the intemperance resulting from the use of opium and spirits; considerations therefore regarding the health of the Company's labourers, and of the crews of vessels coaling at Tanjong Kubong (Port Raffles), induce the Directors to solicit an early and satisfactory decision by his Lordship on this subject.

The Directors would gladly defray, if required, any loss that may accrue to the colonial revenue, should Earl Grey think proper to give directions for excluding the isolated district referred to, when the opium and spirit farms at Labuan are next submitted for public competition; and in that case, the Directors would also instruct Mr. Motley to use all possible vigilance in preventing the illegal and indiscriminate sale of spirits and opium at Port Raffles.

Earl Grey's suggestion that the Directors should instruct their agent at Labuan to prefer any complaints which he may have to make against the local authorities,

of

of unfair dealing or mal-administration, to the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the colony, in order that that officer's report may be forwarded to this country together with the complaint; I have the honour to acquaint you, shall be forthwith attended to, Mr. Motley having in this case partially neglected the orders of the Directors comprised in the following paragraph of his instructions, under date 19 February 1849.

"The Directors rely on your careful observance of every respect due to Her Majesty's local Government at Labuan. Should there be any serious trespass or interference with your occupation, and working and disposal of the coal, or should any other grievances occur, you will immediately lay a written complaint before the Governor, in the most respectful form. If such complaint be not redressed within a reasonable time, you will then write a respectful memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, stating all the circumstances, and you will deliver such memorial to the Governor, with a requisition in writing, that the same may be transmitted to the Colonial Office."

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. MacGregor*, Director,
Eastern Archipelago Company.

— No. 28. —

Copy of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M. P., to *J. MacGregor*, Esq., M. P.

Sir, Downing-street, 6 February 1851.

I have laid before Earl Grey your letter of the 28th ultimo, and I am directed by his Lordship to request you will acquaint the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, that so far as his Lordship has the means of forming a judgement from the information before him, he is of opinion that the local Government has acted judiciously in respect to the establishment of a spirit-shop in that colony; and that Lieutenant-governor Scott has taken a right view, in believing that to attempt to put a stop to the sale of spirits and opium among a class of persons who have been long habituated to their use, would be fruitless, and that it would probably be productive of more harm than good, as under the circumstances, no regulation would prevent their being clandestinely obtained. Such a result could not but be alike prejudicial to the interests of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and to the general welfare of the colony. Lord Grey desires me therefore to state, that he sees no ground for any interference on his part with the proceedings of the Lieutenant-governor in this matter.

I am to add, that Lord Grey is glad to learn that the Directors have instructed their agent Mr. Motley not to repeat the error he committed in not making a complaint which he had to make against the local Government, the subject of a direct address to the Governor, or the Secretary of State through the Governor, the consequence of which was, that it came before Lord Grey, through an irregular channel.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 29. —

Copy of a LETTER from *J. MacGregor*, Esq., M.P., to *B. Hawes*, Esq., M.P.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
Sir, London, 7 February 1851.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, communicating Earl Grey's decision with reference to the establishment of a spirit and opium shop, near the Eastern Archipelago Company's colliery at Labuan.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. MacGregor*, Director,
Eastern Archipelago Company.

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

— No. 30. —

Copy of a LETTER from *Henry Wise*, Esq. to Earl *Grey*.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
My Lord, London, 27 February 1851.

Adverting to the terms of the sixth article of my agreement, dated 31st January 1848, with the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, for a lease of coal-mines at Labuan, I have now the honour to solicit on behalf of the Eastern Archipelago Company, to whom my interest in the above agreement has been assigned, that your Lordship will be pleased to authorize the preparation of a formal lease, containing the various stipulations which have been assented to by Government, and including the several modifications of the said agreement that have received your Lordship's sanction, especially as regards the increased price to be paid to the Company for coals delivered alongside of Her Majesty's vessels at Labuan.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise*,
Managing Director.

— No. 31. —

Copy of a LETTER from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M.P., to *Henry Wise*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 18 March 1851.

I am directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, requesting on behalf of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, that, in accordance with the sixth article of your agreement, dated 31st of January 1848, his Lordship would authorize the preparation of a formal lease of the coal-mines at Labuan, based upon the terms of that agreement, and including the modifications which have from time to time been agreed to by Her Majesty's Government.

In reply I am to state, that Lord Grey has no objection to the preparation of the proposed lease, and that the Directors are at liberty to cause the draft to be prepared, and to be submitted for the concurrence of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, who will be furnished with the requisite instructions for their guidance on the subject.

I am to add, that in preparing the draft it will be necessary to take care that the several modifications of the agreement are made to take effect only from the date at which they were respectively agreed to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes*.

— No. 32. —

Copy of a LETTER from *H. Merivale*, Esq., to *J. MacGregor*, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Downing-street, 29 March 1851.

I am directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you, for any observations which the Eastern Archipelago Company may have to offer, the copy of a despatch from the Governor of Labuan, enclosing a correspondence with Mr. Motley, on the subject of the operation of the Spirit Ordinance.

No. 1, 1 Jan. 1851.
See page 106 of this Paper.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale*.

— No. 33. —

Copy of a LETTER from *H. H. Lindsay*, Esq., to *H. Merivale*, Esq.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill.
Sir, London, 3 April 1851.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to Mr. MacGregor, under date 29th March 1851, transmitting by direction of Earl Grey, the copy of a despatch

despatch from Governor Sir James Brooke, dated Labuan, 1st January 1851, enclosing copies of a correspondence between the authorities at Labuan and Mr. Motley, relative to that gentleman's complaints against the operation of the Spirit Ordinance at Tanjong Kubong (Port Raffles), and his resignation of the office of Magistrate, and inviting any observations which the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company may have to offer on those subjects.

First, With reference to Mr. Motley's complaints against the operation of the Spirit Ordinance; Sir James Brooke, in his despatch now under consideration, comments on Mr. Motley's complaints of "having, every evening, shocking drunkenness and confusion," which he asserts, were "passed over by him, because investigation is pronounced to be a trouble and waste of time."

Sir James Brooke further states, paragraph 5, that, "Mr. Motley is bound, as Superintendent of the Company, to maintain order and sobriety amongst the labourers employed at the coal-mines, quite independently of his magisterial office."

In reply to these somewhat severe strictures, I would only beg leave to refer Earl Grey to Mr. MacGregor's letter to his Lordship of 25th June 1850,* in which is a quotation from Mr. Motley's letter of 23d March 1850, strongly commenting on the evils resulting from the establishment of a spirit and opium shop on the Government reserve land, near the Company's colliery, to the great injury of the Company's labourers, who had hitherto been sober and peaceful, but who had, in consequence, become drunken and disorderly.

* Page 19.

I also beg to refer Earl Grey to a request made to his Lordship by the Company, under date 11th August 1849, drawing attention to the "absence of protection to the Company's servants in that part of the island of Labuan where the coal-mines are situated."

This request, if granted, would in some degree, have enabled Mr. Motley to check the evils complained of; but, by reference to Sir James Brooke's despatch, dated 18th December 1849,† it will appear that it was refused on the following grounds:

† Page 81.

"It is scarcely necessary to notice Mr. Wise's request for military and police protection at the coal-mines, as your Lordship is fully aware of the very limited means at the disposal of the local Government, and to divide so small a military force, would be to render both detachments unequal to the objects sought for, and if danger occurred, both ends of the island insecure. At present, there is nothing to protect belonging to the Company, but whenever greater means are at the disposal of this Government, through the exertions of the Company, and the amount of their removable property is at all likely to excite Cupidity, every effort shall be made to afford adequate protection."

I will here remark, that the protection desired was of the civil, not military force; and no protection, either civil or military, to aid Mr. Motley in the discharge of his public duties as a magistrate was ever given; the arrangements adverted to in Sir James Brooke's despatch, of stationing a police force under a native officer, at Tanjong Kubong, having apparently been made subsequently to Mr. Motley's resignation of the office of justice of the peace, which step, as appears by his letter to Mr. Scott, dated 11th November 1850, was partly caused by his feeling the impossibility in that isolated locality, of keeping "in order a population of at present 500 or 600, and very rarely less than 300 people, without any assistance, except indeed by incurring the delay, trouble and expense of sending for it to Labuan, for which a boat and crew of men would, on many occasions, be necessary."

With reference to Mr. Motley's resignation of the office of magistrate, the Directors regret that he should have felt compelled thus to act. It arose from no disinclination on his part to render every assistance to forward the public service, but from the utter impossibility he experienced adequately to fulfil the duties he owed to the Company and those of his magisterial office at the same time, the latter involving the necessity of such frequent visits to the town, at a period when Mr. Motley had no one competent to superintend the working of the coal-mines in his absence.

This state of affairs, however, will now be remedied, the Directors having recently sent to Labuan an experienced party of English miners, so that if the public service should at any time require Mr. Motley again to act as magistrate at Port Raffles, he will be instructed readily to comply.

In conclusion, I must again express the deep regret of the Directors, at being compelled, as in my letter of 10th December 1850, to adopt the language of

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

defence against unmerited charges proffered by the Labuan Government against their servants. In all their instructions to the Company's superintendent, the Directors have inculcated on him the duty of cordial co-operation with the local Government on all points which may forward the important objects for which the colony was founded, and the tenor of all Mr. Motley's replies show his anxiety to act up to his instructions to the best of his ability.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. H. Lindsay*, Chairman,
Eastern Archipelago Company.

—No. 34.—

COPY of a LETTER from *H. H. Lindsay*, Esq., to Earl *Grey*.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
My Lord, London, 30 January 1852.

HAVING heard from various sources that charges affecting the management of the affairs of the Eastern Archipelago Company have been brought forward at the Colonial Office by Sir James Brooke, Governor of Labuan, I have the honour, on behalf of the Directors, to state to your Lordship, that they would feel greatly obliged if you would favour them with a copy of any despatch from Sir James Brooke which reflects upon their conduct in the management of the Company's affairs.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. H. Lindsay*, Chairman.

—No. 35.—

COPY of a LETTER from *F. Peel*, Esq., M.P., to *H. H. Lindsay*, Esq.

Sir, Downing-street, 21 February 1852.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with a copy of any despatch from Sir James Brooke, reflecting upon the conduct of the Eastern Archipelago Company in the management of their affairs at Labuan.

In compliance with this request, I am to transmit to you the accompanying extract from two letters from Sir James Brooke, dated the 24th and 26th of November last, together with an extract from the reply which Lord Grey caused to be returned to him; and I am to add, that these statements were not previously communicated to the Company, because they did not appear to his Lordship to afford any ground for the interference of Her Majesty's Government. I am to state, in order to avoid misapprehension, that in former despatches written during his Government of Labuan, Sir James Brooke has made observations on different parts of the conduct of the Company and their agent; but that Lord Grey cannot undertake to communicate the whole of these to you, and believes it is sufficient for your present purpose to make you acquainted with the letter in question.

Sir J. Brooke, 24 Nov. 1851. See page 111.
F. Peel Esq., M.P., 7 Jan. 1852. See page 126.
Sir J. Brooke, 26 Nov. 1851. See page 122.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

—No. 36.—

COPY of a LETTER from *H. H. Lindsay*, Esq., to the Right Hon. Sir *John Pakington*.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
Sir,* London, 12 March 1852.

ON the 30th of January last, I addressed your predecessor in office, Lord Grey, requesting to be furnished with a copy of any despatch from Sir James Brooke, reflecting upon the conduct of the Eastern Archipelago Company in the

* Sir J. Brooke's Letter of 10th April 1852, in reply to this communication, is printed at page 128 of the present Paper.

the management of their affairs at Labuan; and in reply, I received a letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Peel, dated the 21st ultimo, enclosing extract from a letter from Sir James Brooke, dated 24th, and a copy of a letter from the same, dated the 26th November last, together with an extract from the reply which Lord Grey caused to be returned to Sir James Brooke.

Although Mr. Peel observes, that Sir James Brooke's "statements were not previously communicated to the Company, because they did not appear to Earl Grey to afford any ground for the interference of Her Majesty's Government," and although Lord Grey has intimated to Sir James Brooke, after fully considering his allegations with respect to the Company, that his Lordship was of opinion that the Company had not been guilty even on Sir James Brooke's own showing, "of any violation of the terms of their charter, such as to require or justify the interposition of Her Majesty's Government." I beg, on behalf of the Eastern Archipelago Company, to return my best thanks for the documents referred to; as they afford the Directors an appropriate opportunity of openly meeting and officially replying to certain charges, which the Company have reason to believe, have been widely circulated on the authority of Sir James Brooke, and which have been mainly instrumental in preventing that development of the Company, and consequent prosperity of the new colony of Labuan, the absence of which constitutes one of the leading complaints now made against the Company by Sir James Brooke.

It is somewhat difficult to follow Sir James Brooke seriatim through his voluminous despatch to Earl Grey, of November 24th; every page of which contains an attack, either on the management of the Directors, or the privileges of the Company.

Perhaps I shall best succeed in giving a distinct reply to Sir James Brooke's allegations, by considering them under the following heads.

1. General Mismanagement and Dilatoriness, especially in working the Labuan Coal-mines.

2. Misconduct of the Company's Servants, particularly as regards the introduction of the Truck System at Labuan.

3. Sir James Brooke's statement respecting the failure of Negotiations with Messrs. Henderson & Co.

4. Sir James Brooke's opinions "as to the powers granted to the Eastern Archipelago Company by the terms of the Charter."

5. Sir James Brooke's altered opinion respecting the "construction to be placed on the Deed held by the Eastern Archipelago Company under the Bornean Government."

6. Sir James Brooke's statements relative to his position at Sarawak.

7. Sir James Brooke's private disputes.

8. Sir James Brooke's statement respecting the position of the Com pany with the local Government.

9. Sir James Brooke's representations relative to the injury accruing to the Colony of Labuan, in consequence of the conduct and claims of the Company.

Reply to charge of general mismanagement.

In reply to the first charge, that of alleged general mismanagement, the most effectual mode in which this can be met is by simply stating, that the Directors will consider it the greatest possible favour to the Company, if either yourself, or the President of the Board of Trade would be pleased to depute some gentleman thoroughly conversant with the accounts and working of public companies, to investigate the whole of their proceedings. The books and records of the Company shall be laid before the party selected for this duty, and every facility given to promote the most rigid inquiry; the result of which the Directors confidently anticipate will be to prove, that under circumstances of great difficulty, no small share of talent, energy and prudence has been displayed in the management of the Company's affairs, and that so far from being in an unsatisfactory state, all that the Company now require, in order to insure its rapid development and the realization of the advantages referred to in its prospectus, is the cordial co-operation of the local authorities, from whom, regardless of Her Majesty's commands,

Extract from Charter of the Eastern Archipelago Company, Enclosure No. 1. Mr. Hawes to Managing Director, 24 January 1850, Enclosure No. 2.

as set forth in the charter, and of Lord Grey's instructions, as communicated to the Directors in a letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Hawes, dated 24th January 1850; the Company have received on many occasions serious injury and obstructions, as will be demonstrated by the correspondence of the Directors with the Colonial Department, Foreign Office and Colonial Land and Emigration Board, recently moved for by Colonel Lindsay.

Reply to charge of dilatoriness in working the Company's coal-mines.

As regards the alleged dilatoriness in working the Labuan coal-mines, so frequently alluded to by Sir James Brooke, and repeated by him on the authority of a person named Coulson, who was sent to Labuan to act under the orders of Mr. James Motley, the Company's Superintendent there, but who has since been dismissed by the Directors for insubordination.

I have merely to observe, that Sir Henry de la Beche, Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, to whom the Company are much indebted for selecting Mr. Motley for the office of their superintendent, and who has watched with great interest all Mr. Motley's proceedings, will bear testimony to the skilful manner in which the coal-mining operations under his direction have been hitherto conducted.

Extract from Mr. O'Riley's Report on Company's Coal-mines, Enclosure No. 3.

The highly improper course of conduct pursued by Mr. Coulson, and various other difficulties that the Company's Superintendent has had to contend with, are so accurately described in the report of Mr. O'Riley (a gentleman who proceeded to Labuan on behalf of the Directors, for the purpose of investigating the charges brought against the Company's Superintendent by Mr. Henry Drummond, at the instigation of Sir James Brooke), that I cannot do better than quote his observations;—they are as follows:

"Original workings in a new country, as this is, can bear no comparison with those of the same character at home, so many and various are the opposing circumstances thereto. With a primeval forest jungle of the most impenetrable kind to clear from the surface, by means of labourers of the lowest scale of mental and bodily powers, apathetic to a degree, and averse to discipline of the lightest character; it may readily be imagined that to effect a systematic routine of labour with such subjects, requires the exercise of more than ordinary prudence and discrimination. To those acquainted with the Malay character, it will be sufficiently evident that a peculiarly mild treatment and a passive consideration for what in other countries would be considered faults of omission and commission, are essentially necessary to imbue them with a sense of security, and engage their self-interest in remaining on any new locality, where their services permanently may be desirable, hence the great difficulty of adaptation to such work on the part of the Malays. These circumstances rarely meet with the due consideration they merit on the part of those interested at home, and to those newly arrived in the country, accustomed to see the precise application of labour and machinery, the conclusion they would naturally form would be unfavourable to all that had been done previously, and however unreasonable, a stubborn disposition would maintain this opinion, even against subsequent experience of its fallacy; such in fact is the position Mr. Coulson occupies, in the affairs of the Company at the mines, and such, one of the principal causes of his opposition to the Superintendent."

The coal operations of the Company, to the end of November last, are as follows:

	Tons.
Supplies to ships on Labuan station - - - - -	2,352
Shipped to Singapore - - - - - - -	3,695
Ditto to Hong Kong - - - - - - -	330
Stock on hand - - - - - - - - -	1,648
	8,025
The quantity of coal raised and shipped from the end of November last, to the present date, may be fairly estimated at -	2,000
Total Tons - - -	10,025

The Report of Mr. O'Riley on the state of the Company's coal-mines at Labuan, concludes as follows:

Extracts from Mr. O'Riley's Report on Company's Coal-mines. Enclosure No. 3.

"Of the works at present in hand, as specified in the foregoing, those marked, No. 1, 2, 3, may be considered as constituting the legitimate operations

tions of the establishment; Nos. 1 and 2 will form the permanent workings; when the No. 3 patch has so far progressed as to render its discontinuance necessary, to prevent encroachment upon the beach level workings; at which period, probably in three months hence, instead of the large amount of native labourers at present employed, from 100 to 120, will be found sufficient for all purposes; and this number will become gradually diminished, so soon as the wharf, rail and carriages, are finished and in use. Under these circumstances, with the works in the efficient state promised by their present aspect, and with the very large reduction in the monthly expenditure, which will shortly ensue, I have every reason for concluding that the prospects for the Company's undertakings here, are of the first-rate order; and under the vigilant and effective superintendence and direction of Mr. Motley, with his present working establishment of miners, the most perfect success may be fairly anticipated."

I deem it proper to mention these particulars, in order to show the degree of credit due to Sir James Brooke's assertions, that the Company's "efforts to obtain a supply of coal have proved unsuccessful;" that they had been "a lamentable failure;" and, that the Company had failed "in accomplishing any single object for which the charter was granted."

I beg leave to remark, before quitting this branch of the subject, that Sir James Brooke visited the Company's coal-mines in 1849; he appeared much struck with the difficulties, at that time, of procuring supplies, and in his despatch to Earl Grey of 18th December 1849, informed his Lordship, that "as an encouragement to the Company at the outset of the undertaking, when labouring under great disadvantages in working the mines," he had authorized "a temporary increase of price for the Labuan coal supplied for the use of Her Majesty."

Parl. Paper No. 87, Presented, 9 February 1852, page 20.

Lord Grey confirmed this arrangement, and all the subsequent efforts of Sir James Brooke to cancel it, have proved unavailing.

Ibid. pages 20 & 24.

2. Misconduct of the Company's Servants, particularly as regards the introduction of the Truck system at Labuan:

Reply to charge of establishing the Truck system at Labuan.

This charge was brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. Henry Drummond, on the authority of Sir James Brooke, in the debate of July 1851; and was the first intimation, either public or private, which the Directors had ever received, of the existence at Labuan, of a system which Sir James Brooke has so justly condemned.

The Directors entertain similar views; and I must be allowed to express my surprise, that no intimation of disapprobation should ever have been given, either by Sir James Brooke himself, or by any member of the local Government, to the Company's Superintendent, or to the Directors at home; who, though thoroughly convinced that the charge was unfounded, lost no time in issuing directions for the most searching inquiry to be instituted; giving, at the same time, full authority to their agents at Singapore, to suspend from his office, any servant of the Company found guilty of such practices; the Company's Superintendent being regularly supplied with dollars for all payments of wages to labourers on their works.

I now enclose copies of the Directors' instructions on this subject, transmitted by the mail of 24th July 1851, to the Company's Singapore agents, Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co., requesting them to institute an inquiry, and also of the Directors' orders to the Company's Superintendent, containing the charges brought against him by Mr. Drummond, as well as special directions, to prevent the possibility of anything resembling the truck system ever being introduced by the Company's servants at Labuan.

Secretary to Company's Singapore Agents, 24 July 1851, Enclosure No. 4.

Secretary to Company's Superintendent at Labuan, 24 July 1851, Enclosure No. 5.

On receiving these instructions, Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co., forthwith engaged the services of Mr. O'Riley, who was peculiarly well fitted to conduct such an investigation. He had recently been employed by the East India Company in surveying the mineral resources of the Tenasserim provinces; was well versed in the Malay language, and conversant with the manners of the people. Mr. O'Riley accordingly proceeded to Labuan, and after a searching investigation, which lasted six days, he fully exonerated the Company's Superin-

Singapore Agents to Company's Superintendent, 10 September 1851, Enclosure No. 6.

Singapore Agents to Mr. O'Riley, 29 September 1851, Enclosure No. 7.

Singapore Agents to Secretary, 1 October 1851, Enclosure No. 8.

Mr. O'Riley to Singapore Agents, 25 November 1851, Enclosure No. 9.

Copy of Mr. O'Riley's Diary of Occurrences at Labuan, Enclosure No. 10.

Company's Superintendent to Secretary, 9 October 1851, Enclosure No. 11.

tendent from the false and malicious charges brought against him. Copies of the letters and statements received from Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co., Mr. O'Riley, and Mr. Motley, in refutation of these charges, are transmitted herewith; and the Directors earnestly invite a careful comparison of these document with those which accompanied Sir James Brooke's despatch to Earl Grey of 26th November last.

In a letter from Sir James Brooke to the Managing Director, dated Labuan, 18th October 1848, he observes, "It is early in the day yet, but as a suggestion, I may say, that an agent or two of the Company's might immediately, for the encouragement of trade, open a store or two."

The revival, therefore, by Sir James Brooke, of the charge of paying the Company's labourers their wages in goods instead of money, is the more extraordinary, considering, that his own advice "to open a store or two," would, if adopted by the Directors, have had the effect of facilitating the introduction of that very truck system, which he now so much deprecates. Earl Grey disposes of this matter by informing Sir James Brooke, through Mr. Under-Secretary Peel, that "his Lordship sees no reason for his interference. It is obvious, that the Company will obtain labourers on the easiest terms they can, and that on the other hand, if the Company fail to offer to those whom they employ, sufficient advantages to induce them to enter their service, they will soon cease to be able to secure the necessary supply of labour; this is, therefore, a matter which may safely be left to be adjusted between the parties interested."

The Directors trust, that far higher considerations than those referred to in this despatch have influenced the whole of their proceedings, as regards the payment and treatment of the labourers in the Company's service; and the expression of perfect content elicited during Mr. O'Riley's investigation from the men employed at the Labuan coal-mines, affords the best reply to all Sir James Brooke's assertions on this point.

Reply relative to failure of negotiations with Messrs. Henderson & Co.

3. Sir James Brooke's statement, respecting the failure of Negotiations with Messrs. Henderson & Co.:

On this subject, I may premise that Messrs. Henderson are at present the contractors and consignees of the antimony ore raised from Sir James Brooke's mines at Sarawak, and imported into this country.

Sir James Brooke, in alluding to the contemplated connexion of Messrs. Henderson with the Company, states that Messrs. Henderson & Co. were "driven from," and he also observes, they "retired from an undertaking they were so capable of carrying out successfully."

Copies of all Correspondence between the Board of Trade and Mr. Wise, respecting the Charter of the Eastern Archipelago company, during the year 1847.

The correspondence with the Board of Trade, moved for by Mr. MacGregor, contains the particulars of a fruitless opposition originated by Messrs. Henderson in that department in 1847, against the granting of the charter of this Company, an opposition which, unfortunately, had the effect of postponing the completion of the charter for several months. And it is scarcely necessary for me to remind you, that shortly after the period referred to, public events occurred of the most extraordinary character, producing a check on commercial enterprise, and a prostration of trade altogether unparalled in the history of this country. These disastrous events, so ruinous to all commercial confidence and credit, compelled the Directors to exercise the utmost patience and caution, both as regards the commencement and gradual progress of an interesting and useful undertaking, thwarted as it had been at the outset by Messrs. Henderson.

I will, however, enter into no further details respecting that part of Messrs. Henderson's conduct, but proceed to state a few facts relative to the subsequent negotiations with Messrs. Henderson, and to the causes which have prevented the Directors from obtaining their co-operation.

In March 1850, notwithstanding their proceedings at the Board of Trade in 1847, already adverted to, overtures were made to Mr. Wise by Messrs. Henderson, through their broker, Mr. Kirkmann, to the following effect:—

That Messrs. Henderson were ready to buy up the shares held by the Directors and their friends, if they would retire from the management of the Company, and

and hand over the Royal charter to Messrs. Henderson ; and, as a bonus for such concession, the Crown agreement for a lease of the coal-mines in Labuan should be transferred to the retiring Directors.

This proposition was not entertained.

In July 1851, another was made by Messrs. Henderson, through Mr. Kirkmann, first to Mr. Gledstanes, and then to myself. I may here state, that Mr. Gledstanes is the head of the well-known and highly respected firm of Gledstanes & Co., and that they had consented to accept Sir James Brooke's agency, and to make cash advances, at a period of great commercial depression, solely on the faith of their long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Wise, whose partnership with Sir James Brooke in all his trading operations and property at Sarawak was at that time undisputed. Messrs. Gladstanes & Co. subsequently found cause to decline any further transactions with Sir James Brooke, for reasons which are well known to himself, and his account with their firm was therefore closed.

The purport of the proposal just referred to, was, that Messrs. Henderson having the most favourable opinion of the prospects of the Company, were willing to embark a large capital in it, to the extent of 200,000*l.* if required ; the only stipulation being, that Mr. Wise should retire from the office of managing Director ; I without hesitation replied, that much as we should value the co-operation of Messrs. Henderson, I never would consent to obtain it on such terms ; that I had known Mr. Wise for 30 years, and had the highest opinion of his integrity, and of the talent, energy and judgment he had shown in the management of the Company's affairs, under circumstances of great difficulty ; and that I was authorized to state the entire concurrence of all my brother Directors, in this opinion.

In December 1851, renewed overtures were made to the managing Director by Mr. Kirkmann, on behalf of Messrs. Henderson, but without success. Messrs. Henderson's negotiations with the Company having thus failed and terminated in the manner described, and the tenor of the despatches received by Sir James Brooke from the Foreign and Colonial Departments precluding all hope of Her Majesty's Government affording the slightest encouragement to his opposition to the Company ; further reserve was abandoned, and less scrupulous measures were forthwith adopted, in order to compass the object which Sir James Brooke and Messrs. Henderson have apparently in view.

I will briefly detail the measures referred to.

In the first place, Mr. Philipps, of the firm of Philipps & Voss, Solicitors, was employed to find out, either by personal communications or by circulars addressed to the proprietors, or by any other means, one or more dissatified shareholders.

Mr. Philipps, in the course of his researches, sought and obtained an interview with Sir John Campbell, one of the Directors, and he was happily so frank and communicative to Sir John, that not only the present intentions but the future policy of the Company's opponents were laid perfectly bare by Mr. Philipps ; whose volunteer statements confirmed the opinions entertained by the Directors, as to the identification of Sir James Brooke with the vexatious proceedings recently adopted against the Company, by his friend Dr. Macbride, of Oxford, one of the shareholders.

I transmit herewith a copy of Sir John Campbell's statement of the conversation that took place between Mr. Philipps and himself, in the presence of Mr. Hartley, a Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, on the occasion alluded to. The outline of the plan therein mentioned, is as follows :

Copy of Sir John Campbell's Statement, Enclosure No. 12.

1st To upset, by any and every means whatever, the Eastern Archipelago Company.

2d. To obtain from Her Majesty's Government a Royal charter, and to form a new Company (in which Sir James Brooke and Messrs. Henderson will of course occupy very prominent positions).

In order to carry out the first of these measures, Dr .Macbride has been induced by Sir James Brooke to file a Bill in Chancery against the Directors ; the nominal plaintiff has never, I beg to state, expressed to the Directors the slightest dissatisfaction at the position of the Company's affairs.

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

It is wholly unnecessary for me to notice the disparaging observations which Sir James Brooke has thought proper to make respecting the capital of the Company, and the pecuniary resources of the several Directors; as the Bill filed in Dr. Macbride's name, contains a digest of all Sir James Brooke's assertions relative to these matters, *in extenso*, and the Directors have instructed the Company's solicitors to answer the same before the proper tribunal.

Refutation of Sir J. Brooke's opinions as to the limited powers of the Company's charter.

4. Sir James Brooke's opinion "as to the powers granted to the Eastern Archipelago Company by the terms of the Charter:"

Without attempting to unravel the legal subtleties of Sir James Brooke's elaborate arguments on this subject, whereby, in opposition to the construction placed on the words "lands adjacent," by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Sir James Brooke now seeks to limit the meaning of these words, and also the Company's sphere of operations to Labuan and the islets thereof. I deem it quite sufficient for the purpose of showing the sense in which all parties have hitherto understood the term "lands adjacent," to refer you to the language of the memorial presented to Her Majesty in 1847, setting forth the grounds on which the charter was asked for, to the accompanying copy of a communication from the Board of Trade, under date 13 March 1848; and, also to the text of the treaty which Sir James Brooke himself negotiated on behalf of Her Majesty with the Sultan of Borneo, in 1847. The 3d article of which provides, that, "British subjects shall be permitted to purchase, rent or occupy, or in any other legal way to acquire, all kinds of property within the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and his Highness engages that such British subjects shall, as far as lies in his power within his dominions, enjoy full and complete protection and security for themselves, and for any property which they may so acquire in future, or which they may have acquired already, before the date of the present convention."

Parl. Paper No. 72, Sess. 1852, page 2, Enclosure No. 13.

Parl. Paper No. 227, Sess. 1848, page 6, Enclosure No. 14.

Treaty between Her Majesty and the Sulta of Borneo. Presented to Parliament 1849, p. 3. Enclosure No. 15.

Explanations relative to the Sultan of Borneo's coal deed, now held by the Company.

5. Sir James Brooke's altered opinion respecting "the construction to be placed on the Deed held by the Eastern Archipelago Company under the Bornean Government:"

Lord Grey has informed Sir James Brooke, that the question as to the agreement with the Sultan of Borneo, referred to in Sir James Brooke's despatch, appears to his Lordship to be for the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. The Directors concur in Lord Grey's views, and their correspondence with the Foreign Office on this subject, has so thoroughly exhausted it, and satisfactorily disposed of all the doubts suggested by Sir James Brooke in reference thereto, that I need do no more on this occasion than solicit your attention to the documents already transmitted from the Foreign to the Colonial Department, more particularly to my letter of the 21st ultimo, addressed to Earl Granville, enclosing the copy of an accurate translation of a deed, granted by the Sultan of Borneo to the Company's Agent, ratifying the former engagements of his Highness as regards the coal on the mainland of Borneo. It will be seen by the Parliamentary Papers recently presented, that the Sultan's coal deed, which Sir James Brooke has endeavoured to render valueless, was intended originally for Mr. Wise, but actually made out in the name of Sir James Brooke, and transferred by him in good faith to the former, leaving it to his generosity, if it proved profitable, to make him (Sir James Brooke) "a present of a few thousand pounds."

Mr. Under Secretary Peel to Sir J. Brooke, 7 January 1852.

Parl. Paper No. 87, Presented 9 February 1852, page 37.

6. Sir James Brooke's statements relative to his position at Sarawak:

Reply relative to Sir J. Brooke's position at Sarawak.

Sir James Brooke in his despatch to Earl Grey of 24th November last, observes, that "Sarawak must still be considered in its infancy, as neither capital or efficient labour have been employed to develop its resources;" and on the 23d February 1848, Sir James Brooke wrote to the managing Director, as follows:

"I may add a word upon your projected Company. I conclude that it is with this Company that the arrangement for working the metals of Sarawak will be made; I am content, as there will be greater stability than with individuals. I suppose too, that it will be your object to gain from the Sultan the right of working all the mineral productions of his territory. I can see no objection to this

this at present, if the power thus obtained is prudently and very cautiously wielded."

"I wish you the greatest success ; I really hope it for you now."

I will only remark with reference to these statements, that the non-employment of capital and labour at Sarawak, up to this period, are matters that do not in any way concern the Directors of this Company. As for Sir James Brooke's invitation to work metals in Sarawak, the Directors have for many reasons deemed it imprudent to respond to it, nor can the Directors be blamed, because they have felt it to be their duty to receive with the utmost circumspection, any overtures made by Sir James Brooke on this subject.

With reference to Sir James Brooke's assertion, that "Her Majesty's Government had recognized the position held by him at Sarawak." I beg to state that the Directors do not feel called upon to offer any opinion ; but as regards Sir James Brooke's remarks about the opening of new sources for British commerce in Borneo, I must observe, that the Directors have given their first attention to the coal-mines at Labuan, to the working of which, they have considered it prudent to limit for the present the operations of the Company ; this decision has been approved by the shareholders, and any further appropriation of the Company's capital, whether in working minerals at Sarawak, or in carrying out other operations, are questions Sir James Brooke must be well aware, that will from time to time require the sanction of the shareholders.

7. Sir James Brooke's private disputes :

Reference to Sir J. Brooke's private disputes.

The Directors observe, that multifarious topics, of a nature quite foreign to the Company's affairs, are introduced into the despatch of Sir James Brooke, on which they do not think it necessary to offer any opinion, and I must here protest against the attempt made by Sir James Brooke to implicate the Directors as a body, in his private disputes.

The Directors are expressly charged by Sir James Brooke with having "involved the Company in political discussions."

For this allegation, I have to assure you, there is no foundation whatever. On the contrary, the Directors have from first to last forborne from anything bearing even the semblance of mixing up the Company with such discussions.

The Directors understand, indeed, what Sir James Brooke intends by "political discussions." He has had personal disputes with an individual Director of this Company, and these, with other matters relating to Sir James Brooke, have been debated in Parliament. Another gentlemen, once a Director, being a Member of the Legislature, did take a share in these debates, as he surely had a right so to do, but the Court of Directors of this Company have taken no part in the personal quarrel, and other matters referred to ; feeling as they did, that it was neither compatible with their duty, nor with the interest of the Company to do so.

Sir James Brooke, not satisfied with assuming that the Company are actuated by hostility towards himself, has, on the strength of this mere assumption, encouraged the institution of proceedings before the Court of Chancery, in the hope of effecting the revocation of the Company's charter, on the ground of some imaginary malfeasance.

8. Sir James Brooke's statement respecting the position of the Company with the local Government :

Position of Company with Local Government.

Secretary to Superintendent at Labuan, 24 July 1851. Enclosure No. 16.

Superintendent to Secretary, 7 October 1851. Enclosure No. 17.

As regards Sir James Brooke's assertions, that the Company has been "plunged into violent and unprovoked collision with the local Government." I beg to refer to the accompanying copies of extracts from the Directors' instructions to the Company's Superintendent, and of his reply thereto. These documents will show the spirit by which the Company and its agents are actuated in all their intercourse with the local Government. From the last of these papers, however, it will be seen, that the Company's agent is impressed with the firm belief of hostility on the part of Sir James Brooke, a belief that cannot but be confirmed by the perusal of the despatch to which I am now replying, and in which a most unfriendly disposition to the Company is but too apparent.

Reply to Sir J. Brooke's statement as to the injury that will accrue to Labuan, from the conduct of the Company.

9. Sir James Brooke's representations relative to the injury accruing to the colony of Labuan, in consequence of the conduct and claims of this Company:

The last charge which the Directors feel called on to notice is comprised in Sir James Brooke's application to Her Majesty's Government, for "a remedy for the disastrous state of affairs," which he asserts "has arisen in consequence of the conduct and claims of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and which, if not ended, must bring ruin on the settlement of Labuan."

Sir James Brooke, in reference to this charge, alleges, that "the resources of the new colony of Labuan, instead of being developed as rapidly as possible, have not been developed at all;" and the blame of this he expressly ascribes to the negligence of the Company. The Directors respectfully submit whether this be not a most unjustifiable assumption.

They contend, that under circumstances of great difficulty, this Company has accomplished as much as could in reason be expected in the short period of three years. Our corporation was formed to aid and assist in promoting the prosperity of the new colony, but not to create it, a power far beyond the reach of any commercial association whatever, not to say beyond its legitimate province.

We believe we have contributed largely to such prosperity as Labuan has hitherto enjoyed; a considerable proportion of the population find employment in the Company's service, while the raising of coal forms the only important branch of industry which exists in the island.

In what possible manner the monthly disbursement of several thousand dollars in wages, and the payment of a royalty on the coal raised by the Company (an item that forms the principal source of the local revenue), can "bring ruin on the settlement of Labuan," the Directors are at a loss to discover.

The neighbouring settlements of Singapore and Penang acquired a rapid development without the aid of a chartered company, and even without coal.

These places at their foundation had, indeed, the constant presence and vigilant superintendence of their several Governors; that benefit, however, has been denied to Labuan, which has enjoyed the advantage of Sir James Brooke's personal presence for only a very brief period during the four years which have elapsed since the establishment of the colony.

Sir James Brooke states that the Company has failed to secure his co-operation; the Directors, however, cannot admit that they are to blame for this; they set a true value on that co-operation, but they are not disposed to make the sacrifices required by Sir James Brooke to obtain it.

I have to apologise for the length of this communication; but you will readily imagine that the duty which the Directors owe, both to the shareholders and to themselves, has compelled them to enter into the subject more fully than would have been necessary under ordinary circumstances.

They do not affect to treat the charges of Sir James Brooke with unconcern; but at the same time they hope they have satisfactorily and conscientiously answered them.

The Directors invite a careful perusal of the Parliamentary and other documents transmitted herewith, or referred to, in confirmation of their statements; and they trust it will be considered that neither their own conduct or that of their agents has afforded just or reasonable grounds for the persevering hostility so long manifested towards the Company by Sir James Brooke.

Sir James Brooke, in closing his despatch to Earl Grey, prays for "that protection which the officers of Government may claim in the performance of their duties." I also, on behalf of the Directors and shareholders of this Company, now make the same claim. Sir James Brooke has publicly accused us, not only of mismanagement, but of serious misconduct; I beg, therefore, respectfully to request that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to assent to the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons, to examine Sir James Brooke's charges against the Company, which inquiry will necessarily include an investigation into his conduct and proceedings as Governor of Labuan, and Commissioner and Consul-general to the Sultan and Independent Chiefs of Borneo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. H. Lindsay*, Chairman,
Eastern Archipelago Company.

Enclosure 1, in No. 36.

Extract from Charter of the Eastern Archipelago Company.

And, lastly, we do hereby require and enjoin all governors, consuls and other officers and persons for the time being in our colonial possessions or elsewhere whom it may concern, to give full force and effect to these our Letters Patent, and to be in all things aiding and abetting to the said Company and their successors.

Enclosure 2, in No. 36.

[Letter from *B. Hawes*, Esq., M. P., to *H. Wise*, Esq., dated 24 January 1850, will be found at page 15 of this Paper.]

Enclosure 3, in No. 36.

Extracts from Mr. *O'Riley*'s Report on the Coal Mines of the Eastern Archipelago Company at Port Raffles, Labuan.

Geological Character of the locality of the Eastern Archipelago Company's Coal Mines, on the North-east Point of the Island of *Labuan*.

Its geological character is simple in the extreme; composed for the most part of a decomposing and transition sandstone, lying immediately on a seam of coal of first-rate quality and of extraordinary thickness, there can be no question as to the value of the mineral deposit, or of the ultimate success which must attend the Company's undertaking, if conducted with ordinary prudence and economy. I allude to the value of the surface formations, for the reason that had the patch workings not been available at the commencement of the Company's operations, or being so, had presented a series of shales and indurated sandstones to break through before opening any considerable portion of the crop, the expense attending such working would by this time have amounted to so serious an item as to have caused the question of further investment of capital of a very doubtful nature; but with the surface easily penetrated, and a favourable position of the out-crops, so far as regards height, to admit of an inclination to the water's edge, the superintendent has been enabled to raise from these patches sufficient coal, not only to meet the rather premature demand made upon the mines, but has also a sufficient stock on hand to meet any exigency of demand for the future, until the levels now in progress of opening become sufficiently productive as to render any further patch working unnecessary.

Original workings in a new country, as this is, can bear no comparison with those of the same character at home, so many and various are the opposing circumstances thereto. With a primeval forest jungle of the most impenetrable kind to clear from the surface, by means of labour of the lowest scale of mental and bodily powers, apathetic to a degree, and averse to discipline, of the lightest character, it may readily be imagined, that to effect a systematic routine of labour with such subjects, requires the exercise of more than ordinary prudence and discrimination. To those acquainted with the Malay character, it will be sufficiently evident that a peculiarly mild treatment, and a passive consideration for what in other countries would be considered faults of omission and commission, are essentially necessary to imbue them with a sense of security, and engage their self-interest in remaining on any new locality where their services permanently may be desirable; hence the great difficulty of adaptation to such work on the part of the Malays. These circumstances rarely meet with the due consideration they merit on the part of those interested at home; and to those newly arrived in the country, accustomed to see the precise application of labour and machinery, the conclusion they would naturally form would be unfavourable to all that had been done previously, and, however unreasonable, a stubborn disposition would maintain the opinion, even against subsequent experience of its fallacy; such, in fact, is the position Mr. Coulson occupies in the affairs of the Company at the mines, and such, one of the principal causes of his opposition to the superintendent. But instead of urging operations in the first instance, under circumstances so disadvantageous as those enumerated, to meet contracts of delivery, which would have been much better delayed for two years at least, had the resources of the Company been applied to the legitimate operations of mining, by driving levels at suitable points into the coal, there can be no doubt but that at the present period a more favourable state of the Company's affairs would have obtained, which it is now the sole object of the superintendent to effect, and which in the course of a few months more he has every reasonable prospect of attaining. I may here refer to my diary to show the tediousness and expensive process of patch workings, when the rains are of daily occurrence, as they have been almost uninterruptedly since my arrival.

Under these circumstances, and giving full weight to the item of expenditure already incurred, I feel satisfied that every attention has been paid to economy in that expenditure; and that, beyond a few items of comparatively trifling importance, which are necessarily attendant on all new undertakings of the kind, the outlay has been applied to promote the interests of the Company, in every respect consonant with the views entertained by the directors.

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

Present system of working.—The larger portion of the labourers employed at the mines is composed of Malays from Brunė; and from circumstances already explained when treating of their character, it has been found necessary to place them under the direct supervision of their own pangerans, of which class three are in regular employ; these chiefs exercise unbounded influence over the lower order of the native tribes, and it is a question whether, without such a supervision, the natives would be induced to seek employment in any numbers out of their own territory. The great objection, however, to this description of labour is, that they are not stationary; hence, on attaining a respectable proficiency in the knowledge of their duties, they seek cause for excuse from service to visit their families at Brunė, who, as females, are not permitted to leave the country, and their places must be filled up by others new to the work, and requiring a training of some time ere they become efficient labourers. The Malay labourers are paid by the day, a system which, with perfect knowledge of their duties, might be considered objectionable, but which, under the circumstances stated, is best suited to their habits and wishes. The whole of the people appear to be contented with the arrangement of their work, with the attention they receive during sickness or injury from accidents, which, as may be supposed, are of frequent occurrence; nor have I, during my stay at Tanjong Kubong, heard of a single complaint from any one of them.

The Seedies being on monthly wages, are, with the serang and tindals, placed under the miners for the more practical duties of mining, to which, from their strength and bodily habitude, they are perhaps the best suited of all the classes either on the continent of India or in the islands of the Malay Archipelago; to this body the Company must look for the effective working of the levels, and from the report of the miners, there appears to be every prospect of attaining that end, as the headings in the levels become more numerous, to admit of an additional number of Seedies being so employed; they have on several occasions expressed themselves perfectly contented with their service, so much so, indeed, that on reference to my diary it will be seen that they voluntarily tendered their services for an additional period of three years after the expiration of their present term of agreement.

The European miners appear to be steady respectable men, and, although prone to trifling dissensions amongst themselves, the cause apparently of Mr. R. Coulson's position, will, now that person is removed, doubtless work well together for the future; their duties are well defined and regularly performed; and for all requirements of underground superintendence, when the works have progressed to admit of it, the situation of overman, the duties of which are at present performed by Mr. J. Motley, will be efficiently served by the miner, Robert Blake.

The arrangement of the hours of labour, viz., from 6 A.M. to 11½, and from 1 to 6 P.M., with cessation of all work on the Sunday, is unobjectionable, and gives every satisfaction to the people employed.

Description of the Levels.

No. 1, or the Beach Level.—This, from its position with the entrance near the beach, is, of course, the main working in which it is the object of the superintendent to concentrate as much efficient labour as possible; the progress already made has been regularly reported, from which it will be seen that with seven men all at work in the coal, an amount of 200 tons may fairly be expected as the month's winning; but as the side workings become more perfect, and the whole of the labour employed on the coal only, with 14 men, the number of one of the gangs of Seedies, which the superintendent looks to be able to get into the level within the next six months, he confidently expects to win from 450 to 500 tons per month from this level alone; and from the nature of the seam and its accompanying superimposed strata, I am of opinion that that expectation is well grounded.

No. 2 Level is made into an outcrop of the coal on the site of the original patch working, which forms the bottom of a dingle or natural drainage from four distinct slopes, forming its sides; the upper strata is composed of a free sandstone, in a state of partial decomposition, through which the water percolates freely, and although the crop presents a very even surface and close texture, the soil resting on its flanks, which has been thrown down from the old patch working, offers no resistance to the water; the consequence is that the heading in the level working down to the dip is continually flooded, requiring the labour of eight men night and day to keep free, without producing any coal of consequence to render the work at all profitable. The plan of the main level, which the superintendent will forward, will show the position and direction of this working, and as it is intended merely to work down to the main heading of the beach level, at a distance of about 40 yards from the mouth of the level, and that for the extraction of this quantity of coal as well as for the purpose of clearing the water, it would be requisite to erect machinery at a considerable expense, I have suggested the discontinuance of this level for the present, as it will be sufficiently obvious that the coal can be worked to much greater advantage through the main or beach level; this is the level commenced by the overman, who must long since have seen the inutility of it; but instead of altering his plans to meet those of the superintendent, has contented himself with a pertinacious expression of his opinions, opposed to those of his superior, and by insisting upon a continuation of the work in question, in spite of daily experience of its futility, has been the cause of considerable unnecessary outlay and delay to the other more profitable work in hand.

No. 3 Level is about to be opened in an outcrop of the coal at a considerable distance up he valley, at a height of from 45 to 50 feet above the mouth of the beach level. The railway is now in process of construction from the entrance of this level, and when finished, will render this working very productive, the seam taking an upward direction uniform

uniform with the rise of the valley in which the outcrop occurs. With the beach level, and this in full operation, I am clearly of opinion that the demand for all purposes will be amply supplied.

Patch workings.—Those above the last noticed level have been discontinued since my arrival here, as it became evident that, during the rains, and without the railway or other means of carriage available, the coal so obtained would have been far too expensive, nor did circumstances require that any new patches be opened with the present large stock of coal available on the surface, and the state of the beach level so forward and promising as represented.

No. 1 Patch is the only one now worked, and from its eligible position and facilities for working, otherwise it has been deemed advisable to carry on the work here, the portion still available of the bared seam being calculated to produce from 400 to 500 tons of coal, and a further small supply when the air-passage, down to the main heading of the beach level, is opened through this outcrop. With the superintendent's reports supplied monthly, the foregoing observations appear to me to be all that is necessary to elucidate the character of the general operations at the mines, beyond which, in fact, without the practical knowledge of a miner to enable me to judge more decidedly, I feel a degree of diffidence in expressing an opinion on any matters of a practical nature, but those requiring only the exercise of common sense to appreciate.

Carts, Carriages and other Implements.—The expense attending the making of wheelbarrows, buffalo carts, &c., for working the patches, has been considerable; unavoidable, however, as without such appliances, the work could not have been performed. Of both these articles, as well as of the iron ones and wheels for the rails, the establishment has now a sufficient stock for all present purposes; and when the railway becomes available for working such articles made on the spot, will be superseded by the spare iron carriages as yet unused, and the manual labour will then be considerably economised, especially in loading the lighters, which is now performed by hand barrows, but will eventually be done by means of the larger iron carriages on a rail to the end of the jetty, and for the same reason the present stock of buffaloes, being then of no further use, can be disposed of, and the present monthly outlay on their account closed. For work on the railway, it will be necessary to procure an additional number of ponies, say six to eight; their cost on the main land will be about 12 dollars per head, beyond which the expense for their keep will be small, as Mr. Motley has very prudently cleared a small space of ground and planted it with guinea grass, which will provide a never-failing supply of excellent fodder, without the necessity or expense of seeking for it at a distance, as at present.

Four Chinese carpenters are fully employed in making carriages for the iron wheels to be employed in the levels, and for general repair of other implements; and as the levels become more productive, a greater demand for their service will ensue, so that this item of expenditure must be considered permanent.

Works at present in hand; viz.—

No. 1 Beach Level; pushing forwards, as fast as possible, with seven Seedies and Robert Smart, miner.

No. 3 Level.—Railway line to the point of opening, nearly finished, under the superintendence of R. Blake.

No. 3 Patch.—Working out the portion of the crop uncovered, to work a drift down to the beach level, under Thomas Coulson.

No. 2 Level.—Work suspended in the level for reasons already explained, and the labourers employed mining a portion of coal at the side of the level.

Railway.—From No. 3 Level progressing fast and satisfactorily, every prospect of being finished in a month or six weeks.

Beach.—A large surface being cleared by cutting away the steep bank to admit of an extension of the coal stacking, at present too limited, to allow of a large stack being always kept ready for shipment.

Powder Magazine of Brick; in course of erection on the summit of the hill, to the southward of the beach level.

Clearing ground for planting guinea grass, to complete the portion of the area already planted.

Future prospects of the Works.—Of the work at present in hand, as specified in the foregoing, those marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, may be considered as constituting the legitimate operations of the establishment; Nos. 1 and 2 will form the permanent workings, when the No. 3 Patch has so far progressed as to render its discontinuance necessary to prevent encroachment upon the beach level workings; at which period, probably in three months hence, instead of the large amount of native labourers at present employed, from 100 to 120 will be found sufficient for all purposes; and this number will become gradually diminished so soon as the wharf, rail and carriages are finished and in use. Under these circumstances, with the works in the efficient state promised by their present aspect, and with the very large reduction in the monthly expenditure, which will shortly ensue, I have every reason

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

for concluding that the prospects for the Company's undertakings here are of the first-rate order, and under the vigilant and effective superintendence and direction of Mr. Motley, with his present working establishment of miners, the most perfect success may be fairly anticipated.

(signed) *Ed. O'Riley.*

Port Raffles, Labuan, 23 November 1851.

Enclosure 4, in No. 36.

(Extract.)

Secretary to Messrs. *Shaw, Whitehead & Co.*, Agents of the Eastern Archipelago Company, Singapore.

London, 24 July 1851.

The Directors request your careful perusal of their communications by this mail to Mr. Motley, particularly as regards the statements recently made in Parliament by Mr. Drummond, relative to the adoption of the truck system by the Company's servants at Labuan.

The Directors fear that the circumstance which has occasioned your Mr. Duff's detention at Singapore, will also prevent his visiting Labuan, which they are most anxious he should do, in order to thoroughly investigate the charge adverted to; they trust, however, that Mr. Duff will do all in his power, by instituting strict inquiries on the subject, both at Singapore and Labuan, to ascertain whether there is the slightest truth in Mr. Drummond's assertions. The Directors wholly disbelieve the statements made, well knowing, as regards the Company, that the agent at Labuan has always been supplied by your firm with hard cash for wages or other disbursements, and feeling confident that Mr. Motley could not have acted in the fraudulent and dishonest manner alleged.

The Directors would deeply regret the occurrence of any circumstance that might tend to alter the high opinion they have always entertained of Mr. Motley's integrity; should, however, Mr. Duff discover, after due inquiry, that there is any solid foundation for Mr. Drummond's (or rather Sir James Brooke's) charge against the Company's servants at Labuan, Mr. Duff will, in that case, not hesitate to exercise the discretionary power already confided to him by the Directors respecting all matters connected with the Company's affairs, and he will please either to forthwith suspend from duty the party implicated, or adopt such other measures as Mr. Duff may consider most advantageous to the Company's interests pending the receipt of further instructions from the Directors for his guidance.

Enclosure 5, in No. 36.

(Extract.)

Secretary to Mr. *James Motley*, Superintendent of the Eastern Archipelago Company's Coal Mines at Labuan.

Sir, London, 24 July 1851.

Since addressing you on the 24th ultimo, I have received your despatch of 29th April, with its accompanying enclosures.

Charges made in Parliament against the Company.—I am instructed by the Directors to request that you will furnish them with an immediate explanation of certain grave charges made against the Company by Mr. Henry Drummond in the House of Commons, on the 10th instant: Mr. Drummond's observations are as follows:—

"The truck system, disreputable in individuals, was more so in a Company, and still more so in an incipient colony, where the most scrupulous faith ought to be kept with the natives. It was managed thus: a shop was kept by the Company's superintendent, from which the native workmen and native traders received half their pay and half their money demands in goods. Thus a piece of balacher, or grey shirting, costs in Singapore two dollars, or one dollar ninety cents., which the native must take in payment for three dollars. If the native refuses, he could not deal with the Company nor work for it. The fact came out in court, before Sir J. Brooke and two other judges, in this way: to establish a date on a trial in which he was a witness, the Company's superintendent handed in a quantity of paddy (rice in husk), which receipt was signed by the native plaintiff in the case. The receipt was fairly written in English for above 200 dollars, and the native incidentally stated that half the money-price had been paid in grey shirtings, so that either the superintendent had cheated the Company, or the Company had cheated the people; but, in either case, the people were robbed."

As you have invariably been supplied with dollars for every payment to be made at Labuan on the Company's account, the Directors can at present only offer an indignant denial to the assertion that any person in their service has ever adopted the unauthorized and disreputable system, so publicly adverted to by Mr. Drummond; it is, however, imperative that you should take the most prompt and effectual steps for proving the falsehood of Mr. Drummond's charge, and how incapable you are of acting in the fraudulent and dishonest manner alleged. The matter cannot rest where it is, and next Session it will doubtless be again referred to; it is therefore desirable that your refutation of Mr. Drummond's charge should be as ample and conclusive as possible.

Wages

Wages to Labourers.—The Directors hereby issue their most positive orders, that, on all occasions whatever, the native or other labourers are to be paid their wages in cash only. If requisite for the convenience of the labourers themselves, that the Company should keep a store at Port Raffles, the supplies therefrom are on no account to be furnished to the labourers at more than cost price. Allow the labourers no credit; admit of nothing like an approach to the truck system; never even suggest their obtaining any supplies from the Company, on the contrary, let them feel that permission to purchase rice or other necessaries from the Company's store, is a favour done to them, and bear in mind, that if in the absence of other parties keeping such an establishment, the Company are hereafter unavoidably compelled to open a depôt of the kind referred to, the Directors would very much prefer finding at the end of each year, that a trifling loss rather than a gain had resulted from the transactions in question.

Enclosure 6, in No. 36.

(Extract.)

Messrs, *Shaw, Whitehead & Co.*, to Mr. *Motley.*

Singapore, 10 September 1851.

Secretary's Despatches of July.—These go by this opportunity, and we have to direct your attention especially to two points in them: First, the definition of Mr. Coulson's duties from and after the date in which you receive the orders; and second, the charge made by Mr. Drummond against the Company. This last, we are especially anxious about, and we have to request that you will not lose an hour in affording the Directors through us every possible information. We have never transmitted you an article that could be called merchandize by the most fastidious; and we have no hesitation in saying, that the charge is most grossly false, still it must be met fully and openly, and if you can, during the short stay of the "Pluto" obtain any corroborative evidence, we have no doubt you will do so.

Enclosure 7, in No. 36.

(Extracts.)

Messrs. *Shaw, Whitehead & Co.*, to Mr. *O'Riley.*

Dear Sir, Singapore, 29 September 1851.

With reference to the writers' conversation with you yesterday, we have now to request that you will hold yourself in readiness to proceed to Labuan by the steamer "Pluto," early in the ensuing week; the object of your visit is to investigate on behalf of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company—

1st. The reasons, whether just or otherwise, of Mr. Motley's suspension of the Company's overman, Mr. R. Coulson:

2d. The justice of certain charges (to which we will afterwards allude) made by Mr. Coulson against Mr. Motley:

3d. Whether there is any ground for the charges made against the Company by Mr. Drummond, in the House of Commons:

4th. Whether Mr. Francis Motley, a subordinate servant of the Company's, has been in the habit of exacting payment from vessels for piloting them from Victoria Harbour to Port Raffles, if so, whether the Superintendent was cognizant of the fact; and,

5th. The progress made to bring the mines into an efficient state.

If, after the careful investigation you will devote to the subject you find that Mr. James Motley was fully cognizant of his brother's compelling labourers to receive cloth or merchandize in part payment of wages, or, if you be fully impressed with the belief that there is a want of system and zeal apparent at the mines, you will desire Mr. Motley to proceed to Bruné and Bintulu, and carry out the instructions conveyed to him in the Secretary's letter of 24th July, after which he will come on to Singapore, and there put himself under our orders; during his absence you will invest Mr. Coulson with the unlimited charge as superintendent, and put him in possession of all letters, papers, dollars, &c. at present under charge of Mr. Motley, desiring him (Mr. Coulson) to follow out in their full integrity the Directors' instructions to Mr. Motley as respects correspondence, but to make any changes in the system and mode of work he may deem best for the Company's interest. You will also make Mr. Motley fully understand, that after his departure from Bruné, he is not in any way to interfere; in fact, it will be better if on his return from Bruné and Bintulu, he comes direct to Singapore, without visiting Port Raffles.

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

Enclosure 8, in No. 36.

(Extracts.)

Messrs. *Shaw, Whitehead & Co.*, to Secretary.

Singapore, 1 October 1851.

In the Superintendent's despatches will be found a letter in answer to the charge made by Mr. Drummond; as, however, the answer is rendered less complete than it would otherwise be, by certain allegations by Mr. Robert Coulson, we despatch by the steamer "Pluto," a gentleman from our establishment (Mr. O'Riley) to inquire fully into this among other matters, and we would therefore suggest the propriety of the Directors waiting his report, before taking any steps in the matter.

Mr. O'Riley is peculiarly well qualified to conduct such an inquiry as the present, especially in reference to Mr. Coulson's accusation of the Superintendent's want of system and zeal, as he (Mr. O'Riley) has for the last several years, been employed by the East India Company, ex-officially by the local government, in a survey of the Tenasserim Provinces, with reference to their mineral wealth, while his lengthened experience in this part of the world, and his knowledge of business generally, enable him to conduct an investigation into the management of affairs at the mines with discretion and judgment.

Enclosure 9, in No. 36.

Mr. *O'Riley* to Messrs. *Shaw, Whitehead, & Co.*

Dear Sir, Labuan, Port Raffles, 25 November 1851.

Having completed the mission upon which I was deputed in the affairs of the Eastern Archipelago Company, I beg to hand you the following documents, viz.: Report on the affairs of the Company at Port Raffles, and letters to the Superintendent in sequence; Diary of occurrences at Labuan; ditto, ditto, at Brunè, and remarks consequent thereon; General Correspondence and suggestions for the greater efficiency of the Company's operations, from which the fullest information will be obtained on all subjects of that mission, rendering unnecessary more than a brief recapitulation of the principal matters treated therein.

First, in regard to the charge made against the Company for forcing blatchoo upon the labourers in payment of their wages, I have merely to request your particular attention to the diary of my proceedings after my arrival at Port Raffles; it will there be seen that every opportunity was afforded Mr. Coulson to substantiate the charges he preferred both against the Superintendent, for being cognizant of the fact of the blatchoo being forced upon the labourers, and also against the younger Mr. Motley, as the principal agent in the matter, as well also for having demanded and obtained payment of pilotage from Labuan to Port Raffles, of the vessels chartered by the Company; but it will also be seen, that not only did Mr. Coulson fail in proving a single case, but that he withdrew the accusation against the Superintendent entirely, and could offer no better reason than supposition, founded upon the malicious reports of the people at Labuan, for the charge made against the younger Mr. Motley. Under these circumstances, I deemed it necessary to address the Superintendent a letter, copy of which will be found in the correspondence, exculpating himself and brother from all blame; but to prevent the recurrence of any such unfavourable reports as those which had resulted from Mr. F. Motley's trading, I thought it also necessary to interdict such trading for the future.

In accordance with the instructions received from you with reference to Mr. Coulson's disposal, should it be found necessary to remove him from Port Raffles, you will perceive that I ordered him to proceed to Brunè, to examine the Company's coal deposits there; his refusal to perform that duty will be found in the terms of his letters in the correspondence; I had consequently no resource left me, but to order him to Singapore by the first opportunity, where it is more than probable he will seek to be released from his agreement with the Company, with the view of carrying out some plans for the future, which I am persuaded he has entertained for some time past, and has adopted the system of opposition and annoyance to the measures of the Superintendent, only as a means to that end. I may here express my opinion, that a great mistake was made in the first instance on the part of the Directors, in sending Mr. Coulson out with the power of direct correspondence with the secretary; the system under any circumstances is objectionable, but in the present case, the authority for working independently of control on the part of the Superintendent, bestowed upon a man of Mr. Coulson's standard of respectability, might have been foreseen as one likely to produce opposition and confusion. I am quite clear as to the benefit that will result to the operations at Port Raffles in the removal of Mr. Coulson, whose duties are efficiently performed by the Superintendent and the miner R. Blake, and I am also of opinion, that in his dismissal from their service, the Company will feel ample cause for congratulation. I have also to recommend the removal of Mr. F. Motley from Port Raffles, by doing which a better state of feeling would be engendered with the local authorities, and the hands of the Superintendent thereby considerably strengthened; Mr. James Motley has expressed himself of the same opinion, and as the duties in which the subordinate is at present engaged could be

be as effectually performed by a half-caste or Chinese clerk, it would be well to find some other means of employment for the younger Mr. Motley, at a distance from Port Raffles and the control of his brother. I have elsewhere suggested the employment of vessels belonging to the Company in the carriage of the coal from Labuan to Singapore; and were this plan adopted, Mr. F. Motley's services as commander of one of them would be well applied, as it would appear that his former occupations as a sailor and navigator have rendered him sufficiently well adapted to the situation; on all other matters, I have treated so fully in the papers now submitted, that any further remark is here unnecessary; I feel confident that in Mr. J. Motley's hands the interests of the Company will meet every honourable and judicious treatment, the only point I would urge being, the immediate extension of their workings, either on the site of the mines at Port Raffles, or at Bruné, with the object of meeting the extended demand for coal at Singapore, which will certainly result from the extension of steam communication in the east, which has been of late so freely discussed at home.

In the hope that in sending me to Labuan, the ends you have in view have been attained, and that what I have done will merit your approbation,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *E. O'Riley.*

Enclosure 10, in No. 36.

Diary of Occurrences at *Labuan.*

Voyage to Labuan per "Pluto" via Sarawak.

October 9.—Left Singapore.

October 12.—Arrived at Sarawak.

October 15.—Left Sarawak.

October 18.—Arrived at Labuan, Victoria, H.

October 20.—Proceeded up to Tanjong Kubong coal-mines.

October 20 and 23.—Mr. Coulson reinstated as overman from the 20th. Examining the workings and general locality. Several of the Seedies, Mr. R. and Mr. T. Coulson, and a Pangeran overseer absent at Labuan, subpœnaed by the court as witnesses on some trifling squabble amongst the Malay women, which ought to have been settled on the spot; this proceeding is a great inconvenience to the regularity of the operations at the mines.

Rains of nightly occurrence, which render the patch-workings tedious and far too expensive, as a general system of operations.

Inspected the lower beach level with Mr. J. Motley; the work well done in every respect, and bids fair to give a large yield when the main heading is further advanced, to afford of side workings in the seam; this should be the aim of the Superintendent, as the legitimate system of operations, and the only one adapted to yield a profitable result; the size of the seam and quality of the coal, all that can be desired. The upper level advanced about 40 feet into the coal, following the dip at an angle of about 35°. Will require machinery to extract the coal; simple whims driven by buffaloes or ponies, sufficient.

October 23.—The miners, R. Blake and W. Smart, paid me a visit at my request, to arrange for the remittance of their funds home; having settled which, I took the opportunity of inquiring whether they had any cause of complaint against any of their superiors; they answered freely that they had none, and that they were perfectly satisfied with their situation as affected themselves personally; neither had witnessed the payment of blatchu to the natives in lieu of dollars; had heard conflicting reports on the subject, but did not believe that any such method of payment had been forced upon the people; regretted the dissensions existing between the overman and the superintendent, and spoke of the system of working with the Malays as very defective. Wrote to Messrs. Motley and Coulson, requesting their attendance on the return of the latter from Labuan, to investigate the charges made by him against the Superintendent.

October 24.—Mr. Motley and Mr. Coulson attended to investigate the charges set forth in the letter of the latter to the Secretary of the Company, dated 19th September. Mr. Motley's reasons for suspending Mr. Coulson are, those charges, and opposing opinions to the operations generally, contained in Mr. Coulson's letter to the Secretary, dated August 16th, which rendered it perfectly impossible that they should co-operate in carrying on the routine of the duties as established by the Superintendent.

Mr. Coulson has now assumed the position assigned him in the Secretary's letter of the 24th July, for the reason that his suspension took place on the 5th September, previous to the receipt of that letter at Port Raffles.

I observed during the course of the proceedings, that Mr. Coulson appeared to be much annoyed at the position in which he,* younger Motley, on his arrival at Port Raffles; he appeared to be under the impression that Mr. F. Motley, in his brother's absence, assumed the position of second in charge permanently, and did not give sufficient weight to the fact, that in the absence of the Superintendent at Singapore, the parties in question having crossed each other *en route*), a formal recognition of Mr. Coulson's position could not be made by the subordinate, hence has arisen much of the misconstruction of each other's motives, and the opposition to a certain extent to the measures previously adopted by Mr. J. Motley.

* So in copy.

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

On the subject of the operations generally, the opinions of Mr. Coulson are so diametrically opposed to those of Mr. Motley, as to render any co-operation perfectly impracticable, and although Mr. Coulson may be the more practical man, and better versed in the original workings of coal-measures, it is clear to me that he does not make sufficient allowance for the different character of the works in this out-of-the-way quarter, but expects the same mechanical precision as that to be accomplished only by the most efficient appliances, of which this country is utterly void.

Under the spirit of opposition evinced by Mr. Coulson, combined with his unwillingness to carry into effect those measures of the Superintendent which he found in operation on his arrival, I consider that the latter had just and sufficient grounds for Mr. Coulson's suspension; for it is reasonable to suppose that such a systematic plan of opposition, exhibited before a race of people possessing but small powers of reflection, would, in a short time, have been subversive to all discipline. The estrangement of the miner, T. Coulson, from his comrades, speak to this point.

On the charge of forcing blatchu on the labourers in part payment of their wages.—Mr. Coulson states, that he makes no charge against the Superintendent to that effect, or of being cognizant thereof, but supposes that such a proceeding on the part of his brother, Mr. F. Motley, must have come to his knowledge. He brings forward the miners, T. Coulson and R. Blake, and the time-keeper, Powell, who state, viz.

T. Coulson.—That on several occasions he has observed the labourers bringing blatchu from the house of Mr. Motley on pay-day, which they informed him was given them in lieu of wages. On one occasion he counted 17 persons who had received blatchu on pay-day.

He states also, that on a certain occasion, one of the labourers spoke to him regarding the compulsion they were under to receive blatchu; but this conversation occurred, it appears, only two days after his arrival, through the medium of one of the serangs, since dead, whose knowledge of the English language was very imperfect. He believes the man who told him the above to be still in the place, but from the general resemblance of the Malays to each other, does not think that he could identify him.

This man, T. Coulson, is a partizan of the overman, R. Coulson, with whom he resides, and from an apparent eagerness to afford gratuitous information irrelevant to the subject, his statements must be taken "*cum grano salis.*" He is not on speaking terms with either of his fellow workmen, Blake and Smart.

He further states, that the time-keeper, Powell, informed him that he had seen blatchu paid to the people from the pay-table, which Powell denies.

R. Blake states, that he has seen the people coming from the receipt of their pay, with blatchu in their possession, but on only one occasion when in the level, one of the labourers told him, that he had been paid part of his wages in that material, which he did not like; that since Mr. Coulson's arrival, such a mode of payment had been discontinued; requested to bring forward the man to whom this statement applies.

R. Coulson, overman, states, that blatchu has been paid to the people since his arrival, in the absence of the Superintendent, Mr. J. Motley, cannot state distinctly whether such was in payment of wages, but supposes so, from the circumstance, that it was given on pay-day. States, that one of the Pangerans informed him, that the labourers were pleased that they were now not compelled to receive blatchu, also that Powell, the time-keeper, had stated, that he had been witness to its having been paid from the pay-table, which Powell denies.

Requested Mr. C. to bring forward the Pangeran, who made the above statement to him and the other Malays, who, to his knowledge had received blatchu in the absence of the Superintendent.

Mr. *Powell*, timekeeper, states, that he has regularly attended the pay-table, at the time of the labourers receiving their wages, but has never seen blatchu paid to them; is aware that the people have been in the habit of receiving it from Mr. F. Motley, but believes, that it was in accordance with their wish, and in no instance forced upon them; has never heard a complaint from the Malays to that effect.

Mr. *Powell*, in reply to questions from R. and T. Coulson, as to whether he did not inform them that he had witnessed the payment of blatchu to the labourers, distinctly denies ever having done so.

Mr. R. Coulson further states, that a Chinaman now on the premises, informed him about three months ago, that one of the Malay labourers, complained to him of the system of paying their wages in blatchu.

Requested Mr. C. to attend to-morrow, bringing with him the Chinese in question along with the Pangerans, and such of the labourers as had received blatchu from Mr. F. Motley.

Charge against Mr. Motley for receiving Pilotage.

In regard to the charge against Mr. F. Motley, for receiving pilotage from the vessels chartered by the Company.

Mr. R. Coulson makes no direct accusation to that effect, especially in the case of the "Sarah;" he has no knowledge directly of his ever having made such a demand, but is of opinion merely, that he derived some undefined benefit from that service. He appears to have taken his impressions from the idle, or more probably, mischievous reports, of the portion of the Labuan community, who form his associates on his visits there. The matter of the boat, fully and satisfactorily explained by Mr. J. Motley, with which his brother had no connexion.

As regards the foregoing charge, I consider that Mr. R. Coulson has failed entirely in adducing a single fact in its support.

October

October 25.—Present, Mr. R. Coulson, T. Coulson, R. Blake, Mr. F. Motley, the four Pangerans, with such of the Malays who had received blatchu from Mr. F. Motley, and the Chinaman alluded to by Mr. R. Coulson, in his evidence yesterday.

Called forward the man mentioned by Blake, as having complained to him when in the level, on a certain occasion, of being compelled to receive blatchu. In answer to my inquiries on the subject, he stated, that he has never made any complaint of the kind; the conversation in question with Blake, being to the effect, that he did not then require blatchu, which from Blake's imperfect knowledge of his (the Malay) language, he supposes, must have been misunderstood.

Mr. R. Coulson requested me to ask one of the Pangerans, whether on a certain occasion, when working at No. 2 level, he did not mention to him, that since his, Mr. W. C.'s arrival, blatchu had been discontinued, as payment to the labourers, and that they were well pleased thereat. In reply, the Pangeran denies having held such a conversation with Mr. Coulson, but in answer to Mr. C.'s inquiries on the occasion in question, he stated, that the labourers having been supplied with blatchu, previous to Mr. C.'s arrival, at their own request, did not at that time require more, and that they were satisfied as to the quality and price of the cloth. Had it been otherwise the labourers would have objected to receive it, as they could have supplied themselves with the article at Labuan.

Mr. T. Coulson pointed out one of the labourers, who had made the complaint to him, as before stated.

The Malay, in reply, states, that he made no complaint of the kind, nor has ever had cause for such; he has received blatchu from Mr. F. Motley, for which he has paid the stipulated price of three dollars, on receipt of his pay, and has been satisfied with his purchase.

Questioned the Chinaman on the subject of his remarks to Mr. R. Coulson, regarding the complaint of the Malay. He states, that several months ago a Malay came to him, and said, that if blatchu was continued as payment to the labourers, they would leave the place. On being requested to point out the man who made this statement, he said that he had left the place shortly after the conversation; more on the subject he knew not.

N. B.—This Chinaman has been cook to Mr. R. Coulson and the miners for six months past.

I then addressed the whole of the people present, requesting Mr. Coulson and the miners, to pay attention to my language, and to point out to me any part they did not understand, inviting any of them to come forward who had cause of complaint against Mr. F. Motley for forcing the receipt of blatchu upon them, against their own wish, urging the Pangerans to point out to them the necessity for speaking the truth; that I had been deputed here solely for their benefit, and that any just cause of complaint, either as regards the payment of blatchu; the treatment of them by the Pangerans, the Motleys' or the miners, should have strict and impartial investigation, and ample justice rendered them.

Several labourers came forward on behalf of their fellow-servants, and stated that they had only to repeat what they had already said; viz. that they had received blatchu from Mr. Motley the younger, at their own particular request, with which they were perfectly satisfied, and that they had no cause of complaint against any of their superiors in the Company's employment.

With the object of affording Mr. R. Coulson every means of substantiating his charge, I requested, him now all were present, to make use of the opportunity to that effect, as he had witnessed the denial of all the evidence to the point. He pointed out a man, and requested me to ask him why on a certain occasion, he had reprimanded him (the same man having come forward voluntarily during the course of the proceedings, to state, that he had never been paid in blatchu.) In reply, the man stated, that he was employed for that day making charcoal for the dhobie, by Mr. J. Motley's orders, but that he had been told off to some other work, by the time-keeper. As Mr. Coulson in common with the other Europeans, derived equal benefit with Mr. Motley, from the trifling service in question, I could only look upon this circumstance as evincing the animus which appears to have actuated Mr. R. Coulson throughout.

I may here observe, that during the absence of Mr. R. Coulson, and one of the Pangerans at Labuan, on my arrival here, I took the opportunity when inspecting the works, of asking the people of the different gangs, how they came possessed of blatchu for their clothing, the price, &c.; the answer which I invariably received was, that they had purchased it from the younger Mr. Motley, and that it was better than they could obtain at Labuan (Port Victoria).

Mr. F. Motley is requested to explain the nature of his transactions in cloth with the natives,—states, that having been permitted to trade by a verbal consent of Mr. Wise to that effect, before leaving home, he has kept a stock of blatchu, from which he has supplied the people when applied to by them; in no case has he ever attempted to force it upon them, and that the price charged; viz. three Spanish dollars for the quantity so disposed of, is fair and reasonable, which is fully borne out by the evidence of the people themselves as above detailed.

Mr. R. Coulson insinuates that the natives are afraid to speak the truth to me, but as this is the last resource of the advocates of a bad cause, the opinion, even if it were sincere, cannot influence the decision.

The miner T. Coulson, came to complain that the stock of fowls was exhausted in the

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

place, and that they could not procure proper food in consequence, also that the miners had been promised by Mr. Wise, before leaving England, that a fund should be established for their ultimate benefit, from a certain per centage upon the winnings of coal in the Company's works, of which they had heard nothing more, and that their friends at home had been put to an expense for postage on their home letters from this, contrary to the understanding under which they entered the service of the Company.

As regards the first point of complaint, Mr. J. Motley being present, I suggested to him the necessity of keeping some description of stock on the place to meet any further exigency of the kind that may occur, and by taking advantage of the opportunities of procuring beef occasionally from Victoria harbour, this complaint is not likely to occur again. I have also suggested the employment of a Chinese cook for the miners at eight dollars per month, in consequence of a complaint that the man now entertained was not a cook, in which Mr. Motley has concurred.

As regards the two last subjects of complaint, Mr. Motley will address the Secretary in his general correspondence.

Mr. R. Coulson requests me to investigate a charge, which he states was made against him by Mr. J. Motley, for using abusive language to the people under him; such he gathers from the Secretary's letter to him last received.

Mr. J. Motley in notice of the above, informs R. Coulson, that he made no such charge against him, nor is it found in the general correspondence, but in a private letter to Mr. Wise, he suggested that a few lines from that gentleman privately to Mr. C. to that effect, might be beneficial to the miners, who had on some occasion, abused the Seedies, which had given rise to a complaint from them to him. With such explanation Mr. R. Coulson expressed a dubious satisfaction. The miner T. Coulson, being the party in the habit of swearing at the Seedies, I pointed out to him the folly of such conduct, and the consequences likely to result from it. He expressed himself to the effect, that he had no bad motive in using the terms he did, but that he would endeavour to refrain from such a practice for the future.

October 26 (Sunday).—Mr. J. Motley mustered the Seedies at my residence, and I took the opportunity of addressing them in Hindoostani (which language they appear to be better acquainted with than Malayan). I requested them to state whether any of them had cause for complaint, in any particular, since their residence here, and whether they were satisfied with their situation in every respect; they replied, that they had no cause to complain of their treatment, with which they were perfectly satisfied, and were otherwise contented with their lot; they had had occasion to complain of having received abuse from one of the miners, which I assured them would not again occur. The general appearance of the Seedies, clean, healthy, and in the highest degree satisfactory.

October 27.—Heavy rain during the morning; the rain has been of daily occurrence since my arrival here, rendering the patch-workings tedious in the extreme, and through the medium of Malay labourers, of the lowest scale of efficiency, the most expensive and least profitable system of operations that can be carried on. Mr. Motley is quite alive to the fact, and intends to abandon the upper patch-working until the dry weather, when a greater chance of winning a good supply, at the surface, at a moderate outlay, will be afforded. His reasons for the employment of so much labour on the patches hitherto, are sufficiently tangible; viz. to provide a good stock of coal to meet all exigencies of demand before the levels became productive to an extent that will admit of the discharge of the greater portion of the labourers at present entertained, and he looks forward to obtain 1,000 tons per month from the levels in the course of six or seven months; the legitimate working of the establishment may then be said to commence.

The serang of the Seedies came to say, that on the expiration of their present term of agreement with the Company, the whole body would be prepared to enter into a new agreement, for the same period: this is very satisfactory.

Requested the attendance of Mr. Coulson and the miners, for the purpose of asking them whether they had anything to state affecting their situation here. I informed them that Mr. Motley would make a point of noticing the matter of the fund, and the postage of their home letters, in his general correspondence, also, that I would arrange at Singapore, to get their stores sent to them, free of charge, by the vessels chartered for coals, and that in the matter of provisions, Mr. Motley would in future keep some stock in the place to provide against the scarcity which they complained of; they had only to request, that the amount paid by the Company for their servants' wages be given to them, and allow them to provide their own servants; this, as a matter of convenience to all parties, Mr. Motley agrees to.

Endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between the miners Smart and T. Coulson, but without success, time alone will effect this after Mr. R. Coulson leaves.

October 28.—Having concluded my investigation of the charges affecting Mr. J. Motley, addressed him on the subject. (Vide letter of date).

Very heavy showers of rain during the morning, made a rough sketch of the entrance to the beach level.

October 29.—Inspected the new lighter in process of building, those in use, the carts and other articles of machinery on the premises, the engine, &c. Heavy rain, which completely put a stop to the patch-workings.

October 30.—Rain during the night. The No. 1 patch shows a large mass of compact, superior coal, uncovered, probable produce, 350 tons. The rail from No. 3 level, progressing satisfactorily.

(signed) *Edward O'Riley.*

Enclosure 11, in No. 36.

Sir, Labuan, 9 October 1851.

In further refutation of the charge brought against the Company and myself by Mr. Drummond, I now enclose to you the accompanying documents, and will make a few remarks upon them.

No. 1 is the summons to my brother to appear upon the trial upon which the facts are stated to have "come out." Now I fearlessly assert that this document was expressly framed as material for this charge. The arrangements made with my brother by Sibundar, was originally for 20 buffaloes at 12 dollars each, this being agreed upon, he requested to have payment made in cloth, at the rate of four pieces for each buffalo, which was agreed upon. When he brought down the cattle, three months after the promised time, and I refused to take them, he sold all the best to other parties, and then, as he himself stated in court, at the instigation of Sir James Brooke, brought this action to compel me to take the 10 remaining ones. It will be seen, that the number of cattle is carefully omitted from the summons, and the sum of 90 dollars gratuitously inserted on an entirely imaginary scale of valuation, the number of pieces of blatchu being correct for the number of cattle wished to be sold. As a proof that the blatchu is placed at too low a figure, and also that it is not a hardship to the people to receive it, it will be sufficient to state, that after the trial, the judge gave the plaintiff his option whether he would receive cloth or dollars, and he chose the former, as well he might, gaining thereby 30 dollars. With the further particulars of this affair, I have previously made you acquainted.

Documents 2 to 8 speak for themselves. I may add, that two of the men Jeludeen and Jamboul, who were examined at Labuan, came voluntarily to give their testimony to my brother.

Documents No. 9 and 10 are enclosed, because I have been informed that my brother had been accused of selling opium, which of course would have been illegal; these will explain the matter.

Nos. 11 and 12 will serve to show, not only that the natives were not oppressed here, but also what degree of confidence can be placed in some of the evidence sent home by the Labuan Government; the circumstances alluded to in the deposition of the China carpenters, I previously all but discovered; but Mr. Peters found I was watching him, and brought me his daily account, correct indeed, but full of alterations and erasures. I shall recur again to the circumstances under which this man's evidence was given.

No. 13 will show you the opinion of disinterested parties about this matter, and will show also that by the statement of one of his own tools, Mr. Low is the mover of this affair.

No. 14 will show that much of this is dictated by the personal ill-feeling of Mr. Low, who does upon all occasions publicly express his intention to ruin me if possible; and—

No. 15, I merely enclose, to show the terms in which an entirely uninterested looker-on designates the proceeding. I shall now make a few remarks upon the manner in which the evidence which I am informed is to be sent home, has been procured.

A part of this consists, in the first place, of the proceedings on the trial before alluded to; I have incidentally heard that Mr. Low wished to refer to these some few days ago, when it was found that Sir James Brooke had taken away, not copies, but the original documents, so that the Court of Labuan have no copy of this part of their proceedings. I have also some reason to believe, that the evidence given by me upon that occasion, is not correctly taken down, because I corrected the judge when reading over my evidence, and narrowly watched whether he made any alteration, which was not done.

It will be observed in the case of each of the men, who state that they were examined at Labuan, that they were summoned by the police, which certainly in the case of these ignorant people, and taking into consideration the insolent and overbearing manner of the Kling peons towards the Malays, amounts to intimidation, and in the case of one Chinaman, probably from his better acquaintance with English usages during a long residence, not to be thus intimidated, it is expressly stated that he was threatened with Mr. Low's displeasure.

The case of Mr. Peters is very remarkable; shortly before he gave his evidence, a complaint was made by one of the harbour-master's boatmen of an assault committed by Mr. Peters on his wife; now at this very time the Government were about to get rid of him, a new distribution of offices having been made at Labuan and he being no longer wanted. His evidence, however (how to be qualified Mr. Solomon's deposition will show), was required; so the head constable was sent to the complainant to settle the matter, by a payment of money; this was refused; Mr. Peters with this hanging over him, was examined touching what he had seen at Tanjong Kubong, and immediately sent aboard the "Royalist," with a recommendation from the Government as interpreter, for which he is eminently unfit, speaking Malay very indifferently, and Biseiah, the only language of use on the "Royalist's" cruising ground, not at all. The complainant getting neither justice nor composition for the insult offered to his wife.

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

I will not trouble you by pleading the cause at all; I should wish it to be settled by the Directors merely from the evidence laid before them, and trusting confidently to their sense of justice and their indignation at falsehood and wrong,

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Motley.*

The Secretary of the
Eastern Archipelago Company.

(No. 1.)

SUMMONS.

General Court of Labuan.

Sebundur, Plaintiff; v. *Francis Motley*, Defendant.

YOU, Francis Motley, are hereby commanded personally to appear at the Court-house, Labuan, on Tuesday next, the 7th day of January instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the complaint of Sebundur, that you are indebted to him in the sum of 90 Spanish dollars, or 40 pieces of balachoo, for buffaloes sold and delivered as per agreement with the said plaintiff, and to abide the judgment of the said Court herein. And fail not.

Dated at Labuan, this 2d day of January 1851.

(signed) *J. Brooke,*
President of the General Court.

(No. 2.)

24 September 1851.

I AM a Bruné man; I have worked for the Eastern Archipelago Company more than two years; I was the first Malay who brought his wife and family, and settled at Tanjong Kubong; a few days ago Mr. Parr called me into the house of the chief constable, and in his presence asked me if I ever had any blatchu from Mr. F. Motley; I said, yes, often; he asked me if I was obliged to buy it from him; I said no, that it was quite optional; this last question he repeated in three or four different shapes; in my opinion my countrymen prefer working for the Eastern Archipelago Company to the Government employ, as the Government can never get any Coolies, except those who cannot get work at Tanjong Kubong.

Chandeye, his mark.

Witness to signature,

Abdulah, his mark.

(No. 3.)

I, *Jamboul*, hereby declare, that two or three day ago, Mr. Simonides, the head constable, inquired of me and several others whether they had ever got any blatchu from Mr. F. Motley; we replied, yes; he then asked the price, we told him three dollars; he then asked us whether the cloth was forced upon us, we replied, no, that it was quite optional.

22 September 1851.

Jamboul, his mark.

Witness to signature,

Malang his mark.

Witness to the fact, that this document was read and correctly translated to Jamboul, previous to his signature.

(signed) *John Knight.*

(No. 4.)

Labuan, 28 September 1851.

I, *Jeludeen*, was called by the jemadar to go to Labuan with Chandeye and Jamboul; I heard the questions put to them, and the answers they made; I also agreed with them in every particular. When the jemadar called me, I did not know what I was wanted for; had I known that it was intended to use my name to Mr. Motley's injury, I should have preferred going to gaol. The chief constable, to the best of my belief, put my name to the foot of a document, but I do not know the contents of it.

Jeludeen, × his mark.

Abdulah, × his mark,
As witness to the signature and the reading of this document, previous to Jeludeen's signature.

No. 5.

(No. 5.)

Labuan, 18 September 1851.

We, the undersigned Seedies, hereby declare, that we have at different times voluntarily purchased of Mr. F. Motley, various articles of clothing, at a reasonable price; further, that several of us are now in debt to Mr. F. M. for various articles so supplied to us; and also, that Mr. F. M. has, at our request, procured for us various articles from Singapore, which we could not otherwise have obtained at Labuan.

Nassib, serang, × his mark.
Allie's signature,
Johore's mark.
Nassib, tindal, + mark.
Lelun, × mark.
Mookaroma, mark.
Morguk Mancham, mark.
Nassib Lalume, + his mark.
Ambar, + his mark.
Humadee, + his mark.
Amber Seyed, his mark.
Moharuck Massoot, his mark.
Moharuck Magna, + his mark.
Banguey, + his mark.
Seyed her Nassib, his mark.
Ambar, + his mark.
Moharuck heir Nassib, his mark.
Sanguechota, his mark.
Seyed Mohomet, his mark.
Ismael, his mark.
Margak, his mark.
Lungue Mysgoa, his mark.
Seyed Kunoadee, his mark.
Seyed Juma, × his mark.

(No. 6.)

Port Raffles, Labuan, 4 October 1851.

I, *Pangeran Hamett*, have worked for one year and a half at Tanjong Kubong, as mandor, or overlooker of workmen, under the orders of Mr. Motley; I know that Mr. Francis Motley has sold blatchu to the Coolies, but only at a fair price, and that it has always been a better article than that sold by the Chinamen at Labuan. I also declare, that the Coolies have not been at any time forced to take blatchu, but took it or not at their own free will. I also declare, that my countrymen, as well as other natives along the coast, have always greatly preferred the service of the Eastern Archipelago Company to that of the Labuan Government; and that upon many occasions, when Mr. Motley wanted no more workmen, I have known men who came here to seek work, to return home rather than go to work at Labuan, even though men were much wanted there; and I further declare, that though I have from my rank at Bruné, a right to the obedience of the people at any time, to a certain extent, I have not whilst acting as overlooker for Mr. Motley, found it ever necessary to appeal to this authority, because the people have always worked cheerfully for Mr. Motley, who has never in any way been harsh to or oppressed them. And I further declare, that although dollars are now in limited use at Bruné, it has only lately been so, and along all other parts of the coast they are perfectly useless; and that the people from these places are all obliged to convert their dollars into goods before leaving Labuan: and that instead of an oppression, it would be a great boon to these people were their wages paid at once in goods, because the enormous profits charged by the Chinese at Labuan materially decrease their earnings.

Pangeran Hamett's + mark.

I, *Pangeran Kamarudeen*, have for the last year and a half worked a good deal for the Eastern Archipelago Company at Tanjong Kubong, chiefly at contract work of various kind; I have always been fairly and honestly paid in dollars. I have heard the previous deposition of Pangeran Hamett read, and have seen him sign it, and I know the whole to be true.

Pangeran Kamarudeen's + mark.

Witness to the signatures of Pangerans Hamett and Kamarudeen, and to the foregoing depositions having been correctly translated to them into Malay.

(signed) *John Knight.*

I, *Pangeran Ismail*, declare, that ever since Mr. Motley's arrival at Labuan, now two years and a half ago, I have from time to time acted as overlooker at Tanjong Kubong. I have had the above deposition of Pangeran Hamett read to me, and I confirm it in every particular. And I further declare, that had Mr. Motley sold blatchu to the Coolies at the time he first came here, at the same price which he did after they requested him to furnish it, it would have been a saving of nearly one-half of their wages, dollars being then of no use at Bruné, and the prices of goods at Labuan exorbitantly high.

Pangeran Ismail's + mark.

Witness to Pangeran Ismail's signature.

(signed *Mary S. Motley.*

(No. 7.)

Labuan, 1 October 1851.

I HEREBY declare, that I was for one year and a half a mandor in the employ of the Eastern Archipelago Company, which I left through sickness; I was afterwards a peon; yesterday the jemadar sent for me, and told me it was by Mr. Simonides' order that he questioned me about blatchu; I told him that I, myself, was always paid in dollars, and that I had often heard the Coolies ask for blatchu; I walked from Labuan here to make this statement voluntarily, as I view with disgust the efforts which are being made to injure Mr. Motley's character.

Narrain, + his mark.

(No. 8.)

18 September 1851.

I HEREBY declare, that I am the oldest inhabitant of Tanjong Koubong, that I worked as mandor under Mr. Miles; that I have also worked as mandor under the Eastern Archipelago Company; that I at present live by keeping a shop.

That I have at various times purchased goods from Mr. F. Motley, and by reselling them at Labuan prices, have always been able to make a fair profit. I also declare, that when as mandor, I attended at Mr. Motley's house on pay-day, I have frequently seen the Malays ask for blatchu instead of dollars, and that it was entirely at their own option whether they took blatchu or dollars. I also declare, that I at present sell blatchu at three dollars per piece, and that the community is seriously inconvenienced by Mr. F. Motley having ceased keeping a supply of blatchu.

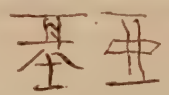
Ka Bok, his signature.

(No. 9.)

Labuan, 18 September 1851.

I HEREBY declare, that I have been employed doing contract work for the Eastern Archipelago Company for more than one year, during which time, I have always been punctually paid in full; that I have occasionally bought rice of Mr. F. Motley when it was dear at Labuan, as Mr. F. M. always sold at one fixed price; when rice was cheap I bought from other people, when dear I bought from him. I further declare, that at my urgent request, Mr. F. M., in October 1850, assisted me with a loan, for which I gave him a receipt to the amount of 260 dollars, which I have since, by instalments, paid to Mr. F. M.

I further declare, that Mr. Low ordered me to go to the police office (that is to say, he sent a police peon to fetch me), that he questioned me strictly about all my transactions at Tanjong Kubong, and also what I knew about the proceedings of Mr. F. M.; and that on two occasions he threatened me with his severest displeasure if I did not disclose something that would criminate Mr. F. Motley, as he (Mr. Low) was very anxious to get information to that effect.

Ah Kie's  signature.

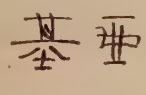
Witnesses to the above signature, and to the reading of this document prior to the signature.

Abdulah, × his mark.
(signed) *Andre Grosse.*

(No. 10.)

Tanjong Koubong, 16 July 1850.

I, *Ah Kie*, hereby agree to pay to Mr. F. Motley, 260 dollars, value received, the said 260 dollars to be payable on or before the 16th of October of the present year, and I hereby agree to give into the charge of Mr. Motley fifteen (15) balls of chandoo as security; and to pay Mr. Motley 20 dollars per ball, as an instalment of the 260 dollars as aforesaid; and I further agree hereby to give Mr. Motley a lien on a certain lighter, which I am now building for Mr. J. Motley, the money which may from time to time be due for the said lighter to be payable to Mr. F. Motley; and in case the whole be not paid on the 16th of October, I agree to pay Mr. Motley interest, at the rate of 2 per cent. per month for the remainder unpaid.

Ah Kie,  his mark.

(No. 11.)

Labuan, 4 October 1851.

I, *Matthew Solomon*, am now a trader at Labuan, but have previously been in the employment of the Labuan Government as Superintendent of Works and Coolies, for three years and three months; and I hereby declare, that the Labuan Government have always had the greatest difficulty in procuring a supply of workmen, except at such times as none were wanted at the Eastern Archipelago's works at Tanjong Kubong; and it is notorious that all the natives have at all times preferred working at Tanjong Kubong to working for the Labuan Government.

And I further declare, that I have repeatedly heard John de Rozario and John William Peters, during the times that they have severally lived in my house, state, that they would endeavour by every means in their power, by writing letters and making statements, both at Singapore and elsewhere, to do all possible injury to Messrs. James and Francis Motley, in consequence of their having left the Company's service, with the circumstances of which I am unacquainted.

(signed) *M. Solomon.*

Witness to Mr. Solomon's signature.

(signed) *James Motley.*

(No. 12.)

Labuan, 5 October 1851.

16th day of the 2d.

8th Month of the Chinese Long Year.

To Mr. Motley, the elder,

We, two Chinamen, Achong and Akoon, have written this letter this morning, to certify that Mr. Motley has not made profit out of the Coolies (eaten their money), this is not so; the accusation is a lie; truly a lie. Two or three years ago, dollars could not be used to buy food; this we write; for our expenses, we used blachu, rice and iron. We, this morning, state, that some time ago Mr. Motley, the elder, engaged one Mr. Peters, as overlooker; more than six months he has left this place. He has now accused both the Messrs. Motley of robbing the Coolies; this is but a great lie. Both the Malays and Chinese here are very much attached to the Messrs. Motley. We this day declare that Mr. Peters is a bad man and a liar; for there were here working certain Macao men, carpenters, who bought brandy, pork, bread, cakes and other things, to give to him, in order that he might mark them as having worked (give their days) when they had not worked; but those men who having worked their full time refused to give anything to him, had not allowed to them the full days due. Two or three years ago this place was only a jungle difficult to live in, but since Messrs. Motley came here, there are roads, and the place has become very good, and this must be a profit to the white man's company (Kongsi).

(signed) *Achong.*

Signed with the usual written oath. *Akoon.*

(No. 13.)

My dear Motley, Labuan, 19 September 1851.

Clouds thicker than all the smoke arising from your coal are gathering over Tanjong Koubong and its inhabitants, at least so it appears to me in my ignorance; what leads me to indulge in such gloomy forebodings is the following circumstance: Mr. Peters, whom you may have noticed here as one of the people employed in the post-office, and who leaves this in H. M. ship "Royalist," came to my house this morning to settle his bill, and being rather loquaciously inclined, informed me that Mr. Low was taking as many depositions as he could obtain, and his own among others, regarding your brother's conduct since his arrival, especially as regards the blachu business, which all unbiassed people know well enough was simply done to accommodate the natives at their own request, but it appears that Mr. Low wishes to turn a dove into an eagle. Mr. Peters mentioned to me the names of some five or six out of a number of natives whose depositions have been taken up to this date, but I can merely remember the names of Jambo and Sarordean.

Perhaps you may be aware what views Mr. Low has in taking such underhand steps, but still, as your friend, I considered it my duty to inform you. I have asked Mr. Bolt, purser of the H. C. S. "Pluto," who was present during the whole time, to witness this, or else you might fancy that I was only joking.

Perhaps I have misunderstood Mr. Low's intention, and knowing your brother to be a great genius, he may wish to write his biography.

Yours truly,

James Motley, Esq., Tanjong Koubong. (signed) *John R. Tavenor.*

(Witness.)

(signed) *Chas. Bolt.*

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

(No. 14.)

Dear sir, Labuan, 22 September 1851.

You request me to state, for your satisfaction, whether I have ever heard Mr. Low, police magistrate here, speak of you in a manner that expressed ill-will personally towards you, to which I can have no objection to answer, no secret being made of it, that I have heard him publicly make use of expressions and remarks concerning you, which, to say the least, gave evidence of the greatest personal dislike and ill-feeling.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *James Donaldson*, M.D.

James Motley, Esq., Superintendent of
Eastern Archipelago Company's Works, Coal Point.

(No. 15.)

My dear Motley, 7 October.

I RECEIVED from Tavenor, this morning, your letter enclosing the draft for 50 dollars, for which many thanks. I am glad that my letter is what you wanted, and I hope that it and others may be of service to you, and that this unmanly persecution may end in the disgrace of its originator. I shall indeed be very happy to spend a day or two with you ere I leave, if I have time, and will not require pressing. I hope I shall see my successor here in about a week now. You are well rid of these horrid boils; they must be a dreadful annoyance. Present my best respects to Mrs. Motley, and believe me

Yours, &c.
(signed) *James Donaldson.*

Enclosure 12, in No. 36.

COPY of Statement in the hand-writing of Sir *John N. R. Campbell*, K. C. H.

MEMORANDUM of Conversation with Mr. *Philipps*, in the presence of *James Hartley*, Esq., Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, on Thursday January 22, 1852, at Mr. *Hartley*'s Office.

Mr. Philipps professed kind and friendly motives, admitted that two or three recreant shareholders had been in communication with Sir James Brooke, and had taken the proper scent from him. He said the charter of the Eastern Archipelago Company was nil, according to the opinions of counsel, and that he was prepared to prove it; that the best way was to reorganize the Company, shake off Mr. Wise's claims, which could not be maintained, the terms of the charter not having been complied with, and to give him a reasonable annuity. That Mr. Wise had attacked Sir J. Brooke, who would never forget it; that all were in a dilemma, and that Sir J. Brooke had no hostile feeling towards individual subscribers or members of the direction; that proceedings would sooner or later be taken against the Directors, jointly and severally; and that every act of the Company, as now constituted, was illegal, and that the best way would be, as it really did possess the elements of greatness and success, to subscribe extra capital, and apply to Government for a new charter, the present one having been granted to persons, one or more of whom were at the time, in a state of insolvency. That instead of 50,000 *l.* only 15,000 *l.* had been paid up, and that the rest of the supposed capital was composed of land, &c., taken at Mr. Wise's estimate, and sold to the Company, and which Mr. M'Gregor had somehow managed to settle with the Board of Trade.

That now the best way to remedy matters was, to shake off Mr. Wise's claim, through the medium of a new charter, giving him a fair annuity, reorganize the Company, take new blood into the direction, and make a friend of Sir James Brooke.

I thanked Mr. Philipps for his kind intentions and for his communication; said that as an individual, I thought all would be found to be right on inquiry, but that I would think over the circumstances he had so fully pointed out.

As I rose to go, Mr. Philipps said that he would issue a writ of *scire facias* against the Directors.

Enclosure 13, in No. 36.

COPY of Memorial presented to The Queen in Council in 1847, and by Her Majesty referred to the Board of Trade, with the signatures of the applicants, setting forth the grounds on which they ask for a Royal Charter for the Eastern Archipelago Company.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Memorial and Petition of the undersigned, being Merchants of your Majesty's City of London,

Showeth,

That the island of Borneo is a rich and fertile country, possessing considerable natural wealth and resources, both agricultural and mineral, and that from the peculiar position of that island, such resources might be most advantageously developed through the medium of commercial enterprise.

That

That the great obstacle in the way of such development has hitherto been the extensive system of piracy and lawless violence prevailing in those seas, and particularly on the north-west coasts of the island.

That the memorialist, Henry Wise, has for several years past brought under the notice of your Majesty's Government the national advantages derivable from the establishment of a naval station or British settlement on the island of Labuan, in the vicinity of Borneo Proper, which measure having been now adopted, and the efforts of Your Majesty's navy having been successful in suppressing piracy in those seas, the opportunity is now afforded to promote civilization, and to lay the foundation for beneficial commerce on the north-west coast of Borneo, where all accounts agree in stating that a disposition highly favourable to the development of the resources of the country by commerce exists, and is gradually strengthening among the natives and authorities of the island.

That the memorialist, Henry Wise, has personally examined the coal which has been discovered in the islands of Labuan and Borneo, and has brought samples of such coal to this country, and submitted them to examination and analysis by the officers of your Majesty's Government.

That the memorialists most humbly but earnestly submit to your Majesty that the employment of British capital and enterprise, in developing these important resources of the above islands, would materially advance civilization and commerce in that quarter of the world.

That the memorialists are desirous to carry such objects into effect by means of a company of shareholders.

That the memorialists humbly represent to your Majesty, that this can only be done safely and effectually under the sanction and protection of your Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation.

May it therefore please your Majesty, and the memorialists most humbly pray, that your Majesty will graciously grant your Majesty's Royal charter to the several parties, and to the effect expressed in the draft herewith humbly submitted to your Majesty.

And the memorialists will ever pray.

(signed) *Henry Wise*, 13 Austin-friars.
George Larpent, Austin-friars.
John Pirie, Birchin-lane.
John Easthope, 38, Throgmorton-street.
P. Anstruther, Pall-mall.
Peter Rolt, Clement's-lane.
J. Melville, Upper Harley-street.
George Moffatt, 85, Eaton-square.
William Tindall, 4, Clement's-lane.
J. Mackillop, King's Arms-yard.

Enclosure 14, in No. 36.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Sir Whitehall, 13 March 1848.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow, praying that Her Majesty's Government may be advised not to grant a Royal Charter to the Eastern Archiplelago Company, nor to free the partners of that Company from unlimited liability for all their co-partnery obligations, nor to confer upon that Company any exclusive privileges, and that such steps may be taken as may appear most advisable to secure equal privileges to all merchants and trading companies in every part of the Eastern Archipelago.

I am, in the first place, to inform the Chamber of Commerce, that in the month of June last Her Majesty was pleased to approve of a charter, incorporating the Eastern Archipelago Company, which charter was accordingly issued a few weeks after that date.

I am ut the same time to express the desire of the Lords of this Committee to afford to the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce at Glasgow the fullest information as to the nature and extent of the provisions of the charter, and of the grounds upon which Her Majesty was advised to sanction it; and with this view I am directed to make the following statement.

The Eastern Archipelago Company is incorporated by its charter for the limited period of 21 years, with a capital, to consist in the first instance, of 200,000 *l.*, and capable of being increased to 400,000 *l.*, and susceptible of further increase with the consent of this Committee.

No exclusive privileges, other than those of incorporation, are granted to the Company by the charter, and the Company is to conform to the directions of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State in respect of its intercourse and dealings with foreign powers.

The objects of the Company to which their corporate powers are necessarily confined, are stated in the charter in the following terms:—

"Purchasing and holding, settling, improving, cultivating and planting, letting, farming, selling, granting, alienating, mortgaging, charging or otherwise dealing with and making a profit of land, tenements and hereditaments, and of the produce thereof, in the Island of Labuan, and the lands adjacent, and of working therein all mines, pits and quarries, and getting and raising all coals, stones, earths, ores, minerals and metals, and of trading and trafficking therein and therewith, and also of trading and trafficking with any of the inhabi-

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

tants of the said island and the lands adjacent. and of exporting from the said island, and all lands adjacent, the produce to arise from the premises, or any of them, and of importing thereinto such articles as may by the said Company be deemed necessary or expedient for the furtherance of all or any of the purposes aforesaid, and of purchasing or hiring British and other ships for all or any of the purposes aforesaid."

From these particulars, the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will perceive that the operations of the Company are intended to be limited to the newly established colony of Labuan and the adjacent lands, which term is intended and understood to mean Borneo.

In advising Her Majesty with respect to the grant of this charter, my Lords have not lost sight of the principle, that the advantages of incorporation, and of the limited liability incident to it, should not, except in special cases, be conferred on companies established for undertakings which may be carried on by individual enterprize; but they were of opinion that the case of the Eastern Archipelago Company was one of those special cases.

My Lords conceived that it was of great importance to British commerce in the Eastern Seas, that the resources of the new colony of Labuan should be developed as rapidly as possible, and that the opportunity of establishing new branches of trade with Borneo, arising out of the facilities afforded by the relations of Governor Brooke with Sarawak, should not be lost; and my Lords were of opinion that these objects would be best promoted by the establishment of an incorporated company, possessing large capital exclusively applicable to these important purposes.

My Lords were likewise of opinion, that the first steps to establish a trade with the vast regions of Borneo might be taken more safely and with greater probability of success, and of the continuance of amicable relations with the native authorities, by a well-organized company acting in a systematic manner, than by the isolated enterprizes of private individuals; and my Lords entertained a strong conviction that the existence and success of this Company will, so far from proving an obstacle to the progress of individual undertakings, be found to afford a valuable support to them.

With regard to the objection offered by the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce to the Governor of Labuan being a partner in the Company, my Lords have not before them any fact showing that such partnership, direct or indirect, exists.

My Lords, however, are confident, from the high character and disinterested conduct of that eminent individual, that there is no one to whom the protection and encouragement of the general interests of British commerce in the Eastern Archipelago could be more safely entrusted than to Governor Brooke.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Shaw Lefevre.*

Walter Buchannan, Esq.
President of the Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow.

Enclosure 15, in No. 36.

TREATY of Friendship and Commerce between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Borneo. Signed in the English and Malay languages, 27 May 1847.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to encourage commerce between Her Majesty's subjects and the subjects of the independent Princes of the Eastern Seas, and to put an end to piracies which have hitherto obstructed that commerce; and his highness Omar Ali Saifadeen, who sits upon the throne and rules the territories of Borneo, being animated by corresponding dispositions, and being desirous to co-operate in any measures which may be necessary for the attainment of the above-mentioned objects; Her said Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of Borneo have agreed to record their determination in these respects by a convention containing the following Articles:

Article I. Peace, friendship and good understanding shall from henceforward and for ever subsist between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and his Highness Omar Ali Saifadeen, Sultan of Borneo, and between their respective heirs and successors and subjects.

Article II. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall have full liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with and pass with their merchandize, through all parts of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and they shall enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; and the subjects of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall in like manner be at liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with and pass with their merchandize through all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe and Asia, as freely as the subjects of the most favoured nation, and they shall enjoy in those dominions all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

Article III. British subjects shall be permitted to purchase, rent or occupy, or in any other legal way to acquire, all kinds of property within the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo; and his Highness engages that such British subjects shall, as far as lies in his power,

power, within his dominions, enjoy full and complete protection and security for themselves and for any property which they may so acquire in future, or which they may have acquired already, before the date of the present Convention.

Article IV. No article whatever shall be prohibited from being imported into or exported from the territories of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo; but the trade between the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and the dominions of his Highness, shall be perfectly free, and shall be subject only to the custom duties which may hereafter be in force in regard to such trade.

Article V. No duty exceeding one dollar per registered ton shall be levied on British vessels entering the ports of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and this fixed duty of one dollar per ton to be levied on all British vessels, shall be in lieu of all other charges or duties whatsoever. His Highness moreover engages that British trade and British goods shall be exempt from any internal duties, and also from any injurious regulations which may hereafter, from whatever causes, be adopted in the dominions of the Sultan of Borneo.

Article VI. His Highness the Sultan of Borneo agrees that no duty whatever shall be levied on the exportation from his Highness' dominions of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of those dominions.

Article VII. His Highness the Sultan of Borneo engages to permit the ships of war of Her Britannic Majesty, and those of the East India Company, freely to enter into the ports, rivers and creeks situated within his dominions, and to allow such ships to provide themselves at a fair and moderate price with such supplies, stores and provisions, as they may from time to time stand in need of.

Article VIII. If any vessel under the British flag should be wrecked on the coast of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo, his Highness engages to give all the assistance in his power to recover for, and to deliver over to the owners thereof, all the property which can be saved from such vessels. His Highness further engages to extend to the officers and crew, and to all other persons on board such wrecked vessel, full protection both as to their persons and as to their property.

Article IX. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Sultan of Borneo, hereby engage to use every means in their power for the suppression of piracy within the seas, straits and rivers subject to their respective control or influence; and his Highness the Sultan of Borneo engages not to grant either asylum or protection to any persons or vessels engaged in piratical pursuits; and in no case will he permit ships, slaves or merchandize captured by pirates to be introduced into his dominions, or to be exposed therein for sale; and Her Britannic Majesty claims, and his Highness the Sultan of Borneo concedes to Her Majesty the right of investing Her officers and other duly constituted authorities, with the power of entering at all times, with Her vessels of war, or other vessels duly empowered, the ports, rivers and creeks within the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo, in order to capture all vessels engaged in piracy or slave-dealing, and to seize and to reserve for the judgment of the proper authorities all persons offending against the two contracting powers in these respects.

Article X. It being desirable that British subjects should have some port where they may careen and refit their vessels, and where they may deposit such stores and merchandize as shall be necessary for the carrying on of their trade with the dominions of Borneo, his Highness the Sultan hereby confirms the cession already spontaneously made by him in 1845, of the island of Labuan, situated on the north-west coast of Borneo, together with the adjacent islets of Kuraman, Little Rusakan, Great Rusakan, Da-at and Malankasan, and all the straits, islets and seas, situated half-way between the fore-mentioned islets and the mainland of Borneo. Likewise the distance of 10 geographical miles from the island of Labuan to the westward and northward, and from the nearest point half-way between the islet of Malankasan and the mainland of Borneo, in a line running north till it intersects a line extended from west to east from a point 10 miles to the northward of the northern extremity of the island of Labuan, to be possessed in perpetuity and in full sovereignty by Her Britannic Majesty and Her successors; and in order to avoid occasions of difference which might otherwise arise, his Highness the Sultan engages not to make any similar cession, either of an island, or of any settlement on the mainland, in any part of his dominions, to any other nation, or to the subjects or citizens thereof, without the consent of Her Britannic Majesty.

Article XI. Her Britannic Majesty being greatly desirous of effecting the total abolition of the trade in slaves, his Highness the Sultan of Borneo, in compliance with Her Majesty's wish, engages to suppress all such traffick on the part of his subjects, and to prohibit all persons residing within his dominions, or subject to him, from countenancing or taking any share in such trade; and his Highness further consents that all subjects of his Highness who may be found to be engaged in the slave trade, may, together with their vessels, be dealt with by the cruizers of Her Britannic Majesty, as if such persons and their vessele had been engaged in a piratical undertaking.

Article XII. This treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Bruni, within 12 months after this date.

This 27th day of May 1847.

James Brooke. (L.S.)

The Seal of the Sultan.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

His Highness the Sultan of Borneo agrees that in all cases when a British subject shall be accused of any crime committed in any part of his Highness' dominions, the person so accused shall be exclusively tried and adjudged by the English Consul-general, or other officer duly appointed for that purpose by Her Britannic Majesty; and in all cases where disputes or differences shall arise between British subjects, or between British subjects and the subjects of his Highness, or between British subjects and the subjects of any other foreign power, within the dominions of the Sultan of Borneo, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-general or other duly appointed officer, shall have power to hear and decide the same, without any interference, molestation or hindrance on the part of any authority of Borneo, either before, during or after the litigation.

This 27th day of May 1847.

James Brooke. (L.S.)

The Seal of the Sultan.

Enclosure 16, in No. 36.

(Extract.)

Secretary to Mr. *James Motley.*

London, 24 July 1851.

Communications with the Local Government.

I AM instructed by the Directors to again remind you of their former orders on this highly important subject, and to request that you will on all and every occasion, endeavour to secure both the cordial co-operation and personal good will of every member of the local Government, in order that the prosperity of the colony may not be further retarded by any unseemly difference between you, however occasioned.

Enclosure 17, in No. 36.

(Extract.)

Mr. *James Motley*, to Secretary.

Labuan, 7 October 1851.

Communication with the Local Government.

THE Directors are in possession of everything that has passed between me and the Labuan Government for the last 12 months. I can safely affirm that it has been my study to avoid, not merely any collision, but any, even the slightest cause of offence; my communication has been merely through the correspondence, copies of which are sent home. But it is a fact so publicly and universally taked of, that the principal individual in this government has pledged himself, if possible, to destroy the Company, and one quite as notorious, that his subalterns have no will but his; that I do not hesitate to affirm that it will be difficult or rather impossible for any agent of the Company, conscientiously doing his duty, to procure either personal good-will or co-operation in that quarter; should an opportunity offer, I will not allow any personal feeling to prevent my embracing it; and in the meantime official correspondence can give no room for collision or ill-feeling.

— No. 37. —

Copy of a LETTER from *H. H. Lindsay*, Esq., to the Right. Hon. Sir *John Pakington*.

Eastern Archipelago Company's Offices, 34, Cornhill,
London, 2 April 1852.

Sir,

I have been led to understand by Colonel Lindsay, that Her Majesty's Government consider it inexpedient to comply with any request for a Select Committee to inquire into the disputes between Sir James Brooke and the Eastern Archipelago Company, in consequence of pending proceedings in the Court of Chancery.

Permit me briefly to point out the extreme hardship and injustice which such a course would entail on the Company. The delays of the Court of Chancery are proverbial, and years may elapse before any final decision is arrived at, pending which time all confidence in the stability and success of the Company must entirely cease. I will also remark that we are of necessity compelled to conduct our defence upon narrow and technical grounds, and that the real merits of the question may never be alluded to; whereas, if Her Majesty's Government will grant a public inquiry, either by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, or in any other form which may be thought better, our first act will be to produce all our accounts and correspondence from the formation of the Company up to the present date; we distinctly deny every charge Sir James Brooke has made against the Company, but at the same time we offer to him every facility to prove them; if he does so, then let Her Majesty's Government plainly state that the directors are no longer deserving the public confidence; but if the result of the investigation clearly proves that they have throughout acted, not only as honourable and straightforward men, but have shown discretion and good judgment in the management of the Company's affairs under circumstances of such difficulty, then we claim from Her Majesty's Government that protection from tyranny and injustice to which we are justly entitled, and which we feel certain will not be withheld from us.

In my letter of the 12th ultimo, I stated that an action in Chancery had been brought forward in the name of Dr. M'Bride, but at the instigation of Sir James Brooke; since that, all disguise has been dropped, and Sir James now appears in person as the prosecutor in a writ of *scire facias*. It certainly has a strange appearance that the Governor of a colony should thus appear as prosecutor of a Company, which by the terms of the Charter he is specially bound to aid and support. The whole force of the charge that there was fraud in the preliminary acts, on faith of which the Board of Trade ratified the Charter.

In reply to this, I will simply state that myself and some of my colleagues having no experience in chartered Companies as a matter of precaution, submitted every step they were about to take for the approbation of the Secretary and law advisers of the Board of Trade, and that every act now stigmatized by Sir James Brooke as fraudulent, had the entire concurrence and approbation of the Board of Trade previously to being adopted.

Sir James Brooke endeavours to implicate the directors in his private quarrels with Mr. Wise, and has asserted, that the directors, as a body, they had countenanced attacks upon his reputation; this I distinctly deny. In the margin I annex the names of the directors, and I here assert, that not one is directly or indirectly implicated in the private disputes between Sir James Brooke and Mr. Wise; that the majority of them disapproved of, and regretted the constant attacks brought forward by Mr. Hume against Sir James Brooke.

The Earl of Albemarle, Colonel Barnard, Capt. Bethune, C.B, R.N., Sir James Campbell, K.C.H., Mr. Hamilton Lindsay, Capt. Nairne, N.C.S. (Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company), Mr. Wise, (Managing Director).

In proof of this, I appeal to a letter written by myself to Sir James, under date 24 July 1850, a copy of which I enclose.* Earnest attempts were also made by Captain Bethune, one of my brother directors, in the course of last autumn, to induce Sir James Brooke to lay aside his private feelings of hostility to one person, and to co-operate with the directors for the public service, but in vain. It is now clear that nothing save the total ruin of the Company will satisfy Sir

* This letter, being private, is not printed.

II. Correspondence with the Colonial Office.

Sir James Brooke; we are, therefore, compelled to throw off all reserve, and emphatically to declare, that for his own private ends and purposes he has made a most unscrupulous use of his high position in the service of Her Majesty, to obstruct, by every means in his power, a Company chartered by the Crown, and which he was ordered by Her Majesty and the Government to assist and protect; of this we will produce ample proof whenever an opportunity is given.

I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the Earl of Derby; and, in conclusion, I have to request that his Lordship and yourself will grant an interview to a deputation of the directors, accompanied by Colonel Lindsay, that they may have an opportunity of personally affording explanation on any points on which his Lordship or yourself may desire information.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. H. Lindsay*, Chairman,
Eastern Archipelago Company.

III.

CORRESPONDENCE between the COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *Herman Merivale*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 25 February 1852.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to forward copy of an Address of the House of Commons for certain correspondence with the Eastern Archipelago Company, and I am to request that you will take the necessary steps for supplying his Lordship with the requisite information, in so far as regards the correspondence between your department and the Company, with the view of its being laid before The House. 16 February 1852.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale.*

— No. 2. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *Herman Merivale*, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 23 March 1852.

IN compliance with the directions conveyed to us in your letter of the 25th ultimo, we have the honour to transmit a copy of the correspondence which has passed between this office and the Eastern Archipelago Company, with a view to its being laid before the House of Commons, in pursuance of an order to that effect.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. W. C. Murdoch.*
C. Alexander Wood.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

LABUAN.

AGREEMENT with Mr. *Wise* for Lease of Coal-Mines.

THIS Indenture, made this 31st day of January 1848, between Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, of the one part, and Henry Wise, of White Lion-court, Cornhill, in the city of London, merchant, of the other part, as follows: that is to say, Her said Majesty, for herself, her heirs and successors, and the said Henry Wise, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, do hereby agree each with the other of them,—

First. That Her Majesty Queen Victoria shall let, and the said Henry Wise shall take, for a term of 30 years, from the 1st day of July next, in the year of our Lord 1848, all the coal lying under the surface of 500 acres of land, and also a certain quantity of surface land not exceeding 50 acres, both to be selected within the island of Labuan, in the manner hereinafter mentioned, yielding and paying for the same to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, during the said term, the yearly sum of 100*l.*, to be paid in advance; the first payment to be made at the office of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, on the said 1st day of July 1848.

Secondly. That the said Henry Wise shall pay to Her Majesty, or to such person or persons as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State shall appoint to receive the same, a royalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* for every ton of coals, Newcastle measure, raised from under the surface of the said land, over and above the amount of 1,000 tons of coal, like measure; which amount the said Henry Wise shall be at liberty to raise annually, free of the said royalty.

Thirdly. That the said Henry Wise shall supply, for the use of Her Majesty, any coal which she may, by notice in writing, signified under the hand of the Governor or Officer administering

III. Correspondence with the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

ministering the government of the said island, require for the use of Her navy, to be delivered at the pit's mouth, at a rate not exceeding 11*s.* per ton, Newcastle measure, free of the said royalty.

Fourthly. That the said 500 acres of land shall hereafter be selected by the said Henry Wise, or his agent, in any part of the said island that the said Governor or officer as aforesaid shall approve; and that the said 50 acres of surface-land shall be selected in like manner, but shall be wholly within the said 500 acres, and shall be approved by the said Governor or officer aforesaid: Provided, that until after the said 500 acres of land shall have been so selected and approved as aforesaid, Her Majesty shall not sell or otherwise alienate any coal below the surface of any land in the said island; and provided also, that if the said 50 acres of land be selected on the seaside, the extent of the water frontage thereunto belonging shall not exceed 500 yards.

Fifthly. That the said 500 acres of land shall be selected within one year from the date hereof, and that the said 50 acres of land shall be selected within two years from the date hereof.

Sixthly. That when the land has been so selected and approved as aforesaid, Her Majesty shall, on application made for such purpose to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State by the said Henry Wise, his executors, administrators or assigns, grant a lease to the said Henry Wise, his executors, administrators or assigns, of the said coal and land; which lease shall be in the terms of this agreement, and shall contain all such covenants, provisoes and conditions as are reasonable and usual in leases of a like nature in other colonies, and shall also contain a covenant on the part of the said Henry Wise, his executors, administrators and assigns, to raise within two years from the date of the said lease, 2,000 tons of coals, Newcastle measure, or, in default, to pay to the said Governor or officer as aforesaid, yearly, a penalty of 500*l.*, or that the said lease shall be voidable, at the option of Her Majesty; and also that the said Henry Wise, his executors, administrators and assigns, shall execute and deliver to the said Commissioners a counterpart of the said lease; and in the meantime, and until the said lease shall be executed, nothing in these articles contained shall be construed into a present actual demise of the said coal or land.

Seventhly. That all costs and expenses to be incurred in the preparation and execution of this agreement and of the said lease, and in carrying out the provisions thereof, shall be borne and defrayed by the said Henry Wise, his heirs, executors and assigns, and that the opinion of the solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury as to the amount of such costs, shall in all respects be final.

Eighthly. That if the said Henry Wise shall fail to select as aforesaid the said 500 acres of land, or in any other respect herein shall make default, this agreement shall be voidable at the option of Her Majesty.

In witness whereof we, Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, Charles Alexander Wood and Frederic Rogers, the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set our hands and seals for and on behalf of Her Majesty; and the said Henry Wise hath hereunto set his hand and seal, this 31st day of January 1848.

(signed) *T. W. C. Murdoch.* (L.S.)
C. Alexander Wood. (L.S.)
Frederic Rogers. (L.S.)
Henry Wise. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, Charles Alexander Wood, Frederic Rogers and Henry Wise, in the presence of me.

(signed) *Stephen Walcott,*

Secretary to the within-named Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

9, Park-street, Westminster.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Sir, 13, Austin Friars, London, 31 December 1847.

In making the written communication suggested during the interview with which Mr. Commissioner Wood favoured me on the 29th instant, relative to my recent application to Earl Grey for a lease of the coal and other minerals in the island of Labuan, I feel a difficulty in condensing within the compass of a letter, a history of my proceedings which have occupied me for nearly six years, and yet, unless the whole chain of events connected with my labours in this important matter are kept in view (reluctant as I feel to again intrude upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government a reference to any services of mine), the object of now recalling to Earl Grey's mind my precise position in respect to the Labuan and coal would not be fully accomplished.

I would, however, beg to obviate this difficulty in some degree, by referring to the whole of the printed Borneo Papers generally, but more particularly to the extracts, as well therefrom as from other documents, transmitted herewith for the information of your honourable Board, and mentioned in the accompanying schedule.

From those sources (*vide* Enclosure No. 3) it will be seen, that it was at my suggestion that Mr. Brooke obtained from the Borneo authorities an offer of the island of Labuan for the

the British Crown. On the 9th October 1845, I respectfully submitted to the Earl of Aberdeen, through Viscount Canning, the fact of my having entered into arrangements with the Borneo authorities respecting the coal on the mainland and in the vicinity of the city of Borneo, which arrangements I freely tendered for the acceptance of Her Majesty's Government; and on the 22d October 1845, Lord Canning acquainted me that Her Majesty's Government declined to avail themselves of my offer, but had no objection to my effecting the arrangements with the Sultan on my own account. On 17 November 1846, I was further honoured by a communication from Mr. Stanley, apprising me that Her Majesty's present Government confirmed this decision.

This important communication in my favour from those members of Her Majesty's Government who had the best opportunity of observing and judging of my long and arduous services in the Borneo question, is, as I venture respectfully to suggest, no slight proof of the sense in which those services were regarded; and encouraged with the confident hope that my labours would in due time be fully recognized by Her Majesty's Government, and that I should be permitted to develope the mineral resources of Labuan with advantage to our commerce and steam communication in the Eastern Seas, I had no hesitation in applying to Earl Grey for a concession of the privileges in question (which I apprehend can only be exercised by a private individual or by a company), the period having at length arrived when it appears desirable that some measures should be taken for working the Labuan coal. I must here beg leave to state most emphatically, that Mr. Brooke has no interest whatever, either direct or indirect, in my application of the 29th ultimo to Earl Grey on this subject, and that whether the privileges adverted to are accorded to me personally by Her Majesty's Government with reference to my services in the Borneo question, or conceded to me in my capacity of promoter of the Eastern Archipelago Company, I shall equally appreciate their value, and the just consideration evinced by Her Majesty's Government of my position in reference to this matter.

I must here beg permission to state, that the conference I had the honour of having with the Governor-general of India at Calcutta, in April 1845, was followed by the visit of the squadron under the command of Rear-admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane to the north coast of Borneo, where events of great moment to British interests in that quarter subsequently took place.

You will find among the papers (Enclosures Nos. 1 and 21) which I now beg to send for the perusal of your honourable Board, a copy of the formal grant to Mr. Brooke, and from that gentleman to myself, of the right to the coal on the mainland; and you will observe that copies of these documents have already been forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and their receipt duly acknowledged.

I also send, as requested, a copy of the charter granted to the Eastern Archipelago Company, of which, as I have already observed, I am the promoter. The clauses of that charter fully provide for the working of the Labuan coal and other minerals; and by the accompanying rough proof of the prospectus, not yet finally settled, it will be seen that this forms one main object of the Company.

Feeling that the present encouraging prospect in the Eastern Archipelago, more especially as respects the discovery and rendering available the coal of Labuan and the mainland of Borneo is chiefly the result of my own labours for several years, as shown in the printed Borneo Papers, I confidently venture to repeat my respectful application for a grant of the coal and other minerals at Labuan for 21 years, on such terms and conditions as Her Majesty's Government may think fit to impose.

Considering the deep importance of this matter, I trust I shall be excused for expressing an earnest solicitude that your honourable Board will be pleased to make their report with the least possible delay; and in order that every facility may be afforded them in doing so on my part, I beg to add, that I will be ready to attend them at a moment's notice, to render any further information and explanation in my power that may be required, if any, to elucidate the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise.*

Stephen Walcott, Esq., Secretary,
Colonial Land and Emigration Board.

Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
5 January 1848.

Sir,

Adverting to your letters referred to in the margin, and your interview, on the 29th ultimo with one of the members of this Board, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to request that you will be so good as to inform them, in order that they may apprise Earl Grey, whether they are to consider your application for a 21 years' lease of the coal and other minerals on the island of Labuan, to be made on your own behalf, or on behalf of the Eastern Archipelago Company.

To Earl Grey, 29 Nov. 1847; to S. Walcott, Esq. 31 Dec. 1847

I am directed to make this inquiry with reference to a paragraph which occurs in your letter of the 31st ultimo, and is in the following words:—

"Whether the privileges adverted to are accorded to me personally by Her Majesty's Government, with reference to my services in the Borneo question, or conceded to me in

III. Correspondence with the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

my capacity of promoter of the Eastern Archipelago Company, I shall equally appreciate the value and the just consideration evinced by Her Majesty's Government of my position in reference to this matter."

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Walcott*, Secretary.

Henry Wise, Esq.

Enclosure 4, in No. 2.

13, Austin Friars, London,
6 January 1848.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, requesting me to state, for the information of Earl Grey, whether the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners are to consider my application for a 21 years' lease of the coal and other minerals on the island of Labuan to be made on my own behalf, or on behalf of the Eastern Archipelago Company, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the application referred to was made on my own behalf.

I beg to add, as explanatory of your reference to my letter of the 31st ultimo, that I had certainly contemplated availing myself of the Eastern Archipelago Company as a medium of effecting arrangements to insure the Labuan coal being extensively worked and supplied to the consumers at moderate rates.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise.*

Stephen Walcott, Esq., Secretary,
Colonial Land and Emigration Office.

Enclosure 5, in No. 2.

3, White Lion-court, Cornhill, London,
26 January 1848.

Sir,

Adverting to my several communications with the Honourable the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, on the subject of my application to Earl Grey for a lease of coal-mines in the island of Labuan, and referring also to an agreement which I have this day been permitted by your Commission to examine, I have the honour to state, that the terms of the said agreement have my entire concurrence, and that I am fully prepared to carry out the details thereof on its receiving the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

Whilst tendering my respectful and grateful thanks to Her Majesty's Government for the concession in question, I also venture to suggest, with reference to the immediate departure from this country of the Government establishment for Labuan, that you will favour me with an early intimation of the final decision of Her Majesty's Government on this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise.*

Stephen Walcott, Esq., Secretary,
Colonial Land and Emigration Board.

Enclosure 6, in No. 2.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
28 January 1848.

Sir,

I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to inform you, that since the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, expressing your entire concurrence in the terms of an agreement, shown to you at this office, for a lease of land and coal at Labuan, they have received Earl Grey's instructions further to communicate with you, and to state that his Lordship assents to the proposed arrangement, subject to a proviso, to which I will advert.

Lord Grey is of opinion that it will be necessary to provide against the public inconvenience which might result from your selecting a large portion of the 50 acres of the surface land along the sea-side, and from your thus obtaining an undue command over the water frontage. The fourth article of the agreement has accordingly been altered, so as to limit the claim to select the surface land on the sea-side. I now enclose a copy of the article as altered, which you will perceive requires that, in the event of your thus selecting any portion of the 50 acres, the water frontage must not exceed 500 yards, being the whole frontage to which you would be entitled if the whole 50 acres were taken in one square block.

I am to add, that if you should agree in this alteration, the Commissioners have authority to comple the agreement, with the assistance of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Walcott*, Secretary.

Henry Wise, Esq.

Enclosure 7, in No. 2.

3, White Lion-court, Cornhill, London,
28 January 1848.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, communicating the assent of Earl Grey to the proposed arrangement for a lease of land and coal at Labuan, subject to an alteration (also communicated) of the 4th article of the agreement, relative to the water frontage of the land selected. Permit me, sir, in conveying to you my acquiescence to the amendment above mentioned, to repeat my thankful acknowledgment to the Commissioners for the very courteous and prompt manner in which they have conducted their negotiations with myself on this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise.*

Stephen Walcott, Esq., Secretary,
Colonial Land and Emigration Board.

Enclosure 8, in No. 2.

3, White Lion-court, Cornhill, London,
8 February 1849.

Sir,

ADVERTING to Her Majesty's agreement with me for a lease of coal and land in the island of Labuan, I have the honour most respectfully to solicit that I may be favoured with a letter from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Labuan, accrediting Mr. James Motley as the agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company (to whom I have transferred my interests under the said agreement for 20 years), and requesting Governor Brooke to afford Mr. Motley, as the servant of that Company, every facility in selecting and taking possession of the 500 acres of land mentioned in the agreement, in conformity with its 4th article.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise.*

Stephen Walcott, Esq., Secretary,
Colonial Land and Emigration Board.

Enclosure 9, in No. 2.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
11 September 1849.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to inform you, that the Secretary of State has recently received from the Acting Governor of Labuan a report on the subject of the 50 acres of surface land which, under your agreement with this Board, of 31st January 1848, you were entitled to select for carrying on your operations in that island.

By that agreement, Her Majesty's Government agreed to grant to you, in addition to a lease of the coal lying under 500 acres of land, a lease for the same term of 50 acres of surface land, such surface land to be selected wholly within the 500 acres, with the approval of the Local Government, and if selected on the sea-side, with a water frontage not exceeding 500 yards. The Lieutenant-governor has now sent home a tracing by the Surveyor-general of the land selected under this agreement; but to this selection the Surveyor-general urges two objections: 1st. That the selection does not in reality contain more than 46 acres; and, 2d. That it comprises upwards of 700 yards of sea frontage. A third, and more serious objection, is stated by the Lieutenant-governor, viz. that the bay formed by the shore line of the proposed grant is the only portion of the northern end of the island approachable by ships or large boats, and that it will, consequently, be necessary at some future time that a road should debouch at this point, and that there should be a landing-place open to the public.

To remedy the two first objections, the Surveyor-general proposes an alteration of the line of the selected land, which seems to meet the necessities of the case, and to be even more advantageous than the line originally selected. To meet the third and more important difficulty, the Lieutenant-governor proposes that a right hereafter to make a road through the land should be reserved to the Government in the lease (to which he conceives the lessees would not object), and that the sea boundary line, or a given portion of its extent, should be pushed back about 50 yards, so as to leave a reserve available for public purposes.

The suggestions of the local authorities in this matter (which will be easily understood by a reference to the enclosed tracing), Earl Grey desires the Commissioners to say have his approval, and I am, therefore, directed to inquire whether you would be prepared to acquiesce in them.

I am to request that you will return the tracing, with your answer, as there is no other copy in the Colonial Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Walcott,* Secretary.

Henry Wise, Esq.

III. Correspondence with the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Enclosure 10, in No. 2.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
London, 14 September 1849.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, referring to a report recently received by the Secretary of State from the acting Governor of Labuan, on the subject of the 50 acres of surface land with a water frontage not exceeding 500 yards, which, under my agreement with your Board of 31st January 1848, I was entitled to select; and also a tracing referred to in your letter. The suggestions of the local authorities as to a public road and public landing place at the part of the land selected pursuant to that agreement (the interest in which is now held by the Eastern Archipelago Company) are readily concurred in by the Directors, and I have, therefore, the pleasure of answering your inquiry by communicating their acquiescence as well in the Surveyor-general's proposed alteration of the line of the selected land, as also in the reservation of a right by the Government to make a road through the land.

With regard to the Lieutenant-governor's proposition "that the sea boundary line or a given portion of its extent should be pushed back about 50 yards, so as to leave a reserve available for public purposes," I beg to observe, that from the tenor of Governor Brooke's official reply to my selection of the water frontage referred to, I did not anticipate the occurrence of any question on that head. What is proposed as a pushing back of the sea boundary (which taken literally is a physical impossibility) I would beg to suggest, must be supposed to intend a substitution of an inland line parallel with, but 50 yards from the sea boundary (which is of course immutable) for the sea boundary line itself. The effect of this would be to alter the character of the selection by depriving it of water frontage, which would be clearly inconsistent with the 4th section of the agreement, expressly recognising a water frontage not exceeding 500 yards.

No. 1. Mr. Wise to Governor Brooke, 24 July 1848. No. 2. Governor Brooke, to Mr. Wise, 15 Sept. 1848.

The specific details of such selections (comprising not 700 yards but 500 yards only of water frontage, conformably with the agreement) and a copy of Governor Brooke's letter on this subject (enclosures No. 1 and No. 2) I now beg to send for the information of your honourable Board.

By referring to the details above mentioned, and to the Surveyor-general's tracings and statement, it will be obvious that 200 yards of water frontage in the precise locality adverted to are at present unappropriated, and consequently available for public purposes, but if any portion of the selected water frontage of 500 yards be hereafter required by Her Majesty's Government, I am requested by the Directors to state their entire confidence that such an arrangement will be in no way permitted to interfere with the advantageous occupation of the Company's land, and especially with their most important operations in developing the coal resources of the colony, which involve the necessity of the most easy and convenient communication practicable between their land and collieries and the shipping.

I beg also to return to you the Surveyor-general's tracing herewith.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise.*

Stephen Walcott, Esq., Secretary,
Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Sub-Enclosure 1, to Enclosure 10, in No. 2.

Sir,

London, 24 July 1848.

ADVERTING to my agreement with Her Majesty, dated 31st January last (enclosed with Earl Grey's despatch of the same date to your Excellency's address) for a lease for 30 years from the 1st instant, of all the coal lying under the surface of 500 acres of land, and also of a certain quantity of surface land, not exceeding 50 acres, both to be selected within the island of Labuan, I have now the honour to submit for your consideration such particulars regarding the selection for my account of the 50 acres of surface land in question as I trust will obtain your approval.

The system of survey recommended by Captain Dawson (*vide* Appendix to Second Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on South Australia, Sessional Paper No. 394 of 1841, page 340), which provides for the division of the surface of the country into sections of a stated size, will, doubtless, agreeably to Lord Grey's suggestions on this subject in his Lordship's despatch to your Excellency of 22 January last, be the mode adopted at Labuan, and the square or rectangle the figure determined on for the sections. If correct in this supposition, I am desirous of selecting the 50 acres of surface land already referred to, with an extent of water frontage thereunto belonging of 500 yards on the north-east side of the island, such water frontage commencing from high water mark at the Sandstone Cliff on the north-east point* of the island (marked A on the accompanying sketch chart from Captain Dawson's office, with squares of 20 acres each set out thereon) and terminating at the distance of 500 yards in a south-westerly direction therefrom, near the spot marked B on the said sketch chart.

* *Memo.* 14 Sept. 1849. This same spot or point is also marked A. on the Surveyor-General's tracing, returned to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners herewith.

The precise locality of the remaining 450 acres of land under which (as well as under the 50 acres herein selected) the coal comprised in my agreement with Her Majesty is lying, not having as yet been accurately ascertained, I am unable, until the receipt of my agent's report on this subject, to do more at this moment than acquaint your Excellency generally with the position of the land in question, which, I beg to state, extends from the north end

end of Labuan, in a west by south or west-south-west direction to the rocky point opposite Tree Rock on the north-west side of the island.

Every exertion shall be made on my part to obtain the necessary data for enabling me to convey to your Excellency a more precise selection of the coal lying under the 450 acres of land before mentioned, whilst, in the meantime, I beg to express a hope that no delay need now intervene in confirming my selection of the 50 acres, as herein suggested.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise.*

His Excellency
Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., Governor of Labuan,
&c. &c. &c.

(True copy.)

London, 14 September 1849. (signed) Henry Wise.

Sub-Enclosure 2, to Enclosure 10, in No. 2.

Sir, Sarawak, 15 September 1848.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and to state that the portion of the island of "Labuan" referred to, has not yet been surveyed.

As it is the desire of the Government to offer every just facility to your operations, the 500 acres is open to your selection under the stipulations of the lease granted by Her Majesty, and the frontage marked out by you will not be otherwise appropriated until the entire selection shall have been made.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J Brooke,*
Governor of Labuan.

Henry Wise, Esq.

(True copy.)

London, 14 Sept. 1849. (signed) Henry Wise.

Enclosure 11, in No. 2.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 22 September 1849.

WITH reference to the remarks contained in your letter of the 14th instant, on the proposition of the Lieutenant-governor of Labuan, respecting the surface land to be selected under your agreement with this Board, "that the sea boundary line, or a given portion of its extent should be pushed back about 50 yards, so as to leave a reserve available for public purposes," and also to your subsequent interview at this office, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to state, for the information of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, the present assignees of your agreement, that the Commissioners understand the Directors as objecting to the proposition of the Lieutenant-governor, under the erroneous impression as the Commissioners conceive, that in making it, the Lieutenant-governor contemplated an entirely new boundary line towards the sea, and one which would wholly deprive the Directors of water frontage. The Commissioners do not take this view of the proposition, but consider that the Lieutenant-governor only means to propose an alteration of a portion of the sea boundary line, so as to secure to Government a small reserve, with water frontage, probably contiguous to any road which may hereafter be made through the Company's allotment. Assuming this to be the correct meaning of the Lieutenant-governor's proposition, I am instructed to inquire whether the Directors have any objection to urge against it.

I am at the same time to add, that if the Directors should acquiesce in the reasonableness of the proposition, the Commissioners will suggest to the Secretary of State that the water frontage of the reserve in question, ought not to exceed 50 yards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Walcott,* Secretary.

Henry Wise, Esq.

Enclosure 12, in No. 2.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
Sir, London, 26 September 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, inquiring if the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company have any objection to such an alteration of a portion of the sea boundary line of the 50 acres of land at Labuan, selected under my agreement with your Board (now vested in the Eastern Archipelago Company), as may secure to Government a small reserve with water frontage, and suggesting that the water frontage in question ought not to exceed 50 yards.

III. Correspondence with the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

I beg to state, in reply to your communication, that having submitted the same to a Court of Directors, I am requested by them to convey to you their acquiescence in the reasonableness of the proposition, as defined by that suggestion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise,*
Managing Director.

S. Walcott, Esq., Secretary,
Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Park-street, Westminster.

Enclosure 13, in No 2.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
24 October 1849.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 22d September last, and to your reply of the 26th September, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to state, that they are authorized by Earl Grey to make to the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company the following communication. On the 23d August last, his Lordship informed Sir J. Brooke that he saw no objection to the arrangement recommended by the Surveyor and Lieutenant-governor of Labuan; but Lord Grey * every disposition to adopt the modifications adverted to in the above correspondence, if there should still be time to carry them into effect. With this view his Lordship has expressed to the Governor his wish, unless there should be some strong objection which is beyond Lord Grey's knowledge, that the grant should be completed on the conditions referred to in the above correspondence.

* So in copy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Walcott,* Secretary.

Henry Wise, Esq.

Enclosure 14, in No. 2.

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
London, 31 October 1849.

Sir,

I had the honour on the 25th instant to receive your letter, dated 24th October 1849, communicating for the information of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, a statement of the proceedings and wishes of Lord Grey, with reference to the subject of your letter to me of the 22d ultimo, and of my reply of the 26th ultimo, the same being the question of water frontage of the Company's land allotment at Labuan.

I beg to state, that I have submitted your letter to a Court of Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and that agreeably to their request, I have to suggest their impression that, until the result of Lord Grey's last communication to the Governor of Labuan to which you refer shall have been ascertained, it would be inopportune and premature for them to make any further observations on the subject. While regretting the re-opening of a question which the Directors had supposed to be finally settled, they beg, through me, to express a hope that a compliance by Governor Brooke with the spirit of the agreement referred to in my former letters; with the arrangements of your honourable Board; with the tenor of Governor Brooke's official reply to my selection of the water frontages referred to, dated 15 September 1848 (copy of which I had the honour of transmitting to your address in my letter of the 14th ultimo), and with Lord Grey's last instructions to Governor Brooke, will render any such observations unnecessary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise,*
Managing Director.

S. Walcott, Esq., Secretary,
Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners,
Park-street, Westminster.

Enclosure 15, in No. 2.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
23 October 1850.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your interview yesterday with one of the Commissioners, I am directed by the Board to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch to Earl Grey from the Officer administering the Government at Labuan, with the enclosed tracing, showing the situation of the land selected by the Agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company; and I am to state that before reporting on the subject to Earl Grey, the Commissioners would wish to know whether the Company have any remarks to make on this despatch.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Walcott,* Secretary.

Messrs. Lindsay & Wise.

Enclosure 16, in No. 2.

III. Correspondence with the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Eastern Archipelago Company's Offices, 34, Cornhill,
London, 28 October 1850.

Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23d October to our address, enclosing copy of a despatch to Earl Grey, dated 2d July last, from Mr. Scott, the Officer administering the Government at Labuan, with a tracing showing the situation of the land selected by the Agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and stating that before reporting on the subject to Earl Grey, the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners would wish to know whether the Company have any remarks to make on Mr. Scott's despatch.

We beg leave to premise in reply, that the Directors of the Company having met and considered the communication referred to, the prospect of any further controversy connected with the agreement under which the Company hold the Crown Coal Mines at Labuan was viewed with much disappointment and regret, for the Directors could scarcely imagine that the fourth article of the agreement which governs the question of selection was at all susceptible, from its explicit provisions, of being again made the subject of dispute.

In consequence of the representations so confidently made to Earl Grey by the Labuan Government last year, on the subject of the Company's water frontage at Port Raffles, and the subsequent appropriation of the small portion thereof relinquished by the Company, on the distinct understanding that it was required as a reserve available for public purposes, the Directors cannot view without some distrust any suggestions relative to the Company's holding that emanate from the local authorities.

The Commissioners are possibly not aware that the Labuan Government permitted the reserve in question to be occupied in a manner the most detrimental to the Company's interests, viz. by the establishment thereon of a grog-shop, an obnoxious measure that had the immediate and anticipated effect of wholly disorganizing the body of heretofore tractable and valuable labourers that the Company at much trouble and expense had procured from Bombay for the purpose of working the coal mines. The Directors have no shadow of doubt, that Earl Grey, in consequence of the urgent remonstrance made to his Lordship by the Company, has already taken prompt steps to abolish the nuisance complained of, and the Directors would therefore have willingly avoided any further reference to this vexatious circumstance, did it not, with other untoward occurrences, tend to confirm the opinion of the Directors, that all their most anxious efforts to develope the resources of Labuan, and to advance the prosperity of that settlement, have not been met in a corresponding spirit by the local government, whose proceedings, whether in the cases already quoted, or as regards the tacit permission given to Mr. Miles to raise and dispose of many hundred tons of surface coal (subsequently to the date of the Crown agreement, the 4th article of which expressly forbids any such alienation) appear to the Directors to contrast most strangely with Earl Grey's uniformly just conduct towards the Company, and with his Lordship's official assurance of the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to give the Company all the encouragement and support in their power in the prosecution of their undertaking at Labuan.

Vide letter from Mr. Hawes to Mr. Wise, dated 24 January 1850. Page 15.

With these prefatory observations, we now beg permission to advert to Mr. Scott's despatch, and we frankly assure the Commissioners, that the Directors are unable to discover in Mr. Scott's statement any valid reasons for his not approving the selection of land made by the Company's agent at Labuan.

The priority of choice secured by the 4th article of the agreement referred to, presupposes, the Directors apprehend, that the privileges so accorded would be used to the best advantage, and that the party entitled to exercise it would naturally make the most preferable selection. The area chosen by Mr. Motley is, in Mr. Scott's opinion, possibly the most advantageous that could have been selected for the Company; but the Directors cannot admit that either this circumstance or the arguments raised thereon by Mr. Scott, afford any equitable ground for withholding the requisite approval on the part of the Crown.

In acquainting Earl Grey that the lease of the area, now selected, to the Company, would confer on them the monopoly of mining coal, it must surely have escaped Mr. Scott's notice, that the coal lying under the surface land of his proposed "equivalent extension, north and south," and in other parts of the island, as well as the vein of coal at Labuan within a mile of the town, to which Earl Grey has recently directed the attention of the Company, are circumstances that effectually prevent any such consequences; the representation alluded to is, therefore, inaccurate; and even if such an improbable result was to happen, the Directors would not, they beg with great deference to observe, consider that occurrence as any justification for infringing the integrity of the Crown agreement, or for curtailing the legitimate advantages consequent on that priority of choice, which the 4th article of the agreement specifically accords.

Vide letter from Mr. Hawes to Mr. MacGregor, dated 13 Sept. 1850. Page 21.

From Mr. Scott's statement, that he had not deemed it necessary to have a survey made or the boundary marked of the selection made by the Company's agent, until Earl Grey's decision be obtained, the Directors are led to infer that Mr. Scott's information on this matter has been chiefly derived from the careful, laborious researches of Mr. Motley, and the palpable injustice of turning these to account for the advantage of other parties cannot, the Directors feel assured, have escaped the attention or received the sanction of the Commissioners.

The amount of coal excavated during the 30 years over which the Company's lease

III. Correspondence with the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

extends, will naturally be regulated by the ever varying circumstances of demand and supply. Mr. Scott's opinion, therefore, as to the precise boundary limitations which would afford the quantity required during such a lengthened period must necessarily, on many accounts, be vague and conjectural, far too much so, the Directors consider, for any accurate estimate to be deduced therefrom.

The Government survey of that part of Labuan which comprises the Company's selection not having been yet completed, in consequence of the Surveyor-general's other duties, the Directors feel some surprise at the intimation conveyed in Mr. Scott's letter to Mr. Motley of the 18th June, that the expense of the survey of the lines desired to bound the selected area of 500 acres will have to be borne by the Company; whatever is regular, however, in this respect, will be cheerfully assented to by the Directors.

The Directors notice that in the communication last referred to, and in all Mr. Scott's other letters to Mr. Motley, so late even as the 24th June, there is not the slightest trace whatever of any disposition on the part of Mr. Scott to disapprove of the selection, and so far was Mr. Motley from anticipating any such disapproval, that in his letter to the secretary, he states, "I have made the enclosed communication to Mr. Scott as regards the boundary, which may now, I believe, be considered settled." The intention, therefore, to recommend, that the right of the Crown to disapprove the Company's selection should be exercised, thus appears to have been subsequently decided upon; and although Mr. Scott, in what he perhaps considers the zealous performance of his duty, has pointed out to Earl Grey certain advantages, that in his opinion would accrue by the adoption of his propositions, the Directors respectfully submit that, on the other hand, Mr. Scott has altogether overlooked both the letter and spirit of the Crown agreement.

The Directors are unable to reconcile Mr. Scott's admission in the despatch now under consideration, of his being aware that it is to the interest of the Labuan Government to offer every facility and fair advantage for the operations of the Company, with his simultaneous suggestions in a contemporary despatch to Earl Grey, advising that the Company's offer to buy the surface land selected should not be complied with; nor are the Directors aware of the pretext under which Mr. Scott would seek to exclude this Company in particular, or indeed any other party, from becoming purchasers of land at Labuan.

The Directors have not been favoured with a copy of Mr. Scott's separate despatch on this subject, which was slightly adverted to at our recent interview with one of the Commissioners, and the Directors gladly accept the circumstance of that omission, as sufficiently indicative of Earl Grey's intention not to countenance a policy so totally adverse to the advancement of the new settlement, and to the views of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, who, in advising Her Majesty with respect to the grant of the Company's Charter, were of opinion, that the development of the resources of Labuan, and the advancement of a trade with the vast regions of Borneo, would be best promoted by a well-organized Company, acting in a systematic manner, than by the isolated enterprises of private individuals.

We are requested to acquaint the Commissioners, that the object the Directors had in view in applying for permission to purchase the surface land of the Company's holding at Labuan was twofold; viz. first, to prevent the obvious inconveniences and litigation which must inevitably arise from a joint occupancy; and secondly, to assist in developing the resources of the island, by taking every opportunity of bringing the land in question under cultivation.

The first object would be sufficiently met by the Government retaining the surface land in their own hands, or by granting the Company a thirty years' lease of it, as suggested at our late interview; but the Directors respectfully suggest to the Commissioners, that it would be hardly just towards the Company to expect it to lay out capital in improving the land on such terms, when the right to purchase it in perpetuity is freely offered by Government to every body else, an advantage that the local authorities apparently wish to deny to the Company.

The Directors have the satisfaction of informing the Commissioners, that the last advices received from the Company's agent at Labuan are of a most cheering and satisfactory character; roads have been made and are making under his superintendence; a jetty has been constructed, coal lighters built, the coal workings drained by an expensive underground drain, a level has been opened, and is progressing as well as could be expected with unskilled workmen, and the supply of coal this year been in every instance equal to the Government demand; but, perhaps, the most pleasing incident that the Directors could mention, connected with the Company's operations, is the employment at the coal mines of some Illanuns and Badjows-men belonging to tribes that have hitherto been represented as the least civilized of any in the Eastern Archipelago; and the Company's agent reports that he finds the men both more industrious and physically stronger than any other class of native labourers. The Directors could not possibly refer to a more gratifying proof of the good effects that will not fail to eventually result from the truly beneficent policy of establishing a British settlement at Labuan.

We are instructed by the Directors to request that the Commissioners will do them the favour to transmit this letter with their report to Earl Grey, whose decision as to the question of selection the Directors will be quite content to abide by, feeling confident that the circumstance of the Company's agent making the best selection will not, in his Lordship's opinion, be considered an equitable reason for withholding the required approval, and that in a matter directly affecting the honour of the Crown, and the interests of a

public

public Company chartered by Her Majesty for raising coal at Labuan, and for other purposes, the result of Earl Grey's deliberations on this subject will be, "Let right be done."

We have, &c.
(signed) *H. H. Lindsay*, Chairman.
Henry Wise, Managing Director.

Stephen Walcott, Esq., Secretary,
Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners,
Park-street, Westminster.

Enclosure 17, in No. 2.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 6 November 1850.

I AM directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and to inform you that the Commissioners have forwarded it, according to your request, for the consideration of Earl Grey.

In conveying to you this information, I am to take the opportunity of explaining, with reference to your remark upon an apparent omission, on the part of the Commissioners, to furnish you with a copy of Mr. Scott's separate despatch, relative to Mr. Motley's application to purchase the surface land, that you are not from that circumstance to draw any conclusion indicative of Earl Grey's intentions.

Having negotiated the original contract with Mr. Wise, the Commissioners considered that they were authorized to communicate the despatch, which had reference to the selecting the land, involving, as it does, a question of construction of that agreement; but they did not consider that they were authorized to communicate the other document relative to the application to purchase the land, as that was a distinct proposition, not affected by the terms of the original contract.

I have, &c.
H. H. Lindsay, Esq. (signed) *S. Walcott*, Secretary.

Enclosure 18, in No. 2.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 27 November 1850.

IN reference to the correspondence which has passed on the subject of the selection of 500 acres of land in Labuan by Mr. Motley, the Agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to acquaint you, that Earl Grey has directed the Officer administering the Government of that island to approve Mr. Motley's selection, and has authorized the Commissioners so to inform the Company.

I am to add, that the subject of the purchase or lease of the surface land is still under consideration.

I have, &c.
Henry Wise, Esq. (signed) *S. Walcott*, Secretary.

Enclosure 19, in No. 2.

Eastern Archipelago Company's Offices, 34, Cornhill,
Sir, London, 29 November 1850.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, stating, with reference to the correspondence which has passed on the subject of the selection of 500 acres of land in Labuan by Mr. Motley, the Agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, that Earl Grey has directed the Officer administering the Government of that island to approve of Mr. Motley's selection; and adding, that the subject of the purchase or lease of the surface land is still under consideration.

I beg permission to state, that I have submitted your letter to the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and have been requested to convey their best acknowledgments to Earl Grey and to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners for the very satisfactory communication now under reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise*,
Managing Director.

S. Walcott, Esq., Secretary,
Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners,
9, Park-street, Westminster.

III. Correspondence with the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Enclosure 20, in No. 2.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
1 January 1851.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 28th October last, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to state, for the information of the Eastern Archipelago Company, that they have received Lord Grey's instructions to communicate with the Company respecting a lease of the surface land covering their coal selection in Labuan. His Lordship is not indisposed to authorize the grant of a lease that would secure the mines and surface land being held by the same party, and for the same term. I am, therefore, to inquire what rent the Company would be prepared to give for a lease of the land in question for a term of 30 years, less the period that will intervene between the 1st July 1848 and the date of the lease.

I should state that the expense of surveying the boundaries of this land will have to be borne by the Company, and I am to add, that if the Directors would desire an interview on this subject, the Commissioners will be prepared to receive them on Saturday next, at two o'clock, or any day next week that may suit the convenience of the Directors.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Walcott*, Secretary.

Henry Wise, Esq.

Enclosure 21, in No. 2.

Eastern Archipelago Company's Offices, 34, Cornhill,
London, 3 January 1851.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 1st instant, communicating, with reference to the surface land covering the Eastern Archipelago Company's coal selection in Labuan, Earl Grey's assent to the grant of a lease that would secure the mines and surface land being held by the same party.

I beg leave, in reply, to convey the thanks of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company for the above intimation, and adverting to your inquiry as to what rent the Company would be prepared to give for a lease of the land in question for a term of 30 years, less the period that will intervene between the 1st July 1848 and the date of the lease; I am instructed to state, that the Directors will covenant to pay rent for the 450 acres of surface land alluded to, in accordance with the terms of the Labuan Land Regulations.

The Directors consent to defray the survey expenses, and they will avail themselves of the appointment made by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners for an interview at two o'clock to-morrow, in order to facilitate the arrangements herein referred to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise*,
Managing Director.

S. Walcott, Esq., Secretary,
Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners,
Park-street, Westminster.

Enclosure 22, in No. 2.

Eastern Archipelago Company's Offices, 34, Cornhill,
London, 8 January 1851.

Sir,

I have the honour to state, with reference to my communication of the 3d instant, that in the event of the non-transmission to the Colonial Office of the Labuan Land Regulations, the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company hereby covenant to pay a rent of 10 cents per acre for a 30 years' lease of the surface land, and also any further rent for the said land that may have been established by the terms of the regulations referred to for country allotments at Labuan.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise*,
Managing Director.

Stephen Walcott, Esq., Secretary,
Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners,
Park-street, Westminster.

IV.

DESPATCHES from Sir *James Brooke*, Lieutenant-Governor *Scott*, and the Right Honourable Earl *Grey*, Secretary of State.

— No. 1. —

[Earl Grey's Despatch to Governor Brooke, No. 4, 28th January 1848, forwarding Report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, accompanied by the heads of an agreement settled with Mr. Wise, for a lease of coal in Labuan, and other letters on the subject, will be found already printed at page 7 of House of Commons Paper, No. 460, of 1848.]

— No. 2. —

[Earl Grey's Despatch to Governor Brooke, No. 5, 31st January 1848, forwarding one part of the agreement duly executed with Mr. Wise, for the lease of coal at Labuan, will be found already printed at page 10 of House of Commons Paper, No. 460, of 1848.]

— No. 3. —

(Separate.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K. C. B.

Sir, Downing-street, 16 February 1849.

I HAVE the honour to introduce to you the bearer of this despatch, Mr. J. Motley, the agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, to whom Mr. Wise has for the term of 20 years transferred his interest in the land at Labuan, mentioned in the 4th article of the agreement of the 31st January 1848; and I have to request you to afford this gentleman every facility in selecting and taking possession of the property in question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 4. —

(No. 18.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor *Napier* to Earl *Grey*.

Labuan, 23 May 1849.
(Received, 24 July 1849.)

My Lord, (Answered, 23 August 1849, No. 24, page 75.)

HAVING instructed Mr. Scott, the surveyor, to execute a survey of the coal land at the northern end of the island, comprising Mr. Wise's selection of the 50-acre grant, under his agreement with the Crown, I have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of Mr. Scott's report, and of the tracing of his survey which accompanied it.

It will be observed that Mr. Scott indicates objections to the boundary line adopted by Mr. Wise, arising from a discrepancy between the line of coast as it actually exists, and that laid down in the tracing forwarded by Mr. Wise, to aid in accurately defining his selection of the 50 acres. On reference being made to Mr. Scott's tracing, and the explanatory observations contained in his report, it will no doubt appear that the alternative which he proposes in remedy of the objections referred to, is the most advantageous for all parties.

A question of more importance arises from a consideration of the circumstance pointed out by Mr. Scott, "that the small bay formed by the shore line of Mr. Wise's grant, is the only portion of the northern end of the island

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

approachable by ships and large boats, and that therefore, at some future time, a road from the interior of the island will doubtless require to debouche there;" while at the same time he considers this portion of the shore as offering greater facilities for the construction of a road than any other he has seen.

I apprehend that the lessees would not find it anywise to their disadvantage that the Government should make a road through their property, but it appears that a reservation to that effect in the lease would scarcely meet all the exigencies of the case, as from the grant coming down to high-water mark, the lessees would still be left in the exclusive possession of the only portion of the shore in that end of the island available for landing in boats or other shipping purposes.

To obviate the public inconveniences that might arise from this circumstance, perhaps the best course would be to push back the sea boundary line in a given portion of its extent, about 50 yards, so as to leave a reserve for the Government available for public purposes, without interfering with the sea-frontage of the lessees in the remainder of the line of water-frontage.

I am in hopes an arrangement to this effect might be made with the parties here representing the lessees, but at any rate the facts brought before me in Mr. Scott's report do not appear to admit of this Government giving an unconditional approval of the selection made of the 50-acre grant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Napier*, Lieut.-governor,
Administering the Government.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Sir, Labuan, 17 May 1849.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a tracing of a survey of a portion of the north end of Labuan, showing the 50-acre grant made to H. Wise, Esq., which I have run, and marked, in accordance with suggestions made by him in the letter he addressed to his Excellency under date 24th July 1848. The boundary lines are drawn on the enclosed sketch with red lead.

There are two objections to this boundary thus run; 1st. Owing to the shore line from C to B trending more westerly than that delineated on the tracing sent by Mr. Wise, the area contained within the boundary lines does not amount to more than 46 acres; and, 2dly. The water-frontage; viz. from A to B, which by the terms of the agreement should not be above 500 exceeds 700 yards.

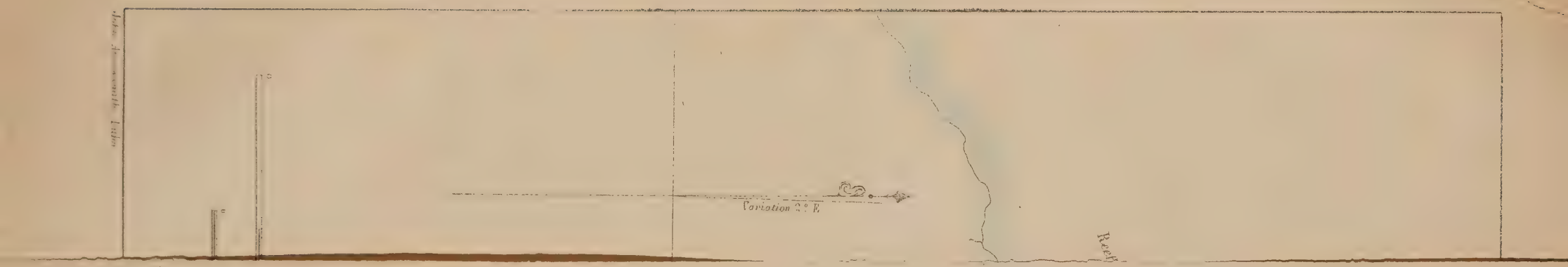
To remedy these objections, I would suggest that the boundary should run from A to F (giving about 528 yards of water-frontage) thence along a precipice, marked on the tracing by a black dotted line, until it reaches E; from E to D, and thence east to A; this would give an area of 50 acres, and a southern boundary more advantageous to all parties, for on reference to the tracing, it will be observed, that that portion of the grant which I have shaded yellow, being cut off from the remaining part of the allotment by the precipice, and only accessible from the seashore, is of little value to the grantee, whilst on the other hand the area shaded red, being a narrow strip, averaging less than 50 yards wide, would be almost valueless to any other than the grantee.

I beg further to remark, that the small bay formed by the shore line of Mr. Wise's grant; viz. from A to B, is the only portion of the northern end of the island, approachable by ships and large boats, and therefore at some future time a road from the interior of the island will doubtless be required to debouche there; and it so happens that this portion of the shore presents greater facilities (so far as I have been enabled to examine) than any other for the construction of a road. Under these conditions, I would therefore urge that a clause should be inserted in the deed confirming the grant, reserving to the Government the right of making a road through such portion of it as may be advantageous to the public.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Scott*,
Surveying Engineer.

The Honourable W. Napier, Esq.
Lieutenant-governor,
&c. &c. &c.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— No. 5. —

(No. 24.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K. C. B.

Sir, Downing-street, 23 August 1849.

I have had under my consideration Lieutenant-governor Napier's despatch of the 23d May, No. 18,* with a report therein enclosed from the Surveyor-general of Labuan, on the subject of the 50 acres of surface land selected by Mr. Wise, under his agreement with the Crown of the 31st January 1848.

* Page 73.

The suggestions of the Lieutenant-governor and Surveyor-general relative to the boundary line of the proposed grant, and for the reservation to the Crown of the right to make a public road through the land, appear to me fair and reasonable, and I have, therefore, to convey to you my authority for arranging with Mr. Wise's representatives in the colony, for the grant of a lease of the land on the conditions explained in the Lieutenant-governor's despatch, and in the Surveyor-general's report.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 6. —

(No. 28.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 17 October 1849.

1. With reference to my despatch No. 24,† of the 23d of August, acquainting you that I had no objection to the terms on which the Lieutenant-governor and the Surveyor proposed that the grant to be made under Mr. Wise's agreement with the Crown of 31st January 1848 should be made; I have the honour to inform you, that I authorized the Commissioners of Emigration to communicate on the subject with Mr. Wise, and I enclose, for your information, copy of a report from them, accompanied by the correspondence which they have had with Mr. Wise, and those who have succeeded to his interests in this matter.

† *Supra.*

29 Sept. 1849.

2. You will observe that those parties readily acquiesce in the alteration suggested by the Surveyor-general, of the boundary line, and also in the proposed reservation to Government of a right to make a road through the land, but that they view, with some apprehension, the further proposal of the Lieutenant-governor that the sea boundary line, or part of it, should be pushed back about 50 yards, so as to leave a reserve for public purposes. The Emigration Commissioners have formed the opinion that the public object in view might be attained by the Government's retaining out of the grant a small reserve, with a water-frontage not exceeding 50 yards in length.

3. Combined with the power which is retained of constructing a road through the lot, this would appear to provide sufficiently for the access which is required, of a good landing place, while it excites no objection on the part of those interested in the grant. If therefore the transaction should not yet be complete, or should admit of revision, I shall be glad, unless there be some strong objection which lies beyond my knowledge, if you will cause the grant to be settled on these terms.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure in No. 6.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Sir, 29 September 1849.

We have the honour to report, for Earl Grey's information, that in obedience to his Lordship's directions conveyed to us in your letter of the 27th ultimo, we communicated to Mr. Wise the substance of the recent correspondence respecting his selection of 50 acres of surface land in the island of Labuan, under his agreement with the Crown of the 31st January 1848. Mr. Wise having assigned his interest in the undertaking to the Eastern Archipelago Company, it became necessary that the correspondence should be submitted to the Directors of that Association, and we were informed by a letter dated the 14th instant, from Mr. Wise, that the Directors acquiesced in the alteration, as suggested by the Surveyor-

general, of the boundary line, and also in the proposed reservation to Government of a right to make a road through the land. With regard, however, to the Lieutenant-governor's proposition "that the sea boundary line, or a given portion of its extent, should be pushed back about 50 yards, so as to leave a reserve available for public purposes;" Mr. Wise stated, that the Directors entertained strong objections to the alteration, explaining, that if it were adopted to the full extent, the character of the selection would be altered, and the grant wholly deprived of water-frontage, which would be inconsistent with the 4th article of the agreement. Believing that this was never intended by the Lieutenant-governor, it occurred to us, from the tenor of Mr. Wise's letter, that the Directors might not have correctly understood the Lieutenant-governor's proposition, and after an interview with that gentleman, we addressed to him a letter, dated the 22d instant, inquiring whether the Directors had any objection to urge against Government retaining, out of the 50-acre grant, a small reserve, with water-frontage, adding that if we learnt that the Directors agreed to this proposal, we would suggest to the Secretary of State that the water-frontage of the reserve ought not to exceed 50 yards out of the 500 to be allowed to them under the 4th article of the agreement. We have since heard from Mr. Wise, that the Directors acquiesce in the reasonableness of this proposition, and we would now beg leave to submit, for Earl Grey's consideration, our correspondence with Mr. Wise, and if it meets with his Lordship's approval, we would suggest that the necessary instructions should be given to the Lieutenant-governor of Labuan, to modify the terms of the lease in accordance with the present views of the Directors.

To Mr. Wise, 11 Sept. 1849.
From Mr. Wise, 14 Sept. 1849.
To Mr. Wise, 22 Sept. 1849.
From Mr. Wise, 26 Sept. 1849.
[These letters will be found printed at pages 65, 66 and 67. of the present Paper.]

We have, &c.
(signed) *C. Alexander Wood.*
Frederic Rogers.

Herman Merivale, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 7. —

(No. 23.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 18 August 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the copy of a letter, with its enclosure, from Mr. Wise, the managing Director of the Eastern Archipelago Company, proposing that the price of coal supplied to Her Majesty's navy from the Company's mines in Labuan, should be raised from 11*s.* to 20*s.* a ton, and that the royalty should be reduced from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.* per ton, and I have to request that you will report to me your opinion as to the propriety of Her Majesty's Government acceding to any modification of the terms of the agreement entered into between the Crown and Mr. Wise for the lease of the mines in question.

Mr. Wise, 11 Aug. 1849, *see* page 4.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 8. —

(No. 27.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Napier* to Earl *Grey*.

Labuan, 14 September 1849.
(Received, 20 December 1849.)

My Lord, (Answered, 22 February 1850, No. 34, page 78.)

I HAVE the honour to state, for your Lordship's information, that from the time when the coal-mines at the north point began to be worked under the management of the agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, it was arranged that the Company should, for the remainder of the current year, be allowed the sum of 20*s.* per ton, for all coal supplied for the use of Her Majesty's navy deliverable from the beach, instead of from the pit's mouth, and subject to a royalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* a ton. This arrangement was suggested by his Excellency the Governor, and under the present imperfect means of conveyance in that part of the island, is not, perhaps, in anywise disadvantageous to Her Majesty's Government.

2. It seems advisable, while addressing your Lordship on the subject, that I should bring to your Lordship's notice the fact, that the working of the coal-mines has hitherto proceeded very slowly under the agency of the above-mentioned Company, and that on recent occasions they have found themselves unable

unable to supply coal to meet the requirements of the public service, although the same were within very moderate limits; nor does it appear that, under the arrangements now going forward, there will be any improvement in this state of affairs for months to come, or any considerable quantity of coal be forthcoming during that period—notwithstanding the undoubted abundance of the mineral, of which the agent for the Company expresses himself fully satisfied.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs appears to be wholly occasioned by the unprovided state, both as to means and machinery, in which the agent began his operations; although some machinery and a few mechanics have been since procured from Singapore; and I mention the circumstance, both to apprize your Lordship of the actual state of the facts, and to guard your Lordship against the possibility of being misled by any misrepresentations on the subject, as the present backward state of the preparations at the mines is very likely to give rise to unfavourable impressions, and to originate disparaging and depreciatory rumours, regarding the Labuan coal.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Napier*. Lieut.-Governor,
Administering the Government.

— No. 9. —

(No. 36.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B. to Earl *Grey*.

Labuan, 18 December 1849.
(Received, 22 March 1850.)

My Lord, (Answered, 5 July 1850, No. 52, page 90).

I HAVE the honour to refer to my private and confidential communication of the 29th of May last,* announcing my intention of authorizing, subject to your Lordship's approval, a temporary increase of price for the Labuan coal supplied for the use of Her Majesty, and I now enclose the official intimation addressed to the Superintendent of the mines of the Eastern Archipelago Company by the Lieutenant-governor, authorizing the payment of 1*l.* a ton, subject to a royalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

2. His Excellency the late Naval Commander-in-Chief declined however the payment of the increased price authorized by me, and in consequence the Superintendent of the Company has as yet received only the sum of 11*s.* per ton, according to the terms of the agreement entered into by Mr. Wise.

3. The reasons which induced me to authorize an increase of price, were, 1st, as an encouragement to the Company at the outset of the undertaking, when labouring under great disadvantages in working the mines; 2dly, in order to ensure, if possible, a supply of coals for Her Majesty's vessels, which I was aware would be very doubtful if the original agreement was adhered to; and, 3dly, the agreement made with Mr. Wise was void in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the 5th clause.

4. The inconvenience and delay occasioned to Her Majesty's vessels by the non-payment of the extra price authorized, has been very considerable, and on these grounds I trust your Lordship will sanction the step I have taken, and that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be pleased to direct the payment of the extra 9*s.* per ton.

5. I propose however withdrawing this boon at the end of the year, as inferences unwarranted by the circumstances have been drawn from it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke*,
Governor, &c.

P.S.—It is just to the late Admiral to state, that his objection to paying the advanced price was in consequence of an oversight in omitting, during my absence, to notify to him the change that had occurred.

J. Brooke,
Governor.

* *Note.*—The letter here referred to is not amongst the Records of the Colonial Office.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

Enclosure in No. 9.

(No. 50.)

Sir, Labuan, 3 July 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, requesting confirmation of an intimation made you by his Excellency Sir James Brooke, relative to increasing the price of Labuan coals, and beg to state in reply, that all coal delivered by you from the beach, for the use of Her Majesty's Navy, or pursuant to any requisition of this Government, during the remainder of the present year, will be paid for at the rate of 20*s.* a ton, subject to a royalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and without prejudice to any existing agreement relating to the Labuan coals.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Napier*, Lieut.-Governor,
Administering the Government.

Francis Motley, Esq.,
Agent to the Eastern Archipelago Company,
Tanjong Kubong.

— No. 10. —

(No. 34.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 22 February 1850.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Lieutenant-governor Napier's despatch of the 14th September, No. 27*, reporting the condition of the coal-mines belonging to the Eastern Archipelago Company in Labuan, and to inform you that the arrangement which you have made to allow that Company, for the remainder of the past year, to supply coal to Her Majesty's Navy at the rate of 20*s.* per ton deliverable from the beach instead of at the pit's mount, and subject to a royalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* a ton, has been approved by the Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty.

* Page 76.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 11. —

(No. 31.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 24 January 1850.

IT has been recently represented to me on the part of the Eastern Archipelago Company, that their agents employed in working the coal-mines in the island of Labuan, have not received on all occasions from the Lieutenant-governor that amount of support and encouragement for which they had hoped.

I do not wish on the present occasion to enter into any details on the subject; but think it enough to state, that I trust there is no substantial foundation for this charge. I regard it as of great importance that every support and assistance should be furnished to the Company's agent, and that applications from him should be met as far as possible in a liberal spirit, since the prosperity of the settlement must for the present, to a great extent, depend on the successful issue of the Company's undertaking.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 12. —

(No. 30.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Napier* to Earl *Grey*.

Labuan, 16 November 1849.
(Received, 21 January 1850.)

My Lord, (Answered, 15 March 1850, No. 36, page 81.)

IN my despatch, No. 27,† of date the 14th September, I took occasion to bring to your Lordship's notice the present unsatisfactory state of proceedings in respect of the coal-mines, and I now beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the enclosed copies of communications received by me on the subject from Mr.

† Page 76.

Mr. Motley, the agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and of replies to the same.

Your Lordship will observe that Mr. Motley finds himself under the necessity of applying for pecuniary aid from the government of the island, to enable him to proceed in his operations, without which assistance he says they must be brought to a close for the present. Under these circumstances and in the interests of the public service, I took upon myself the responsibility of making the advance from the Colonial Treasury of 600 Sp. dollars, applied for in his letter of the 2d instant; and I am still in correspondence with him in regard to further advances in terms of his subsequent communications.

I am sensible that a transaction of this nature is not authorized by any instructions of your Lordship, or by the ordinary rules of the colonial service; but as an important public interest was at issue, I venture to hope your Lordship will not disapprove of my having availed of the colonial funds in aid of that interest, the more so as Mr. Motley's distress appears to be enhanced by his not being in receipt of considerable sums due to him for coal supplied to vessels and steamers in Her Majesty's service. Any further aid which I may afford will be within that limit; and even if such caution be not actually necessary, its observance is impressed on me by the extraordinary and unaccountable circumstance of the agent of a chartered Company, which avows the working of the Labuan coal as its principal object, having been despatched to Labuan to work the coals, and finding himself reduced to the difficulties described by Mr. Motley, after having been more than six months in the island; nearly the same struggle with circumstances have existed during the whole of that period.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Napier*, Lieut-Governor,
Administering the Government.

Enclosure 1, in No. 12.

Tanjong Kubong, Labuan,
2 November 1849.

Sir,

In consequence of the non-arrival of expected supplies from Singapore, I am now, as agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, entirely without money to pay the wages of my workmen, and I shall very shortly be obliged to stop altogether, unless I am relieved. In the meantime the "Semiramis" is waiting for coal, which I am unable to supply, not feeling justified in employing more workmen until I receive some cash. Under these circumstances I am induced to apply to the local Government for a loan of 600 dollars, which will not much more than pay wages at present due; this I will repay, either in a bill on my agents in Singapore, or in dollars when I receive them.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Motley*,
Agent to the Eastern Archipelago Company.

Hon. W. Napier, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor,
Administering the Government, Labuan.

Enclosure 2, in No. 12.

Tanjong Kubong, Labuan,
10 November 1849.

Sir,

From some cause unknown to me, and unalluded to in his correspondence, my agent at Singapore has again omitted to send me supplies; unless, therefore, taking into consideration the large sums owing to the Company by Her Majesty's Government, the Government of the island will assist me, I must discharge all my workmen, and stop the supply of coal, already so much delayed by the weather. Even this, I am unable to do without assistance, as I have probably about 500 dollars due to the men, and have paid away all my private stock as well as that I held on behalf of the Company. At present, I have suspended working, waiting your reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Motley*,
Agent to the Eastern Archipelago Company.

Hon. W. Napier, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor,
Administering the Government, Labuan.

IV.
Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 12.

Tanjong Kubong, Labuan,
12 November 1849.

Sir,

In answer to your inquiry in a note of the 10th instant, I beg leave to send an account of the monies due from Government to the Eastern Archipelago Company; viz.

July 26,	Coal supplied to H. C. S. "Semiramis" - - - - -	156 tons.
Aug. 4,	Ditto to H. M. S. "Mæander" - - - - -	150 „
„ 24,	Ditto shipped on board barque "Polka," and taken out by H. C. S. "Semiramis" - - - - - -	80 „
Oct. 10,	Ditto supplied to H. C. S. "Nemises" - - -	109 „
„ 30,	Ditto ditto to H. M. S. "Reynard" - - -	22 „
		517 tons.

Sinking the royalty, the additional 6*s.* 6*d.* per ton will very little more than pay the expenses of transit from the pit, in the case of the three first lots of coal; I have, therefore, to avoid confusion, called it the cost of transit, which in fact it is, as I am only bound to deliver the coal at the pit's mouth. The account will, therefore, stand as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
517 tons of coal at 11*s.* - - - - - -	284	7	–
Carriage of ditto to the beach, at 6*s.* 6*d.* - -	168	–	6
Lighterage on 109 tons			
Ditto on 22 „			
131 tons at 1*s.* - - - -	6	11	–
	458	18	6
Deduct 11*s.* per ton, paid by the Purser of the "Nemises," on 109 tons, leaving the items which he said he had no authority to pay at present -	59	19	–
	£. 398	19	6

the rate of exchange at present being unknown to me. I do not reduce the sum into dollars, but it is evident, that in round numbers, nearly 2,000 dollars are yet due to the Company. I enclose copies of my agent's correspondence with the Admiral on the subject of payment. Hoping that this explanation will prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Motley,*
Agent to the Eastern Archipelago Company.

Hon. W. Napier, Esq.,
Lieut.-Governor, Labuan.

Sub-Enclosure 1, to Enclosure 3, in No. 12.

Sir,

Singapore, 30 August 1849.

In terms of the contract entered into by the Eastern Archipelago Company to supply Her Majesty's ships with coal at Labuan, the superintendent there, Mr. James Motley, put on board the H. C. S. "Semiramis," 150 tons coal, and nearly a similar quantity on board H. M. S. "Mæander." The weight of the latter supply could not be accurately ascertained at Labuan, and it was therefore arranged, that the quantity delivered to the Commissariat officer at this port should be taken as correct, and payment of both made to us, the Eastern Archipelago Company's agent here.

The weight having now been adjusted, we this day requested payment of the Honourable Captain Keppel, of Her Majesty's ship "Mæander," to whom Mr. Motley referred us, but an answer has been returned that the Governor of Labuan is the proper officer to apply to in the matter, and that to him the Company must look for payment.

As this is the first occasion of the Eastern Archipelago Company supplying Her Majesty's ships with coals under the contract, we deem it proper to lay the matter before your Excellency, that by your answer we may in this and future cases be guided.

The Superintendent of the Company was led to expect that payment would be made here, and instructed us accordingly. Some slight inconvenience may thereby arise from want of funds, but the answer of your Excellency as to whether the Governor of Labuan, or the commander of the vessel to which coals are supplied is the proper person to make payment, will obviate such in future.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Shaw, Whitehead, & Co.*
Agents for the Eastern Archipelago Company, Singapore.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir F. A. Collier, K.C.B.
Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Sub-Enclosure 2, to Enclosure 3, in No. 12.

Gentlemen, "Hastings," at Singapore, 3 September 1849.

I AM directed by Rear-Admiral Sir Francis A. Collier to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th of last month, regarding the payment for coals supplied by the Eastern Archipelago Company at Labuan, to H. M. S. "Mæander," and the H. C. S. "Semiramis."

Your letter has been referred to Captain the Honourable H. Keppel, and it appears from his report, that his Excellency Sir James Brooke has entered into some new arrangement with the Eastern Archipelago Company to pay a higher rate per ton for coals than was stipulated in the original lease of the coal-mines from the Crown to Mr. Wise, wherein it was provided that the coals should be delivered at the pit's mouth for Her Majesty's ships at a price not exceeding 11*s.* per ton, free of royalty.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief has not received any communication from Sir James Brooke on the subject of this new agreement mentioned by Captain Keppel, and his Excellency directs me to state, that under the circumstances, he does not feel authorized to sanction the payment of a higher rate than 11*s.* per ton.

You will, therefore, probably think it desirable to refer your claim for payment to his Excellency the Governor of Labuan.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Arthur Price*, Secretary.

Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Co., Singapore.

— No. 13. —

(No. 36.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 15 March 1850.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Lieutenant-governor Napier's despatch, No. 30,* of the 16th November last, enclosing copies of a correspondence with the Agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and under the circumstances therein detailed, I have to convey to you my approval of the advance of 600 Spanish dollars, which had been made to Mr. Motley, to enable him to prosecute his mining operations, and also of the further advances contemplated by Mr. Napier, provided they are limited within the amount due to the Company on account of coals supplied to steamers in Her Majesty's service.

* Page 78.

It is necessary, however, that you should distinctly explain to the agent of the Company, that it is not to be inferred from the sanction given in the present instance, that similar assistance from the local government will be forthcoming in future; and that the Company will thereby be relieved from the necessity of making other provision for supplying their agent with the requisite funds for working the mines.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 14. —

(No. 37.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B. to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, Labuan, 18 December 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, No. 23, of August the 18th, with its enclosure, from Mr. Wise, managing Director of the Eastern Archipelago Company, proposing that the price of coal to be supplied for Her Majesty's Navy from the mines at this place should be raised from 11*s.* to 20*s.* a ton, and that the royalty should be reduced from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.* per ton.

2. I beg to remark, that my "voluntary offer" to advance the sum from 11*s.* to 20*s.* per ton, for a limited term of six months, subject to your Lordship's approval, by no means warrants the inference deduced from it by Mr. Wise in his communication. This temporary advance of price having been authorized to insure a supply for Her Majesty's steamers, and to afford encouragement to the Eastern Archipelago Company at a time when, to use the words of the superintendent's report, "the workings now carried on at an immense disadvantage," from difficulties inevitably resulting at the outset of an undertaking of some extent in so distant a locality.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

3. On these considerations this boon was authorized by me; but further than this, I am by no means prepared to concur in the necessity of so large a permanent advance of price, or so great a reduction in the stipulated royalty; nor do I deem the reasons urged in Mr. Wise's communication, as at all satisfactory or such as should induce Her Majesty's Government to accede to the petition submitted to it.

4. 1st. I am not aware that the dip of the coal has been found "unexpectedly steep," as no scientific inquiry by a competent person was made previously to the arrival of the Company's superintendant,

5. 2dly. I am not aware what facilities for procuring labour the managers of the Company might have expected, or upon what ground they founded their expectations; but I can state that labour is more abundant than I anticipated, though the uselessness of Malay labour is proverbial, and that more efficient and not more expensive labour is, with proper management, to be procured from the Straits, from China, or from India.

6. 3dly. I am not aware that the Company's property has been injured by the contracts entered into (by the different Naval Commander's-in-chief, previous to the agreement being made) to such an extent as to warrant the concession requested, as the removal of surface-coal, according to the superintendent's report, "bears scarcely a proportion to what ought to be the product of the colliery."

7. 4thly. I am not aware that the Eastern Archipelago Company are unable, as stated in Mr. Wise's letter, "strictly to comply with the agreement with Her Majesty's Government, except at a serious loss," as Mr. Motley, the superintendent states, that he fears "at the Government price," "this coal will not be worked except at the slenderest profits."

8. Further referring to the report made by Mr. Motley, it appears from the abundance and excellent quality of the coal, from the situation, and from the steady demand calculated on by the Directors in their first yearly report, that the mines of this island are fully as valuable as could have been anticipated, and setting aside all exaggerated expectations, it is now established, that the Company, by an outlay of 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.*, would be possessed of a productive colliery, which reckoning on the China and Manilla steamers only, would be supplying annually 20,000 tons on the spot, independently of supplies of coal transported to Singapore, Hong Kong, Ceylon, and other places. If the Eastern Archipelago Company, with a Royal Charter, and a capital of 200,000*l.*, finds at the outset, a difficulty in making this small but necessary outlay, to place itself in a position to profit by the agreement entered into with Her Majesty's Government, it must suggest a doubt whether their incorporation will tend to the benefit of this island, or to the more important object of procuring an ample supply of good coal; but the value of the mines cannot be permanently deteriorated by the failure of the Company in carrying out the stipulations of the agreement.

9. Taking into consideration, however, all the circumstances; the encouragement which it is desirable should be afforded to the operations of the Company; the local advantage which is likely to accrue, when the mines shall be effectively worked; the greater national advantage which must attend a certain command of coal in these seas, and above all, that the agreement made with Mr. Wise does not provide for the transport of the coal to the beach, or its being conveyed alongside Her Majesty's vessels; I may venture to express an opinion that an advance of price, from 11*s.* per ton to 14*s.* per ton, for all coal supplied for the use of Her Majesty, would not only be equitable, but highly liberal on the part of Government; this increase of price is allowing 2*s.* per ton for transporting and storing coal on the beach, and 1*s.* per ton for placing it alongside Her Majesty's vessels anchored within a reasonable and secure distance of Tanjong Kubong.

10. The supply of coal furnished heretofore from England may, at the average ascertained by inquiry at Somerset-house, be estimated to cost Her Majesty's Government 33*s.* per ton (in time of war this supply would be precarious and the price enhanced), and at the price recommended, there will therefore be a saving of 19*s.* per ton on all coal supplied for the use of Her Majesty's vessels; which saving should, I apprehend, be placed to the credit of this Government, as a set off against the expenses of the establishment.

11. I must offer a decided opinion against any reduction of the royalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, for, referring once more to the observations of the Company's Superintendent,

Superintendent, that at the present price of 11*s.* per ton, this coal can, under every disadvantage be worked at a profit, as well as to the large and regular demand, on the spot and elsewhere, calculated upon by the Directors, and contrasting their admissions with the contract price of English coal delivered in Singapore and China, it is certain that the Company is well able to afford a royalty higher than the one at present agreed on.

12. The revenue to be derived from this source will aid most materially in defraying the charges of this establishment, and should Her Majesty's Government from higher considerations decide upon reducing the royalty on the coal, all prospect must be abandoned for an indefinite period, of this settlement meeting the current and increasing expenses caused by the location of so extensive a Company.

13. It is scarcely necessary to notice Mr. Wise's request for military and police protection at the coal-mines, as your Lordship is fully aware of the very limited means at the disposal of the local Government, and to divide so small a military force would be to render both detachments unequal to the objects sought for, and if danger occurred, both ends of the island insecure. At present there is nothing to protect belonging to the Company, but whenever greater means are at the disposal of this Government through the exertions of the Company, and the amount of their removable property at all likely to excite cupidity, every effort shall be made to afford adequate protection. It is my sincere desire to give every proper facility and encouragement to the Company in carrying out the important objects contemplated by the Royal Charter, and my only regret now is, that heretofore their progress has been so dilatory, and that the pecuniary means furnished to their valuable Superintendent have been so utterly inadequate to carry out the stipulations of the agreement, and the views expressed in their public prospectus.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke,*
Governor, &c.

29 December 1849.

P. S.—I have founded this report solely on Mr. Wise's communication, and the report of Mr. Motley the Superintendent of the Company, but I am now enabled to enclose a report on the coal made at my request by Mr. Baker, engineer aboard Her Majesty's vessel "Fury," but at that time attached to the "Mæander," and the remarks of Mr. Motley on Mr. Baker's report. *Enclosure, No. 1.* *Enclosure, No. 2.*

2. Your Lordship will observe that Mr. Motley's favourable opinion of the mines, and of the facility of working, has increased with increased experience. It is now certain that the outcrop at present working contains 96,000 tons within 500 yards of the sea, and that the supply may be fairly stated as inexhaustible, and by no means difficult to procure.

3. I may likewise mention Mr. Baker's opinion expressed to me, that he would engage to lay down the coal at the pit's mouth at the rate of 5*s.* per ton.

4. I find also on inquiry, that upwards of a hundred workmen have been very recently discharged from the Company's mines, from a deficiency of the funds necessary to maintain them.

(signed) *J. Brooke,*
Governor, &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 14.

H. M. Steam Tender, "Ranee,"
Sir, Sarawak, 23 February 1849.

In accordance with the request received from your Excellency relative to the working of the coal-mines at the N. E. end of the Island of Labuan, I have the honour to lay before your Excellency the following particulars, founded on observations taken by myself during several visits to that end of the island.

The coal is first perceptible about half tide, emerging above the sand on the sea-beach, thickness of the vein about 18 inches, running upwards into the jungle at an angle of from 15° to 20° in a north-westerly direction. About 120 yards from this spot such vein has increased in thickness to nearly 12 feet: and in that portion now in work, about 100 yards further to the westward, to 14 at its lower, and 16 feet at its upper end; from this spot over 600 tons have already been extracted and stacked at high-water mark. I traced this seam, still ascending, for upwards of 400 yards, and my further progress was stopped by the density

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

of the jungle; but it doubtlessly crosses the island, coal having been found cropping out there, under precisely similar circumstances to those existing at the spot at present in work.

Assuming the seam now in work at the following low estimate, and all of which is above the level of the sea, giving it a mean length of only 1,200 feet, breadth of 240 feet, and thickness of seam equal only to 10 feet, will give the following results; viz., $1,200 \times 240 \times 10 = 2,880,000$ cubic feet, or nearly 3,000,000 of cubic feet, and allowing 30 cubic feet to the ton, 96,000 tons, all of which your Excellency will observe is laying above, and within 500 yards of high-water mark.

I would propose working the coal as follows:—about 30 yards from the present spot there is a ravine running direct to the bay, along which I would carry a tramway of some 600 yards, the principal material of which exists on the spot, consisting of fine dammar and camphor trees, the length of each of which may be estimated at 100 feet. The wood-work being completed, I would affix to the sleepers my two tramways, and then allow the descending train of loaded carriages to bring up the empty train, this would be accomplished by the force of gravity alone, aided by such necessary precautions as are already well known to mechanical men, and in use in England. I conceive it would be necessary to carry out the seaward terminus about 90 feet into the bay, where three fathoms water may be secured at low water, neap tides, such terminus being about 20 feet above the level of high-water spring tide. I may here remark, that the variation of level from high-water spring to low-water neap tides, never exceeds eight feet. The metal and materials for such tramway might be purchased at an easy rate in England, and I think the form of rail used by the Great Western Railway Company would be preferrable, avoiding as it does, the necessity of using railway chairs and blocks, the rail being of the following form, and can easily be screwed down to the sleepers.

The coal might be transported with advantage in those kind of contractors' waggons now used in England for ballasting the various railway lines; of course spare rails might be occasionally required for repairing the permanent way, and for temporary branches at the upper terminus.

It must be borne in mind by your Excellency, that the mines of Labuan is a misnomer, nor can they be truly designated as such; they are in fact quarries, the working of which I would effect in the following manner:—I would remove the first few feet of surface soil, and deposit it in the ravine, I would then commence quarrying the coal, and stack it at the upper terminus ready for shipment at the seaward terminus, I would affix a weigh-table, over which each waggon should pass to the shute, the weight of such carriages marked thereon; the officer in charge would only have to deduct such weight from the gross amount, and the true quantity shipped be at once arrived at.

Your Excellency will observe, that in the foregoing there is nothing speculative, my low estimate of the quantity of coal is formed, not from conjecture, but fact; two more veins, which I doubt not are equally prolific, are in the immediate vicinity. With regard to the first outlay, your Excellency is a far better judge of what Malay labour can be procured for than myself; the material exists on the spot for the formation of all, ready for the reception of the metals and carriages; the expense of a double tramway of 600 yards, with the necessary shuntings, &c., and the carriages, can be easily ascertained in England.

The consumption of the article by the vessels of Her Majesty's Steam Marine, on this station, together with those of the Spanish Government running regularly between Singapore and Manilla, together with the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the new line between Singapore and Sydney, the supply of Hong Kong and various other depôts, without other contingent advantages, would be immense.

To give your Excellency a slight idea of the facility with which coal might be worked, I can state, that in the primitive method adopted by the present party, where everything is unmechanical, two Chinese coolies will break out daily enough to keep 30 Malays employed transporting it to the summit level, from which it is drawn in carts containing about 16 cwts., by buffaloes, to the sheds situated at high-water mark, and they have, working in this manner, stacked at high-water mark, 16 tons in one day.

I conceive I need not lay further proof before your Excellency of the great value of these seams of coal as a source of revenue, the major part of the materials for the formation of the works exists on the spot. Splendid wood, sandstone and clay abound; there are no mechanical difficulties to overcome; nature herself has almost formed the spot for the intended purpose, and all that is required is a few English artizans, and ere 12 months, the works might be in active operation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. W. Baker*,
Engineer, H. M. S. "Mæander."

His Excellency Sir James Brooke, K. C. B.,
Governor of Labuan.

Enclosure 2, in No. 14.

Tanjong Kubong, Labuan,
16 December 1849.

Sir,

In compliance with the request in your note of this morning's date, I beg to lay before you such facts, as in my longer residence I have observed, to modify the views taken of the Labuan coal in Mr. Baker's report.

The coal cropping out on the beach immediately under the rocks, as there described, I have discovered not to be the large vein in an impoverished state, but another seam lying a few yards above it, and visible also in other places inland; it is, however, too thin to be worked profitably, not exceeding 15 to 18 inches in thickness; the crop of the large vein is therefore probably to be found under the coal-sheds; and upon the faith of this deduction I shall drive in a level up the dingle to the south of them.

The coal cropping out on the west side of the island I presume to be the same vein, but I have yet no certain marks of its being so, estimated by Mr. Baker at 1,200 yards, must be at least two miles and-a-half, so that although the absolute quantity of coal above water-level be more than he supposed, its distance from the water frontage is much increased; the approach of any vessel on the west side of the island, near enough to ship coal, would moreover be highly dangerous, if not impossible.

I think it probable that a little further inland, there will be more than 240 feet of the vein above drainage, and I imagine that as an average that distance is underrated.

The objection to Mr. Baker's proposal for working the coal is, that thereby nearly 50 feet of coal above water-level would be left undrained. Moreover the Eastern Archipelago Company could not carry out their road into the bay north of the point. My intention is therefore to run in a level a few feet only from high-water mark, thus effecting all the natural drainage it is possible to obtain.

Excepting the small one I have mentioned, I know of no other vein of coal than the one worked, it does not, however, at all follow, that none such exist, as from the immediate pressure of work I have been unable to explore much.

The present method of working is becoming daily more expensive, from the increasing depth of soil to be removed; and in his report on the facility with which the coal was removed even at first, Mr. Baker has omitted to consider the previous delay and expense of uncovering it.

I trust to be able to get on faster with the assistance of the Seedy workmen, just received; for though I value them much more than the Chinese as workmen, their listless habits, superstitition and absolute want of physical strength, are serious drawbacks in the Malays.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Motley.*

His Excellency Sir James Brooke, K. C. B.,
Labuan.

— No. 15. —

(No. 2.)

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *J. Brooke*, K.C.B. to Earl *Grey*; dated Labuan, 9 January 1850.

(Received, 22 March 1850.)

"I have the honour to lay before your Lordship the present condition and future prospects of this settlement.

* * * * * *

"The two great obstacles to advancement are the want of European enterprise, and the dilatory proceedings of the Eastern Archipelago Company. The former of these causes may safely be left to time to remove, but it is of the utmost importance that some means should be used to place the Eastern Archipelago Company in a position to carry out its original intentions; or if on trial it be unable so to do, at once to annul an agreement, which in that case would be injurious alike to the public service and to the interests of this island.

"It is unnecessary here to point out the benefit to the settlement, and the saving (direct and indirect) which must accrue to Her Majesty's Government

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

from procuring a supply of coal in these seas; the value of the coal-mines in time of war can hardly be overrated; and this consideration alone it appears to me would justify an unusual effort to open the works upon a moderate but efficient scale, which could gradually be increased according to the extent of the local demand, and the practicability of supplying more distant places.

"The injury which must accrue to this island from the continued uncertainty, is the least object to be regarded; but these delays create a suspicion that the conduct of this important operation is entrusted to a bubble or bankrupt company, and must prove not only detrimental to our national interests, properly viewed, but ruinous to the Company itself or their successors, by leaving the field open without effort or opposition to the Netherland Government, which is exerting all its power as a Government, by pecuniary outlay and convict labour, to forestall the coal of Labuan in the market. Delay likewise has already suggested to the Brunè Rajahs the advantage of working coal on their own account, and it is doubtful how long my influence will be able to deter them, as they have advisers urging them on by exaggerated statements of the pecuniary advantage to be derived. By procrastination, the Eastern Archipelago Company will thus not only risk their right (whatever it may be) acquired by cession, and raise up a rival, but may involve the Government in an unpleasant discussion, or even in a hostile demonstration against Borneo.

"I attach so high an importance to the efficient working of the coal-mines of Tanjong Kubong, that your Lordship will pardon me for urgently recommending, that if feasible, Her Majesty's Government should afford every encouragement to the Company in order to enable it to fulfil its agreements; or, should this be found impossible, at once to crush it as a useless impediment to local and general improvement, and allow others to perform what it has failed in. Procrastination must be fatal to every interest involved; it must prove injurious to Her Majesty's service, to shareholders of the Company, and to the prospects of this settlement.

"Supposing, however, the coal-mines to be, by a proper outlay of capital, brought into operation within the next year, other measures could readily be devised to advance the prosperity of this place; a small detour of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, on their voyage to and fro from China, would connect Labuan with the civilized world, open a direct and regular communication with Manilla and Singapore, reduce the amount of future contracts which Her Majesty's Government might make for the conveyance of the mails, and at the same time curtail the heavy expenses incurred by the Company for fuel. No place, likewise, will be found equal to Labuan in local advantages for a naval dockyard, so greatly required in this part of the world, and none superior as a central position relative to China, the Straits, and India.

— No. 16.—

(No. 8.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *James Brooke* K.C.B. to Earl *Grey*.

Labuan, 28 January 1850.

My Lord, (Received, 17 April 1850.)

I have the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, No. 28,* of the 17th October 1849, with its enclosed correspondence between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and directing that in lieu of the sea boundary line of the proposed grant of 50 acres of surface land to Mr. Wise being exchanged for a parallel one in-shore, a small reserve with water-frontage, not exceeding 50 yards in length, should be retained for public purposes.

* Page 75.

In

In reply I have to inform your Lordship, that the transaction being as yet incomplete, I have issued instructions that the lease be drawn up in accordance with the suggestions contained in the despatch now under reply, and in that of the 23d of August 1849, No. 24.*

* Page 75.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke,*
Governor, &c

— No. 17. —

(No. 21.)
Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B., to Earl *Grey*.

Labuan, 23 February 1850.
(Received, 17 April 1850.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to enclose copies of communications from the Surveyor-general and the Superintendent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, which will explain the cause of delay in completing the lease.

I am informed that the Superintendent proposes taking the land granted to the Company in a narrow strip, which will cross the island from east to west.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke,*
Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 17.

Sir, Labuan, 22 February 1850.

In reference to your Excellency's letters, No. 117, of December 1849, and No. 23, of 31st January 1850, with enclosed copies of letters from Earl Grey relating to the drawing up the lease to Mr. Wise of the coal lying beneath 500 acres of land and the 50 acres of surface land at Tanjong Kubong, I have the honour to state, that I have prepared a draft of the lease which I have submitted to the agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company resident here.

By the enclosed copies of two letters I have received from this gentleman, your Excellency will perceive that he is not yet prepared to define accurately the boundary of the 500 acres of coals, nor does he feel himself competent to sign a lease on the part of Mr. Wise from whom he has received no authority. *Enclosure, No. 2.* *Enclosure, No. 3.*

I believe he proposes to communicate with the Company by this mail on these matters, and also to consult them with regard to certain provisoes he wishes to be inserted in the lease, to facilitate the working of the coal.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Scott,*
Surveyor-General.

His Excellency Sir James Brooke, K.C.B.
Governor.

Enclosure 2, in No. 17.

Sir, Labuan 7 January 1850.

In answer to your verbal inquiry I have the honour to state, that I have no authority to sign the leases of land or coal at Tanjong Kubong; those leases being granted to Mr. Wise, and not in the first place to the Eastern Archipelago Company.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Motley,*
Agent for the Eastern Archipelago Company
at Labuan.

John Scott, Esq., Surveyor-general.

Enclosure 3, in No. 17.

Sir, Tanjong Kubong, 21 February 1850.

In answer to your inquiry I have to state, that although I know the general direction of the coal, I have not yet been able to find the out-crop on the other side of the island so as to fix it with certainty, although I have made several expeditions in search of it.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

I shall therefore be glad to delay for another month the exact definition of the bearings of the boundary line.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Motley*,
Agent for the Eastern Archipelago Company.

Honourable John Scott, Esq., Labuan.

— No. 18. —

(No. 30.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Officer administering the Government of *Labuan* to Earl *Grey*.

Labuan, 9 April 1850.
(Received, 15 June 1850.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, No. 31,* of date January the 24th, 1850, stating that representations have been made by the Eastern Archipelago Company that their agent, resident here, has not received on all occasions from the Lieutenant-governor that amount of support and encouragement for which they had hoped.

* Page 78.

2. The Lieutenant-governor having been suspended from his official duties, have not made known to him your Lordship's despatch.

3. I beg to add, that the opinion expressed by your Lordship, that it is of great importance that every support and assistance should be furnished to the Company's agent, and that applications from him should be met as far as possible in a liberal spirit, coincides with the views entertained by his Excellency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Scott*,
Officer administering the Government.

— No. 19. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B., to Earl *Grey*; dated Pinang Hill, 27 April 1850.—(Received 21 June 1850.

"I shall take notice of one or two complaints, to enable your Lordship to judge with what caution the statements of the Company's Superintendent must be received.

"Mr. Motley complains of the difficulties with which he meets in finding means of communication and conveyance, aggravated by the refusal of the Government officers to assist him in this respect. The fact is as follows: Mr. Motley offered, on the part of the Company, to share the expense of a road seven miles in length, with the local Government. I declined any such partnership work, but stated, that I would favourably consider an application for the Company's constructing this road or path. This application, which would have been granted as a matter of course, was never made, and the matter was dropped. The Government officers could afford him no assistance, because I considered the drainage of the plain as more important than a communication with Tanjong Kubong, and both these works could not be undertaken without exceeding the contingent grant allowed by Parliament. Mr. Motley further complains that frivolous objections have been made to the Company's making roads, and removing the earth from above the coal (on the plea that this would be permitting them to exercise rights of ownership on the surface). If any difficulty has been raised to their removing earth from above the coal, I am not cognizant of it, but I should consider it a dangerous precedent to allow the Company's Superintendent

Superintendent to exceed the privileges granted by the agreement by which they hold the ground, at the very time their operations are of a dilatory and inefficient character.

" Some limit must be placed even to liberality, and the neglect of the Company should not, in my opinion, be allowed as a valid plea for extended rights.

" Mr. Motley, whilst complaining of objections raised to the Company's making roads, knows well that he has never, at any time, been supplied with funds sufficient to enable him to make a road; that, generally speaking, he has not had money to pay his labourers, or to employ a sufficient number to obtain the coal for the use of Her Majesty's steamers; and that his principal, and nearly only difficulty, arises from the miserable scale on which the works are carried on.

" Mr. Motley's complaint 'of the want of a guard to protect him from the recall of his labourers by native Pangerans,' is beyond my comprehension. How is a military guard to prevent the recall of men by their native chiefs? The intrigues of these Pangerans are not illegal; they address themselves privately to the prejudices and fears of persons, whose wives and families are under their control, and yet the Company's Superintendent complains of the want of a guard to effect an object which would be effected by law if a wrong was committed. The alleged inconvenience is felt by the Government as well as by the Company; but the remedy is to be found in the increasing confidence of the poorer natives, and not by the employment of military force.

" The Company's works must be protected when there is anything worth protecting, or any danger to be appehended; and when the settlement shall have been benefited by the fulfilment of the Company's engagements, it can afford to consider the necessity of an addition to the number of troops, and the expense to be incurred by the construction of roads and the erection of barracks; but at all times the assistance afforded by the local Government to the Company, must have reference to the amount of the Parliamentary grant; and, in my view of the subject, to the efficiency of the Company's operations. The Company's agents expect the local Government to do every thing whilst it does nothing, as is the case at present.

" The other complaint which I shall notice made by the Superintendent, is more extraordinary than the preceding. Mr. Motley states, that there have been vexatious interferences with the labourers of the Company, on the plea of searching for opium. The vexatious interferences complained of, are permitted under a writ, signed by a justice of the peace, upon the oath of a credible person, that there is sufficient cause to believe that smuggling is carried on against the laws of the settlement. The Governor is as liable to the application of this law as the labourer, and the same right of search has always been granted in Singapore without complaint, and without injury to individuals.

" Your Lordship will give me credit for wishing to advance the interests of the Company as far as is consistent with the maintenance of the authority of Government, and the interests of the settlement at large, but I must express to your Lordship how completely the statements of Mr. Motley have destroyed the credit of that gentlemen in my estimation. His endeavour seems to be to place the Company, not only above the control of the local Government, but above the operation of the laws; and that at a time when the Company is held in contempt by the mercantile community, and has no credit with any one in these countries. I will take this opportunity likewise of expressing my own doubts, whether the Company has any real existence beyond a name, and my conviction that their operations, if conducted in future as they have hitherto been, will seriously injure the progress of the settlement, by shutting out others from doing what it cannot do, and by delay, allowing the coal procured at other places to supersede the coal of Labuan in the markets."

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

— No. 20. —

(No. 45.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government of Labuan to Earl *Grey*.

Labuan, 19 June 1850

My Lord, (Received, 23 September 1850).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, No. 36,* of the 15th of March last, approving of the advance of six hundred dollars ($ 600) made by Lieutenant-governor Napier to the Eastern Archipelago Company, as also of the further advances contemplated by Mr. Napier.

* Page 81.

I have not failed to explain to the agent of the Company, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions, that it is not to be inferred from the sanction given in the present instance, that similar assistance from this Government will be forthcoming in future.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Scott*,
Administering the Government.

— No. 21. —

(No. 51.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to the Officer Administering the Government of Labuan.

Sir, Downing-street, 1 July 1850.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith the accompanying copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by the Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company containing a complaint from Mr. Motley of the establishment of a spirit-shop on certain ground belonging to Government, adjoining the works of the Company, which is represented as extremely prejudicial to its interests, and I have to direct you to furnish me with a report upon this subject at your earliest convenience.

25 June 1850, page 19.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 22. —

(No. 52.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 5 July 1850.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatches, Nos. 36* and 37,† of the 18th of December last, respecting the terms to be allowed to the Eastern Archipelago Company for coal supplied for the use of Her Majesty's Navy.

* Page 77.
† Page 81.

The original contract with the Company stipulates for a price of 11*s*. per ton for such coal delivered at the pit's mouth, free of royalty.

In the former of the two despatches to which I am now replying, you explain the circumstances under which you had consented to an increase of price to 20*s*. a ton in respect of any coal which might be delivered alongside the vessels, subject in that case to royalty; and in the second despatch, you state reasons for objecting to a request of the Company to be released altogether from the necessity of paying royalty, and for considering that after the close of 1849, a price of 14*s*. a ton for coal delivered alongside the vessels would be sufficient.

Having

IV.
Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

Having carefully deliberated on the contents of these despatches, and having caused communications respecting them to be made with the Company, I have to inform you that I find that the Directors, with whom an interview took place on the subject, were unanimous in expressing their preference to abide by the contract as it originally stood, rather than accept the proposed modification. My conclusion has been, that there is no sufficient reason for relinquishing the royalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, but that subject to that impost the price of 20*s.* should continue to be paid for any coals which the Company may deliver alongside Her Majesty's vessels, whilst for coals delivered at the pit's mouth, the terms should remain exactly as they were originally settled; viz. a price of 11*s.* per ton and no charge for royalty. These conclusions have been communicated to the Company, and agreed to by the Directors; they have also been communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and approved of by their Lordships, who have issued the necessary orders on the subject as you will perceive by the two letters of which copies are enclosed.

20 April.
2 July.

I have only to add, that this arrangement should be treated as continuous from the time when you first raised the price to 20*s.* a ton. You will clearly understand, that whilst the full amount will be paid on behalf of the navy to the Company, the Company, on the other hand, will pay over to the Colonial Treasury the sums due for Royalty. And in all cases where it may be practicable, I think that you should afford the Company every encouragement to deliver the coals alongside the vessels of war, instead of at the pit's mouth.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 22.

Sir, Admiralty, 20 April 1850.

With reference to your communication of the 8th instant, and its enclosures, relative to the payment to the Eastern Archipelago Company of the difference due to them for coal delivered to Her Majesty's ships at Labuan, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that the Commander-in-Chief in those seas has been directed to cause the paymasters and pursers of Her Majesty's ships to make payment in cash for all coal delivered on board at Labuan, at the rate of 20*s.* a ton, less 2*s.* 6*d.* royalty, as well for what is now due to that Company, as for what may in future be obtained from them.

I have, &c.
H. Merivale, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *J. Parker.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 22.

Sir, Admiralty, 2 July 1850.

With reference to my letter of the 20th April last, acquainting you of the directions given to the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, respecting the payment for all coal delivered on board Her Majesty's ships at Labuan; I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that some misunderstanding having arisen on this subject, their Lordships have sanctioned the payment of 20*s.* per ton in full for the coal in question, without any deduction for royalty.

I am, &c.
Herman Merivale, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *W. A. B. Hamilton.*

—No. 23.—

(No. 55.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to the Officer Administering the Government of Labuan.

Sir, Downing-street, 24 September 1850.

I transmit for your information and guidance copies of a correspondence between the Board of Admiralty, this department and the Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company, on the subject of the non-delivery of coal by the Company's agents at Labuan to Her Majesty's ships at that station according to the agreement entered into with Her Majesty's Government.

Admiralty, 24 August 1850.
Colonial Office, 14 Sept. 1850, page 21.
Eastern Archipelago Company, 17 Sept. 1850, page 21.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

You will learn from this correspondence that the Company have agreed to a deduction of half a dollar per ton being made from the amount stipulated to be paid for the coal supplied for Her Majesty's ships at Labuan, in respect of such coal as may be delivered at the beach only, and not on board.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

Sir, Admiralty, 24 August 1850.

* Page 91.

WITH reference to my letter of the 20th* April last, acquainting you that the Commander-in-Chief on the East India station had been directed to cause the paymasters and pursers of Her Majesty's ships to make payment in cash for all coal delivered on board such ships at Labuan, at the rate of 20 *s.* a ton, less 2 *s.* 6 *d.* royalty; I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith for the information of Earl Grey, the copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Austen, by which it appears that coals have hitherto not been delivered on board Her Majesty's ships by the Eastern Archipelago Company, but have in most instances only been conveyed from the pit's mouth to the beach, from whence they have been taken by the ships' boats, very greatly to their wear and tear; and I am to request you will acquaint Lord Grey, that my Lords are of opinion that the deduction of half a dollar per ton, as proposed by Rear-Admiral Austen, should be made from the payment to the Eastern Archipelago Company for the coal supplied to Her Majesty's ships, until the Company shall convey the same on board.

24 June, No. 54.

I have, &c.
Herman Merivale, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *J. J. Dyer,*
Colonial Office. Pro. Sec.

Sub-Enclosure 1, to Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

(No. 54.)

Sir, "Fury," at Singapore, 24 June 1850.

1. WITH reference to your letter of 20 April last, No. 29, desiring me to cause the paymasters and pursers of Her Majesty's ships to make payment in cash for all coal delivered on board such ships at Labuan at the rate of 20 *s.* a ton, less 2 *s.* 6 *d.* royalty; I have the honour to inform you, that I have given the necessary direction for payment to be made at the above rate for all coals that have been delivered up to 7th instant.

2. I beg however permission to remark, that hitherto they have not been delivered on board Her Majesty's ships by the Eastern Archipelago Company, but have in most instances only been conveyed from the pit's mouth to the beach, from whence they have been taken by the ships' boats, very greatly to their wear and tear, which has been particularly instanced by the "Semiramis" and "Nemesis," they having large quantities there, have had some of their boats ruined in the service.

3. I am of opinion, that taking into consideration the difficulty that must occur in shipping the coals during the north-east monsoon, and the consequent wear and tear of boats, half a dollar per ton would be a fair value for this service; and I shall therefore direct that half a dollar be deducted from the sum authorized by their Lordships until the coal is brought alongside by the Company, or until I receive instructions to the contrary; and I have also informed the Company's agent, that although I have complied with their Lordship's commands in causing payment to be made at the before-named rate, yet, as I conceive these orders were given under the impression that the coal had been shipped at the Company's expense, he is to consider the sum paid as liable to a deduction of half a dollar per ton, should directions be given me to that effect.

4. I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from his Excellency Sir James Brooke, informing me of his recommendation that the permanent price per ton should be 14 *s.*

7 June 1850.

5. "Surface-coal" was the only sort received by the "Fury," on my recent visit to Labuan, which was of very inferior quality, but of course procured by the Company at less expense than by mining for it. I have called the agent's attention to the necessity of supplying better coal for the use of Her Majesty's steamers.

6. I cannot conclude, without expressing my opinion, that the Eastern Archipelago Company have not done in Labuan what might have been expected from them, during the two years they have been in possession of the mine.

7. With so large a capital as they profess to have subscribed (20,000 *l.*), I expected to have found that some definite steps had been taken for working the mine to advantage, by obtaining machinery, good workmen, &c.; but from what I could see and learn, there has been no outlay there further than what has been covered by the coal paid for by Her Majesty's navy.

8. Although I have no doubt that a good quality might be obtained by working it properly, yet it is now only obtained by scraping the "surface-coal," which is of course mixed with a large quantity of dirt, and makes it more expensive than a high-priced good coal.

9. Had a certain capital been laid out by the Company, the demand upon them would have

have been very great by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and by Her Majesty's navy alone, and the mine must long ere now have been in full working condition, and the road to the beach (700 yards) would have been completed, but as it is, they have not yet made one exportation by merchant vessels, and often they have not sufficient to supply Her Majesty's steamers.

10. At present there are from 100 to 200 labourers, the natives of Borneo, who are employed in a desultory way, working perhaps for a fortnight, and going away for as long. I consider that Chinese emigrants ought to have been obtained before now, who could be depended upon as efficient and regular workmen.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles John Austen*, Rear-Admiral,
Commander-in-Chief.

John Parker, Esq., M. P. &c. &c. &c.
Admiralty.

Sub-Enclosure 2, to Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

Sir, Singapore, 7 June 1850.

I BEG to thank your Excellency for your communication of this day's date, and I regret that I am unable to refer to my despatch of 7 January last; the rate of 20 *s.* per ton, less 2 *s.* 6 *d.* royalty, was a temporary boon sanctioned by me at a time when the Company was labouring under many disadvantages; but I subsequently recommended to Lord Grey, that the permanent price of the coal per ton, should be fixed at 14 *s.*

I should recommend, therefore, that the price (20 *s.* per ton), allowed by the Lords Commissioners, should be considered a temporary boon, until the final lease with Her Majesty's Government is drawn out.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke*,
Governor.

His Excellency
Rear-Admiral Austen, C. B.

Enclosure 2, in No. 23.

[For Copy of letter from Colonial Office to Eastern Archipelago Company, dated 14 September 1850, *see* page 21 of this paper.]

Enclosure 3, in No. 23.

[For Copy letter from Eastern Archipelago Company to Colonial Office, dated 17 September 1850, *see* page 21 of this paper.]

— No. 24. —

(No. 49.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government of Labuan to Earl *Grey*.

Labuan, 29 June 1850.
(Received 23 September 1850.)

My Lord, (Answered, 17 October 1850, No. 58, page 95.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 34*, of 22d February 1850, stating that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had approved of the temporary arrangement allowing coal to be supplied to Her Majesty's navy at the rate of 20 *s.* per ton, deliverable from the beach, instead of at the pit's mouth, and subject to a royalty of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a ton.

* Page 78.

2. In reference to this subject I beg to enclose an extract of a letter received from the Company's agent in answer to one which I had addressed to him claiming payment of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* royalty per ton on all coals supplied to Her Majesty's navy to the end of last year. By this it will be perceived that some discrepancy exists between the terms contained in your Lordship's despatch of February 22d, and the instructions issued by the Admiralty to the paymasters and pursers of Her Majesty's ships. On a visit made by Admiral Austen to this settlement on the 17th instant, I brought this discrepancy to the notice of His Excellency; he favoured me with a perusal of the original letter addressed to him by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which I found to contain explicit instructions limiting the price to 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per ton.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

3. I also enclose a copy of a letter addressed by Admiral Austen to Sir James Brooke, with his answer thereto, which have lately been forwarded to me from Singapore.

4. I beg to request your Lordship's instructions for my guidance in this matter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Scott*,
Administering the Government.

Enclosure 1, in No. 24.

EXTRACT from Mr. *Motley*'s Letter, dated 14 June 1850, addressed to the Officer Administering the Government.

"BY your letter No. 71, June 5th, I am informed that the arrangement made by Sir James Brooke, that the Committee should receive to the end of their first year's working 20*s.* per ton for coal delivered on the beach, subject to a royalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, had been approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and that the Labuan Government claim payment from me, as the Company's agent, of the royalty upon coal delivered to Her Majesty's navy to the end of the past year; on the other hand, the Secretary of his Excellency the Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, informs me that the instructions of the Admiralty to the paymasters and pursers of Her Majesty's ships are to pay for such coals at the rate of 20*s.* per ton less, 2*s.* 6*d.* for royalty. Possibly your instructions may enable you to reconcile these directions. As regards the immediate payment of the royalty, moreover a considerable portion of the coal supplied, though delivered on the beach, has as yet only been paid for at the rate of 11*s.* per ton, and a good deal not paid for at all."

Enclosure 2, in No. 24.

Sir, "Fury," at Singapore, 7 June 1850.

REFERRING to your Excellency's letter addressed to my predecessor, under date of the 7th January last, I have the honour to inform you, that I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to cause the paymasters and pursers of Her Majesty's ships to make payment in cash for all coal delivered on board such ships at Labuan, at the rate of 20*s.* per ton, less 2*s.* 6*d.* royalty, as well for what is now owing to the Eastern Archipelago Company, as for what may in future be obtained from them.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles John Austen*, Rear-Admiral,
Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency Sir James Brooke, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. Singapore.

Enclosure 3, in No. 24.

Sir, Singapore, 7 June 1850.

I BEG to thank your Excellency for your communication of this day's date, and I regret that I am unable to refer to my despatch of the 7th of January last. The rate of 20*s.* per ton less, 2*s.* 6*d.* royalty was a temporary boon, sanctioned by me at a time when the Company was labouring under many disadvantages; but I subsequently recommended to Earl Grey that the permanent price for the coal per ton, on board, should be fixed at 14*s.* I should recommend, therefore, that the price (20*s.* per ton) allowed by the Lords Commissioners should be considered a temporary boon, until the final lease with Her Majesty's Government is drawn out.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke*, Governor, &c.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Austen, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

[To face Page 95.]

Reduced from a Drawing enclosed in Acting Governor Scott's Dispatch N°. 50 of 2. July 1850.

MAP OF LABUAN ISLAND.

John Arrowsmith, Litho.

0.35. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed 17th. May, 1852.

Henry Hansard, Printer.

— No. 25. —

(No. 58.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to the Officer administering the Government of Labuan.

Sir, Downing-street, 17 October 1850.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 49,* of the 29th of June last, enclosing a correspondence with the agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and the Admiral commanding on the station, relative to the price at which coal is in future to be supplied by the Company to Her Majesty's navy.

* Page 93.

Upon this subject, it is only necessary that I should refer you to my despatch No. 52,† of 5th July last, placing you fully in possession of the terms agreed to by Her Majesty's Government and the Directors of the Company, upon which the coal in question is to be supplied.

† Page 90.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 26. —

(No. 50.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Officer administering the Government of Labuan to Earl *Grey*.

Labuan, 2 July 1850.
(Received, 23 September 1850.)

My Lord, (Answered 21 November 1850, No. 61, page 97.)

I have the honour to enclose an extract from a letter received by this Government from the agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, submitting for approval the boundary lines of the area selected by him to form the grant of 500 acres, under which the right of mining coals was ceded to Mr. Wise by agreement with Her Majesty, under date the 31st of January 1848.

Enclosure No. 1. Extract from Mr. Motley's letter, dated 15 June 1850.

2. Enclosure No. 2, is a tracing from the survey of Labuan, by Captain Sir Edward Belcher, on which I have laid down the selection made by the Company's agent. The distance between the parallel lines forming the southern and northern boundary is about five hundred and thirty (530) yards, whilst the mean length of these lines is but a few yards under two and a half miles.

Enclosure No. 2. A tracing, showing the situation of the land selected by the Agent for the Company.

3. The area chosen is possibly the most advantageous that could have been selected for the Company. It includes the whole line of the out-crop running across the island, and all the coal lying above high-tide level, and consequently such as can be excavated at the least possible expense.

4. An area having more equal sides, would, I conceive, be more equitable. It would enable the Government to retain the coal lying on the western side of the island, which though not so advantageous for working as the eastern, might be sufficiently so to induce other parties to open another mine, should an increased demand for coal warrant such a speculation. The lease of the area now selected to the Company would effectually prevent this, and confer on them the monopoly of mining coal.

5. I am aware that it is to the interest of this Government to offer every facility and fair advantage for the operations of the Company, but I do not consider that a limitation of the grant westward to half the width of the island, and an equivalent extension north and south, would be found unfair, for there is reason to believe that within this limitation more coal will be found above the sea level than can be excavated during the 30 years over which the lease extends.

6. I have not deemed it necessary to have a survey made, or the boundary marked, of the selection made by the Company's agent, until your Lordship's decision be obtained.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Scott.*
Administering the Government.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

Enclosure in No. 26.

(No. 27.)

EXTRACT of a Letter, dated 15th June 1850, from Mr. *Motley* to *John Scott*, Esq., Surveyor-General.

Sir, Labuan, 15 June 1850.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that having ascertained the direction of the coal across the island to be 65 degrees W. of S., compass bearing, I should wish the boundary of the Eastern Archipelago Company's mining rights to be defined on the S. by a line in that direction, drawn from a point 150 yards from the brook crossing the western boundary of the Company's 50 acres, in a direction 65 degrees E. of S. (such point being about the edge of the cliff), and running across the island, and on the N. by another line parallel to the first, at such distance as shall include the quantity of coal granted to the Company.

—No. 27.—

(No. 51.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government of Labuan to Earl *Grey*.

Labuan, 2 July 1850.

(Received, 23 September 1850.)

My Lord, (Answered, 21 November 1850, No. 61, page 97.)

Mr. Motley to Mr. Scott 20 June 1850, Enclosure, No. 1.
Mr. Scott to Mr. Motley, 24 June 1850, Enclosure, No. 2.

THE agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company resident here, has made to this Government, on the part of the Company, a proposition to purchase the 500 acres of land, beneath which they propose to mine for coal. I have the honour to enclose a copy of the agent's letter, as also my answer.

2. The views I have submitted to your Lordship in my despatch, No. 50* of this day's date, on the selection made by the agent, will apply more cogently if considered in connexion with this proposition.

* Page 95.

3. Should the original agreement be laid aside, and the Company be permitted to purchase this, Government will be entitled to a royalty on all coal excavated, the amount of such royalty to be fixed by the Governor, with the advice of the Legislative Council, as enacted by Clause X. of Ordinance No. 6 of 1849.

4. If I may be permitted the expression of an opinion on the proposal, I would suggest the retention of the original agreement. I believe that it will be found desirable not to sell any land under which it is known that coal exists, in order that it may be leased out for short periods, thereby giving this Government power to control and regulate the mining so far as may be consistent with a fair protection of the public rights.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Scott*,
Administering the Government.

Enclosure 1, in No. 27.

(No. 32.)

Sir, Labuan, 20 June 1850.

I AM instructed by the Secretary of the Eastern Archipelago Company, to inform you, that the Directors are anxious to purchase the surface of the whole of the 450 acres under which mining rights were granted to Mr. Wise, and to request that you will favour me with the terms upon which a sale will be made. I am of course aware, however, that no further steps can be taken until the selection made in my letters of the 15th instant be confirmed by the Home Government. I am also desired to inquire whether, and on what terms it is probable that Government may see fit to dispose of any part of the town lots hitherto reserved.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Motley*,
Agent to the Eastern Archipelago Company.

The Hon. John Scott, Esq., Labuan.

Enclosure 2, in No. 27.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

(No. 81.)

Sir, Labuan, 24 June 1850.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 32, of June 20th.

2. With regard to the proposition made by the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company to purchase the whole of the 450 acres, under which the right of mining coal was granted to Mr. Wise, and your request to be furnished with the terms upon which a sale will be made, I have to observe that the proposition is one which must be submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

3. In reply to your inquiry of the terms upon which it is probable this Government may see fit to dispose of any part of the town lots hitherto reserved, I have to state that there is no reserve of town lots. The town lots not yet disposed of will be sold at six dollars and fifty cents. ($ 6. 50.) per lot, subject to an annual quit-rent of six dollars ($ 6). If your inquiry, as I have reason to believe, refers to the reserve made by the Government at Sandy Point, I regret that I can offer you no satisfactory information. The reserve, as you are probably aware, was made by this Government for the purpose of a dockyard; and, although no official communications have taken place with the Admiralty on this subject, I have no reason to suppose that it will be otherwise appropriated.

4. On the return of his Excellency the Governor, this Government will be better enabled to consider the propositions you have made.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Scott*,
Administering the Government.

James Motley, Esq.
Agent for the Eastern Archipelago Company.

— No. 28. —

(No. 61.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 21 November 1850.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge Mr. Scott's despatches, Nos. 50* and 51,† both dated the 2d of July last, respecting the affairs of the Eastern Archipelago Company.

* Page 95.
† Page 96.

2. Mr. Scott points out that the selection of 500 acres made by the Company's agent, includes all that portion of the coal which is most accessible, and which, therefore, may be expected to be least expensive to work, and he suggests the question, whether it would not be more equitable that the Company should take an area having equal sides. It was not at all my wish, in entering upon the agreement with the Company, to confer upon them a monopoly of all the coal in Labuan, and Mr. Scott has done very properly in drawing my attention to the question submitted in his present despatches. At the same time it is to be observed that coal has been reported to be found in quite another part of the island, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, and it is not clear that even otherwise the selection made by the Company's agent would confer an actual monopoly. The agreement itself, in the meanwhile, is explicit; it gives the Company the first choice of 500 acres under which to work coal, and they, very naturally, have made the choice of the best tract they could, which is the very advantage of having the first choice. They sent out a geologist of considerable attainments, and it is by aid of his services that they have been able to discover the special eligibility of the tract they have selected. Under these circumstances I think that they are entitled to the benefit of their selection, and I have to instruct you that it must be approved.

3. With regard to the disposal of the surface land, alluded to in Mr. Scott's despatch, No. 51, I agree with him that it is undesirable that the Government should permanently alienate the ground of which the possession may be important to the exercise of mining rights over the coal beneath; but I think it very convenient that the same party should possess both the mines and the land, provided that the two revert to the Crown together, and I shall be disposed therefore to treat with the Company for a lease of this land for the same 30 years as the lease of their coal.

4. The

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

4. The terms, however, on which such a lease might be made will require consideration, and will form a subject of further correspondence with the Directors of the Company in this country. One of the conditions will determine the manner in which the expense of survey is to be borne.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 29. —

(Confidential.)
Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B. to Earl *Grey*.

Singapore, 24 July 1850.
(Received, 23 September 1850.)

My Lord, (Answered, 9 October 1850, Confidential, page 101.)

My opinion of the injury likely to accrue to the settlement of Labuan, from the delay and inefficiency of the operations of the Eastern Archipelago Company, has already been stated, but after due reconsideration, and such inquiries as I have been enabled to make, as I entertain a more serious view of the subject than formerly, I do not hesitate to lay it before your Lordship, and to request the attention which I deem it deserves.

The objects for which Her Majesty's Government granted the charter, are distinctly laid down by Mr. Shaw Lefevre in his letters of the 13th and 22d March 1848, addressed to the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

These objects are stated to be not merely the profits to be made by the shareholders, but the rapid development of the colony of Labuan, and the opportunity of establishing new branches of trade with Borneo, "arising out of the facilities afforded by the relations of Governor Brooke with Sarawak."

I need scarcely pause to remark on my entire concurrence with the views thus expressed, and the obvious necessity implied of an entire good understanding between myself and the Company, to carry into execution many measures of great importance to the commerce and steam communication of these seas.

After two years however of anticipation, it would now appear certain that the Company is unable to carry into effect even one of the many objects to be attained, and that with all the advantages offered by Her Majesty's Government, it does not possess the confidence of capitalists or the public. This want of confidence can arise only from some deficiency in the project itself, or from the management of the Company's affairs; that the project is a sound and rational one I can entertain no doubt, and I am confidently informed that the capital necessary under the charter was immediately available; that every public purpose might have been arrived at two years ago; and that the money ready to be embarked was withdrawn, on a question as to the amount of remuneration to be paid to individuals for rights or privileges said to be granted to them by Her Majesty's Government.

I am not in a position to indicate more clearly what occurred, but Messrs. R. & J. Henderson, of 7, Mincing-lane, can furnish any particulars that may be considered necessary, and explain the reasons why the requisite amount of capital was withdrawn from a project offering many advantages.

It is beyond doubt, however, that the capital ready to be embarked was withdrawn; that since that time the Company has not been in a position to meet its engagements with Government; that Labuan has suffered in consequence; and that none of the other contemplated objects have been arrived at.

It is true that by a longer delay difficulties might be overcome; that the public confidence might be obtained, and that the evils of competition might not arise; but I am thus anxious to bring the question before your Lordship in consequence of the position in which I am placed relative to this Company as at present constituted.

The opportunity of establishing new branches of trade with Borneo, and of availing ourselves of the resources of its numerous rivers, arising out of the facilities afforded by the relations I hold in Sarawak, as well as the official control with which I am entrusted at Labuan, render an entire and mutual confidence between the Company and myself necessary to the public good.

So

So far however from this being the case, that one of the officers of the Company has publicly expressed his want of confidence in me; a second entertains an undisguised hostility; and I at the same time look with distrust and suspicion on the character and conduct of the Company under such management.

Such a state of affairs is to be deplored, and if possible to be avoided; and in leaving the question for your Lordship's consideration, I need only say, that it is probable that arrangements might be made to raise the Company to efficiency, and at the same time to restore that confidence both as respects the public and myself, which is at present wanting.

I scarcely need assure your Lordship of my sincere desire to advance the objects contemplated by the charter, and it is for this purpose alone that I have now so freely stated my views and feelings on the subject. Procrastination is dangerous, but want of confidence, and the collision, open or secret, which it is sure to entail, must be attended by worse consequences.

I have likewise the honour to enclose a copy of a despatch addressed to Lord Palmerston, with portions of a correspondence between myself and the Managing Director of the Company in November 1848, relative to the rights of the Company to the coal on the mainland, which will enable your Lordship to judge the entire question. *Enclosure, No. 1. Enclosure, No. 2.*

Having failed in obtaining privately a copy of the original document, I have now applied for it by the Sultan's request, as this appears the most fitting time to settle the extent of the rights and privileges which the Company may possess. *Enclosure, No. 3.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke*,
Governor and Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. 29.

(No. 20.)

My Lord, Singapore, 20 July 1850.

The Sultan of Borneo has applied several times for a copy of the original permission to work coal on the mainland of Borneo granted to me, and through me, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, to Mr. Wise, the managing director of the Eastern Archipelago Company. The Sultan is desirous of working this coal, and has at present been dissuaded by me from doing so, until the rights of the Company are clearly ascertained.

His request appeared so reasonable that I did not entertain a doubt of the propriety of acceding to it, but I am now desirous of calling your Lordship's attention to the subject, and must premise it, with relating the share I have taken in the matter.

The grant for working the coal was made in 1846, and in a letter dated the 10th September of the same year, I stated to Mr. Wise the following reasons which had guided me in obtaining it:

"The next topic to be alluded to is the agreement with the Sultan for working the Bruné coal. I hope you will get the permission of Government to my transferring it to you. I have little doubt but that they will consent. If they do not, it is so much waste paper, unless they choose to take it themselves. The grounds on which I have acted are as follows:

"I had no right to propose the subject to the Sultan in my official character, but considering that the permission was important, or might in future become so, I resolved to obtain it as a private grant, to be transferred to Government, and entirely at their disposal, and to be transferred to you, with their knowledge, should they please, according to their former given permission to you to take steps to open the mines. This is the first step. The paper is to the effect, that the Sultan grants permission to work the coal from the river Mengkabong to Tanjong Barrom to me, or to any person to whom I may transfer it, and that the Sultan will not interfere in any way."

In 1847, a translation of the agreement was made in Singapore, and on my arrival in England, the consent of Her Majesty's Government having been previously obtained by Mr. Wise, I handed over the deed to that gentleman.

In June 1848, I was struck with the glaring discrepancy between my reading of the document, and my recollection of the intention with which it was framed, and the exclusive claim set forth in the prospectus of the Eastern Archipelago Company. A correspondence ensued between Mr. Wise and myself, the enclosed extracts from which will sufficiently explain the question now at issue.

It is highly desirable that the rights of the Company should be defined, and only an act of justice towards the Sultan's Government to furnish it, with an attested copy of the original deed which I have been unable to obtain.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

Your Lordship likewise will readily decide, whether the deed be an exclusive grant o all the coal, or only a limited permission to work it, and likewise whether the Company can close the coal, neither working it themselves or permitting others to do so.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke.*

The Right Honourable the Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure 1, to Enclosure in No. 29.

EXTRACTS of a Letter from Sir *James Brooke* to Mr. *Wise*; dated Labuan, 20 November 1848.

"IT depends, then, as you will observe, upon which of these translations be the correct one; whether the grant is an absolute grant (beyond the Sultan's power), as you contend, or a limited permission to work the coal, which it was my intention to obtain. That the permission to work the coal is necessarily an exclusive permission by no means follows, the intention being to prevent an exclusive grant to others, and to hinder the Sultan from declaring the coal a royal monopoly. Had either of these contingencies occurred, as there was just reason to apprehend, the third article of the treaty would in nowise have been violated, and the Eastern Archipelago Company could not have acquired the right of working coal, which they now undoubtedly possess. The very small royalty of 1,000 dollars per annum, granted for the right of working coal, is to be considered as an equivalent for the permission which the Sultan might, without a violation of treaty, have granted to others or retained himself; as an equivalent for a gift of the whole coal, within the limits specified, it is altogether inadequate and unjust."

"November 25.—Since writing the above, I have applied to the Sultan of Borneo for a copy of the deed, but he has, through inadvertence, neglected to keep one, and wishes me to procure it for him. You will allow me, in conclusion, to sum up the question on which we differ, and I think you will perceive that this difference is neither of so serious or so momentous a character as you make it. I ventured, in the first place, as the framer of the deed granted by the Sultan, to doubt whether the terms of the deed bore out the conclusion arrived at in the prospectus of the Eastern Archipelago Company. In answer to this doubt you furnish me with the official translation made in Singapore; you assert that the title of the Company is as good as my title to Sarawak; that they are resolved to uphold it, and that the British Government will enforce the articles of the treaty on the Sultan's Government. You likewise argue largely on the third article of the treaty, to show that by that article it must be an exclusive grant, or means nothing at all. Now, in answer to all this, I urge in the first place, that the date of the deed being antecedent to the date of the treaty, all reasoning on that ground is invalid. Secondly, that this is not a question of breach of faith on the part of the native Government, but a doubt suggested by myself, as to the meaning of the deed, and that my object is to ascertain what are the rights of the Company under that deed. Thirdly, that my rough translation being opposed to the official translation made in Singapore, that a reasonable ground exists for inquiry on this subject, and that when an undoubted translation shall have been made, should any further difference of opinion exist, a reference to the Government who presented you with the document will readily lead to a satisfactory decision. It is needless to add, that a rational inquiry into the meaning of one document will scarcely impugn the validity of others, and that no rights of the Company are infringed by such an inquiry. The difference, in truth, is not a serious one. Let copies of the grant be forwarded to Mr. Church and myself for translation. Let any Malay scholar in England, being acquainted with the difference of our readings, likewise translate the deed, and there can be no doubt that, one way or the other, the question can be readily settled. As I before said, I have no interest in the matter myself; I desire that the Company should enjoy all the rights to which they may be entitled; but in the name of common justice, do not let them assume doubtful rights, which must ultimately tell to their disadvantage. The doubts I have expressed have arisen in my mind as the framer of this deed, and I think, in that character, I possess the full right to urge these doubts, and to require their removal by a reference to the original document."

Sub-Enclosure 2, to Enclosure in No. 29.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Sultan of *Borneo* to Sir *J. Brooke*, translated from the Malay.

"RESPECTING the contract of the coal which our friend took with him to Europe, we request assistance (in obtaining a copy of it), as we wish to know with certainty the articles of the agreement.

"9th of Rabial[illegible]awal, 1266."

(True translation.)
(signed) *Hugh Low*,
Secretary to Government.

— No. 30. —

(Confidential.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 9 October 1850.

I have received your despatch of the 24th July last, marked "Confidential,"* in which you call my attention to the injury which is likely to occur to the settlement of Labuan, from the delay and inefficiency of the operations of the Eastern Archipelago Company.

* Page 98.

I concur with you in regarding it as a great evil, that the Company have failed to prosecute more vigorously the enterprize which it has undertaken; but I do not see that any means can be adopted to meet that evil, beyond taking care to enforce on the Company a due performance of the covenants of their Charter, and not to allow of any extension of its privileges beyond what can be legally claimed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 31. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B., to Earl *Grey*.

Singapore, 27 July 1850.
(Received, 23 September 1850.)

My Lord,

The import of a cargo of coals into this place attracted my attention, and I requested Mr. Nicol, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, to furnish me with information on the point.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the correspondence between that gentleman and Mr. Sparkes, the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which will enable your Lordship to form a judgment on the subject.

Enclosure, No. 1.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke*,
Governor, &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 31.

My dear Sir, Singapore, 15 July 1850.

The recent arrival of coal from Rettie, has drawn my attention to the great advantage the settlement would derive from its becoming a depôt for the import and sale of coals, the produce of neighbouring countries; and I am desirous of bringing the subject to the notice of our Chamber of Commerce, considering it one of public importance.

I believe you brought this coal, and shall be glad to have any information you can give respecting its quality; probable cost price if brought into regular working; supposed extent of supplies, &c.

What I have chiefly in view is, the effect which a trade of this kind might have on supplies from Labuan. It is some years now since the Eastern Archipelago Company obtained a monopoly of the Labuan coal, and up to this time, though the existence of an abundant supply of good coal has been established beyond doubt, nothing whatever has been done by the Company to secure these advantages to the public, nor has a pound of coal been placed in the market, the public remaining completely excluded from all access to the coal resources of the island, either as purchasers or workers.

I presume there can be no doubt that it would be of the greatest importance to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to be able to depend on regular and continuous supplies of Borneo or Sumatra coal; but, that till they were fully assured of regular supplies from Labuan, it would be hazardous to depend on casual supplies from Rettie or other places, more particularly as these belong to the Dutch; and that while your being regular purchasers would thus be uncertain, there would be little or no inducement to bring supplies from these quarters. It seems to me, that the present dormant state of the Archipelago Company at Labuan, is operating very prejudicially to all parties. And till this is remedied, and the resources of Labuan thrown open to the public, it will be hopeless to expect that Singapore will become a depôt of Eastern coal; the only chance we have of securing this would be by establishing an unrestricted trade, and bringing into play a wholesome competition.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

I believe you have made several attempts, without success, to obtain supplies of coal from the Archipelago Company, have you reason to believe that if the Labuan mines had been open to the Chinese and others, you could have offered such inducement to them as would have led to your making contracts for supplies.

Yours truly,

J. S. Sparkes, Esq. (signed) *G. G. Nicol.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 31.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,

My dear Sir, Singapore, 17 July 1850.

I HAVE purchased the Rettie coal recently imported by the agent of the Sultan of Linga, it is not apparently of such good quality as samples of the coal I have before seen, but it is my intention to have it tested and reported upon by the engineers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers. A very favourable report was some time since made by the late Captain Congalton to the Resident Councillor, of these coals.

Upon a previous occasion about 10 tons of these were purchased by me, and recently about the same quantity of coals from "Pontianak" samples of both have been sent to England. The Chinaman who sold me the Pontianak coals seemed desirous of contracting for a further supply. Induced by the information which had been communicated to me relative to these coals, and the favorable report of the late Captain Congalton, a copy of which had been kindly furnished me by order of the Resident Councillor, I visited Linga, and afterwards proceeded a considerable distance up the Rettie, and though circumstances prevented my reaching the immediate locality of the coals, I obtained specimens and information relative to them which I have every reason to believe correct.

The several entrances to the Rettie are obstructed by bars, having not more than six feet at low-water—these crossed, the river becomes wide and deep, and for 50 or 60 miles apparently navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, it then gradually narrows, and for some distance will only admit boats. The passage up from the bar to the coal district might be made (in such a boat as is used here for the conveyance of cargo) in about seven days, and the passage down in four. The distance from Singapore to the mouth of the Rettie is about 140 miles, and as the water is always smooth, the passage can be easily accomplished at any season of the year. The coals up the Rittie are abundant and easily worked, and judging from the specimens I saw, there must be some of excellent quality, and from calculations made by me at the time, I believe that they could be laid down here with a fair profit at $6 per ton, working them with Chinese labourers, under the superintendence of a European. The Batavian Government, a short time since, instructed their resident at Rhio to visit and report upon the coal districts; the jealousy of this Government of the settlement of Labuan is well known, and would probably lead them to adopt any measures likely to impede its progress, and it seems to me that the working of these coals at Rettie would give them an opportunity of doing so.

It would of course be of importance to the Peninsular and Oriental Company to be able to depend upon a regular and continuous supply of coals from Borneo and Sumatra. You are probably aware that in June 1849, I invited tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Labuan coal, a good price would have been given for twice that quantity. I offered to charter a vessel to proceed to Labuan, but was assured by the agent and engineer of the Archipelago Company, that there was no prospect of procuring coals for many months; but that when their shaft was sunk and other permanent works were completed, I was informed their supply would be ample for the Mail and Government steamers. As no Labuan coals have yet been imported, I presume the works referred to are yet incomplete.

The freight of coals from Labuan by the usual class of merchant vessels trading to this port must always be too high to admit of their competing with coals from England or from Rettie (if the latter were extensively and properly worked), and I therefore presume it is the intention of the Archipelago Company to have vessels of their own, or to throw their mines open to competition amongst the Chinese, to be worked under the superintendence of their own talented engineer. I have reason to believe that coals are found up all the rivers upon the east and north-east coasts of Sumatra, and that upon the stream running past "Rampire" they are nearer than at Rettie, and should the latter be worked at a profit, there would no doubt be importations from other places.

Yours truly,

G. Nicol, Esq. (signed) *J. S. Sparkes.*

— No. 32.—

(No. 56.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Officer administering the Government of Labuan to Earl *Grey*.

Labuan, 24 October 1850.

(Received, 16 January 1851.)

My Lord, (Answered, 11 February 1851, No. 64, page 106.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, No. 51,* of July 1st, received on the 11th instant, directing me to furnish a report on a complaint made by the agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, of the establishment of a spirit-shop, on certain ground belonging to the Government, adjoining the works of the Company, which is stated to be extremely prejudicial to its interests. In order to obtain a clear understanding of this complaint, it is necessary that I present to your Lordship a narrative of events connected with this question, and I have the honour to submit the following summary, compiled from information supplied me by Mr. Low, the superintendent of farms.

* Page 90.

2. Coals were first excavated at Tanjong Kubong in the year 1847, by Mr. Miles, who worked under a contract made by the naval Commander-in-Chief. On the termination of this contract permission was granted him by this Government; and he continued to mine them until the arrival of Mr. Motley, the agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company. During the whole of this time spirits and opium were in free use amongst the workmen, retailed to them generally, I believe, by Mr. Miles himself.

3. In July 1849, the Ordinance establishing a spirit and opium farm came into operation, and as the indiscriminate sale of spirits and opium, which had never ceased at Tanjong Kubong, had now become illegal, endeavours were made to check it, and several persons were brought before the magistrates, amongst them the head carpenter of the Company, and were fined under the provisions of the Ordinance. Though this checked somewhat the general sale, it did not suppress it.

4. During the first few months, the opium farm remained under the management of the Government, a purchaser not having been obtained, and in the latter end of July, or the beginning of August, a Government agent for the sale of opium was established at Tanjong Kubong, by the express authority of Lieutenant-governor Napier, and under the immediate control of the superintendent of farms.

5. About the month of October following a deputation of the Chinese artizans in the Company's employment waited upon the superintendent of farms, to beg that spirits might be permitted to be sold there also, representing that it was inconvenient for them to procure the supply they needed from Labuan. The case was submitted to Lieutenant-governor Napier, and he authorized compliance with the request of the deputation. No agent was, however, appointed; subsequently the farmer asked Mr. Motley's permission to be allowed to establish an agent on the Company's land, and he agreed, provided the Company's head carpenter, the same who had been fined for the illegal sale of spirits, was appointed.

6. On the 17th December, when the farms for the half-year ending June 1850 were sold by public auction, an express provision was introduced into the terms of sale, and published at the time, by order of the Lieutenant-governor, stating that the farmer would receive the Government authority to establish a spirit and opium-shop at Tanjong Kubong, that is, the northern end of the island; and in the month of January of the present year a retail house was opened, and on the land of the Company, and as no objections were made by Mr. Motley, the superintendent of farms concluded that it was under his sanction.

7. A month or two subsequent to this Mr. Motley without warning, ordered the person keeping this shop peremptorily to quit Tanjong Kubong; that is, not the Company's land alone, but the northern end of the island. The farmer complained to Mr. Low, the Superintendent, who thought it sufficient to pacify him, not considering Mr. Motley would endeavour to enforce this expulsion.

8. In March, he again complained, saying, that Mr. Motley had now ordered him to remove his house to a particular spot named, without the Company's boundaries, which locality he described as very lonely, and far distant from the

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

other houses, surrounded by jungle, and totally removed from all protection, and he begged the superintendent of farms to interfere in his behalf.

9. The case was submitted to me, and the Superintendent suggested that the readiest way to remove the difficulty would be to permit the farmer to occupy for a short time a position on the Government reserve, which, whilst it was removed from the dwellings of the labourers, was near, and within protection. Considering all the circumstances of the case, and especially the guarantee of Lieutenant-governor Napier that this Government sanctioned the existence of a spirit-shop at Tanjong Kubong, under which guarantee the farmer had purchased the lease of the farm, I had no hesitation in doing so. To have allowed his expulsion from the part of the island during the period over which his lease extended, would, I conceive, have been an act of injustice, and a breach of Lieutenant-governor Napier's guarantee.

10. The permission which I gave was considered of a most temporary nature, and stipulated that the dwelling was removable at pleasure. On its being shown to Mr. Motley, his reply was, according to the statement of the farmer, that he did not care for the authority, he would not allow the house to be erected there. Subsequently on reflection, he compromised the matter with the farmer, by offering to build him a house if he would consent to occupy a spot he then named, which is, I am told, distant more than a quarter of a mile, and is on the Government land, but as it was nearer than that previously chosen, and not entirely removed from assistance or protection, the farmer consented, and the shop was established there.

11. This sketch places the subject in a light different from that in which it is seen when viewed through Mr. Motley's statement to the Company. So far from the sale of spirits and opium being recent at Tanjong Kubong, as implied by Mr. Motley, it shows that it has extended over years, and that the only difference between this and former periods is, that their sale has been legalized by Government authority. And your Lordship will perceive that, though under unavoidable circumstances permission was given temporarily to occupy the Government reserve, no spirit-shop has been constructed on this locality. The statement that the shopman had quitted the Company's land altogether, and only returned by the interference of Mr. Low, is erroneous, the man never having quitted Tanjong Kubong.

12. If Mr. Motley had felt a conviction that the continuance of the opium and spirit-shop, established in January by authority of the Lieutenant-governor, was injurious to the interest of his employers, his proper course would have been to have officially submitted the grounds upon which he desired its removal to this Government, which would not have failed duly to consider them. Until the arrival of your Lordship's despatch, this Government was officially in ignorance of any circumstance relating to this subject. But I cannot acquiesce in the inference drawn by the Company's agent that the establishment of a house for the sale of spirits and opium increases either drunkenness or demoralization amongst the labourers of the Company. The consumption of the former is limited, but the use of the latter is extensive, and wherever there is a congregation of Chinamen, it forms a necessary article of commerce. So requisite is this drug to those habituated to its use, that a sudden deprivation of it causes sickness, and endangers life; and I have been informed that it has been found necessary, under stringent regulations and medical authority, to permit its use to prisoners in the Singapore gaol. Seedies, so called, are accustomed to act as firemen on board the steamers, navigating the seas; and are, with the sailors, allowed daily grog. Many of them are also accustomed to consume bang, a drug which from its intoxicating and maddening effects is considered most deleterious, and in its absence they will resort to opium. It is in vain to expect that whatever difficulties may be thrown in the way of the sale of either spirits or opium that their consumption will be checked. They were sold at Tanjong Kubong prior to the formation of this Government, and their sale continued even during that period when no licensed house was established, and when by the Ordinance both the purchaser and the seller were liable to a penalty of 50 dollars; and it is in evidence before me, that during that period the Company's Seedies were accustomed to resort to Labuan on Sundays to procure spirits. The establishment, therefore, by Lieutenant-governor Napier, of an authorized house of retail at Tanjong Kubong was necessary to prevent illicit traffic; nor can I regard it otherwise than as a judicious measure, since it has limited

limited the sale to one individual, and brought it directly under the control of the magistrates, and the supervision of the superintendent of farms. No person is licensed to retail spirits until he procures a certificate of good conduct and respectability, signed by two magistrates.

13. I have now to beg your Lordship's permission to offer a few remarks on the statement made by the Company's agent.

Mr. Motley, in recounting the arrest of some of the Company's Seedies, says, "As I have spoken rather sharply to Mr. Low on the subject of the spirit-shop being opened, I am convinced that his sympathies will be with the accusers, and if they are committed, the Company lose for some time, and probably for several years, the labour which has been procured at so much expense." This sentence suggests indirectly to the Company that justice would not be impartially administered to their servants.

I requested Mr. Low to furnish me with the substance of what occurred betwixt himself and Mr. Motley, and his statement authorizes me to say, that Mr. Motley never did address himself sharply to him on any subject whatsoever. Mr. Low has, since February last, gratuitously filled the office of police magistrate, and I can give ample assurance to your Lordship, that he has done so assiduously, skilfully and impartially.

It is needless for me to enter into the detail of the arrest and trial of these Seedies, and I will content myself with stating, that they were arrested on the sworn information of two persons, and that the depositions on which they were committed to the general court for trial were taken before Mr. Motley himself. Mr. Motley was not only permitted by the court to act as counsel on their trial, but it was suggested to him to do so. The court adjourned the conclusion of the trial twice, to enable witnesses for the defence to be procured. Two of the prisoners were acquitted, and the remaining four were condemned on one of the minor counts of the indictment to three months' imprisonment, with labour. It is satisfactory to be enabled to add, that the men on quitting the court declared that their sentence was a just one. Such an implication, therefore, as that contained in the paragraph quoted above is both baseless and reprehensible.

14. I read with much surprise the assertion made by Mr. Motley, that he had "every evening shocking drunkenness and confusion," for not only is such declaration contrary to the conclusions I had arrived at myself from my own observation of the Seedies, but it is at direct variance with their character as given to me, and numerous other persons, by Mr. Motley himself. Since the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, I have made inquiries from several gentlemen who, having occasionally paid visits of a few days to Tanjong Kubong, have had opportunities of personally witnessing the conduct of the Company's labourers; I may mention Lieutenants Campbell and Stansfield, officers of the 51st regiment of this garrison; and the testimony of all, without exception, describes the opposite of Mr. Motley's statement.

Mr. Motley was placed by his Excellency Sir James Brooke, in the commission of the peace in January last, with the view of enabling him to exercise magisterial supervision over the conduct of the Company's labourers, and in this capacity he is fully empowered to suppress drunkenness and demoralization. Not a single case of such has been before him.

15. At my request the superintendent of farms has received from the farmer a return of the quantity of spirits consumed at Tanjong Kubong, and I find that for a period of six months, *i. e.* from the 1st of January to the 30th of June of this year, it amounts to 206 bottles. During this period, steamers have taken in coal four times, when the sailors are on shore for several days, and a fair portion of the above-named quantity has doubtless been consumed by them; but disregarding this source of consumption, and allowing that the whole has been drank by the Company's labourers (not including Malays), I find by calculation that it gives less than one-sixth of a wine-glass per man per diem. This consumption might produce daily inebriation in one or two men, allowing the very improbable supposition that the use of spirits was limited to that number; but it cannot, I think, warrant the assertion of nightly scenes of drunkenness and confusion. Mr. Motley may have occasionally individual cases of drunkenness, but I do not consider they exceed what might naturally be expected amongst a numerous body of men, many of the lowest caste, or be beyond the easy control of ordinary vigilance. I may further inform your Lordship that here, at Labuan, where facilities for inebriation are greater than at Tanjong

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

Kubong, cases of drunkenness amongst the inhabitants are of rare occurrence; and I may add, that, considering the varied and mixed class of inhabitants which an infant settlement is sure to obtain, misdemeanors and crimes are also few in number.

I regret the necessity I have been under of thus contradicting the statements made by the Company's agent; it has been an unpleasant and unexpected task; but in view of the strong and earnest appeal addressed to your Lordship by the chairman of the Company, against the supposed facilities given by this government for drunkenness and demoralization founded on Mr. Motley's communication, I should, I conceive, have shrunk from my duty had I hesitated to do so.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Scott*,
Administering the Government.

— No. 33. —

(No. 64.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 11 February 1851.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Lieutenant-governor Scott's despatch, No. 56,* of the 24th October last, in which, in compliance with my instructions of the 29th July preceding, he furnishes a report on the complaint made by the agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company, relative to the establishment of a spirit-shop close to the works of the Company at Labuan.

The accompanying copies of a correspondence which has passed between this department and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company will place you in possession of my views and decision on the subject of this complaint.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

* Page 103.

Colonial Office to J. Macgregor, Esq., 25 January 1851.

J. Macgregor, Esq., to Colonial Office, 28 January 1851.

Colonial Office to J. Macgregor, Esq., 6 February 1851.

This Correspondence will be found at pages 25, 26 and 27 of the present Paper.

— No. 34. —

(No. 1.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B., to Earl *Grey*.

Labuan, 1 January 1851.
(Received, 21 March 1851.)

My Lord, (Answered, 15 April 1851, No. 67, page 110.)

IT may save trouble to lay before your Lordship the sequel of Mr. Motley's complaints against the operation of the Spirit Ordinance at Tanjong Kubong.

2. I have accepted this gentleman's resignation, as under any circumstances it was impossible he could have been continued in the magistracy.

Governor Sir J. Brooke to J. Motley, No. 115, of 20 December 1850.

Mr. J. Motley to the Secretary of the Eastern Archipelago Company of 23 March 1850.

3. It is scarcely necessary to comment on the correspondence; Mr. Motley first complains of having "every evening shocking drunkenness and confusion," and subsequently states that cases of drunkenness, though of daily occurrence, are not brought to his notice! and robberies said to have been committed are passed over by him, because investigation is pronounced to be a trouble and waste of time.

4. The expense, inconvenience and loss of time complained of by Mr. Motley, are inevitable evils resulting from his residence at a distance of seven miles from the seat of government, and are in a less degree entailed on every other magistrate on the island in the performance of a duty due to society.

5. Mr. Motley, as your Lordship is aware, is bound, as superintendent of the Company, to maintain order and sobriety amongst the labourers employed at the coal-mines, quite independently of his magisterial office, and this office was conferred upon him with the view of extending his authority, and enabling him to punish crime as well as to preserve discipline; and had Mr. Motley desired it, the overseers of the Company could have been made constables to aid him in the discharge of his magisterial duties, as Mr. Scott in conversation proposed to appoint them, if it was deemed desirable. It appears, however, from this gentleman's own showing, that he is cognizant of nightly scenes of "shocking drunkenness and confusion," yet no single instance of the punishment of this misdemeanor occurs at Tanjong Kubong; and the expense complained of, on any single application for the assistance of the police, would amount to 8*d.* sterling, which sum,

sum, as well as all other expenses attending the administration of justice, would of course be paid by Government on application.

6. To meet Mr. Motley's views, however, I have directed that a party of our very small police force under a native officer shall be stationed at Tanjong Kubong, and at the same time I have directed that the spirit and opium farmers' shops shall be placed close to the police station on the Government Reserve.

7. The present distant locality is objected to by the farmer; and to place these shops in an unprotected and inconvenient position is not only an injustice, but prevents that supervision over the illegal sale of spirits which it is the object of the law to maintain.

8. The Ordinance is expressly framed after the law in force in Singapore (which is known to work practically with advantage to the public) for the regulation of the sale of ardent spirits; and as Mr. Motley has refused to permit the proper operation of this law on the Company's ground, it becomes necessary that the Government should not permit an injustice to be done to a farmer of the revenue; in justice it is clear likewise that if the Company's servants at Tanjong Kubong are not subjected to the operation of this law, that it cannot be maintained in any other part of the island; and that the indiscriminate sale of spirits of the most poisonous description will in that case really produce all the shocking drunkenness and confusion which Mr. Motley complains of, and yet does not attempt to check.

9. As a convenience to Mr. Motley, however, I prefer allowing the farmers a temporary location on the reserve land rather than placing the shops on the only spot otherwise available which is close to Mr. Motley's house, and which he is permitted by favour to occupy as a squatter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke*,
Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 34.

(No. 102.)

From the Honourable *J. Scott*, Esq., Administering Government, Labuan, to *James Motley*, Esq., J. P., Tanjong Kubong.

Sir, Labuan, 18 October 1850.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will submit to me, at your earliest convenience, a Return of all persons brought before you at Tanjong Kubong in your magisterial capacity, the nature of the informations, and the result in each case, viz., whether committed, punished or acquitted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Scott*,
Administering Government.

Enclosure 2, in No. 34.

From *J. Motley*, Esq., J. P., Tanjong Kubong, to the Honourable *J. Scott*, Esq., Administering Government, Labuan.

Sir, Labuan, 19 October 1850.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the accompanying list of cases brought before me in my magisterial capacity at Tanjong Kubong, with the remark, however, that it forms no criterion whatever of the amount of crime at this place, because I have not the assistance of any police, peon or other officer to assist me in detecting and bringing offenders to justice.

For example, I find in my journal notices of not less than 11 different robberies to which there was no clue whatsoever; and cases of drunkenness, though of daily occurrence, are not brought to my notice, simply because it is nobody's business to do so; of course I am not at liberty to apply the funds of the Company to this purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Motley*, J. P.

March 24th, 1850.—Six Seedies, Yaver, Musseeb, Humadee, Sungoor, Ambar and Alee, charged with assault and robbery of two Chinamen keeping a grog and opium shop; remanded. March 27th, brought up again at Labuan and committed for trial. April 2d, brought up for trial. April 4th, the four first three months' hard labour, the two latter acquitted.

May 31st, Awang, a Malay, charged with stealing clothes, committed. June 3d, tried; acquitted for want of evidence, which however turned up too late.

August 29th, Babat, a Malay, deaf and dumb and an idiot, charged with stealing a handkerchief; abundant evidence that he was seen to pick it up on the beach; discharged.

I have not inserted in this list any cases which have been at once handed over to the police magistrate; and the records of cases in which I have sat in the police court with another magistrate are in the reports of that court.

Enclosure 3, in No. 34.

(No. 103.)

From the Honourable *J. Scott*, Esq., Administering Government, Labuan, to *James Motley*, Esq., J. P., Tanjong Kubong.

Sir, Labuan, 28 October 1850.

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter of October 19th, received yesterday, forwarding a return of cases brought before you in your magisterial capacity.

In order that all the returns to be made by the magistrates may be uniform, I have directed a blank form to be prepared and sent to you, which be good enough to fill up and return to the clerk of the general court. You will also be required to make a like return every quarter.

I am somewhat astonished to find that 11 different cases of robbery have taken place at Tanjong Kubong, of which no sworn information was taken by you, or of which notice was given to the police. I have to suggest that in similar cases, when you consider yourself incompetent to pursue the necessary inquiries, information be given to the police magistrate, who will direct the attendance of a police officer, and take the usual steps to bring the offender to justice.

Though equally astonished at the other instances of irregularity of conduct alluded to by you, I shall refrain from making any remarks, the subject being now under discussion with Her Majesty's Colonial Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Scott*,
Administering Government.

Enclosure 4, in No. 34.

Sir, Labuan, 31 October 1850.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Officer Administering the Government, to enclose a copy of the form of the quarterly return to be sent in by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace to the clerk of the General Court of Labuan.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hugh Low*,
Secretary to Government.

J. Motley, Esq., Justice of the Peace,
Tanjong Kubong.

Enclosure 5, in No. 34.

MAGISTRATES' QUARTERLY RETURN.

LIST of Cases heard and examined by *James Motley*, Esq., J. P., from January to Nov. 9, 1850.

Date.	Name of Complainant.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Information.	Result.	Remarks.
24 March -	Gymbon Achong	1. Yaver - 2. Nusseeb - 3. Humadee 4. Sungor - 5. Ambar - 6. Ali -	assault & robbery	committed for trial.	
31 May -	Abdurahman -	Awang -	robbery - -	committed for trial.	
29 Aug. -	Ahkim - -	Babat -	robbery - -	discharged - -	- - case not made out.

(True copy.)
(signed) *James Motley*, J. P.

Enclosure

Enclosure 6, in No. 34.

From *James Motley*, Esq., J. P., Tanjong Kubong, to the Honourable *J. Scott*, Esq., Administering the Government, Labuan.

Sir, Labuan, 11 November 1850.

In referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to explain to you, that of the 11 cases of robbery alluded to in my letter of the 19th ultimo, five were committed upon my own or the Company's property, and there being no evident clue to the offenders, I preferred sitting down under the loss to the trouble and waste of time in investigation. Three occurred during my absence from home, of which one also was on my own property, and of the three others I had no information until after the parties aggrieved had left Tanjong Kubong, stating their intention of lodging a complaint at Labuan.

Adverting to your instructions as to the method of bringing offenders to justice, it really appears to me impossible to keep in order a population of at present 500 or 600, and very rarely less than 300 people, without any assistance, except indeed by incurring the delay, trouble and expense of sending for it to Labuan, for which a boat and crew of men would on many occasions be necessary.

You must be aware that I am already the only magistrate on whom the duties of the office entail either expense or loss of time; and with these additional inconveniences, and, I may add, hindrances to my usefulness, I must decline any longer incurring so onerous and troublesome a responsibility.

I therefore beg to tender my resignation of the office of one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the island of Labuan, and to inform you, that I should have done so immediately on the receipt of your letter, had I not been aware that some public inconvenience might arise from the fact of there being several cases waiting for the decision of a general court, to form which my presence was necessary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Motley.*

Enclosure 7, in No. 34.

(No. 108.)

From the Honourable *J. Scott*, Esq., Administering the Government, Labuan, to to *James Motley*, Esq., J. P., Tanjong Kubong.

Sir, Labuan, 11 November 1850.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of this day's date, tendering your resignation as one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the island of Labuan.

Under existing circumstances, I must decline giving any decision in this matter. Your resignation at the present time might give rise to difficulties in the administration of justice in the General Court, there being, as you are aware, only three magistrates in the island competent to sit in that court, which is the number required by the Ordinance.

I have been informed by his Excellency the Governor, that he will resume the Government about the middle or the end of next month, and I will take care to submit your resignation to him immediately on his arrival, for his decision.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Scott,*
Administering Government.

Enclosure 8, in No. 34.

(No. 115.)

From his Excellency Sir *James Brooke*, K. C. B., Governor, &c., to *James Motley*, Esq., J. P., Tanjong Kubong.

Sir, Labuan, 20 December 1850.

Having had under consideration your letter of date November 11th, 1850, addressed to the Officer Administering the Government, in which you tender your resignation as one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the island of Labuan, I have to inform you that your request will be complied with, and I shall accordingly remove your name from the commission at the termination of this year.

I have. &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke,*
Governor, &c.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

— No. 35. —

(No. 67.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to the Officer Administering the Government of Labuan.

Sir, Downing-street, 15 April 1851.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Sir James Brooke's despatch, No. 1, of the 1st January,* enclosing copies of correspondence with Mr. Motley, on the subject of that gentleman's complaints of the operation of the Spirit License Ordinance at Tanjong Kubong, and I have to inform you, that the proceedings of the local Government in this transaction have my approval.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey*.

* Page 106.

— No. 36. —

(No. 18.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Scott to* Earl *Grey*; dated 25 March 1851.

(Received, 19 May 1851.)

THE working of the coal at Tanjong Kubong is still continued in the same manner as from the beginning; that is, by quarrying the outcrops, and the supply of coal has been, therefore, both more limited and expensive than will be the case when the mines are opened after the usual method. The level or opening which the Superintendent has begun from the sea-shore on a level with the high tide, has now reached the larger seam of coal; and the delay which has taken place in opening these mines, it may be expected will now soon be brought to a close.

I am not aware of the precise quantity of coal excavated, but 678 tons only were disposed of to the public, of which 578 tons were supplied to Her Majesty's Navy, and the remaining 100 tons conveyed for sale to Singapore.

The examination which has been made during the past year of these coal measures, has established their extent and value to be fully equal to the expectation that had been formed of them; the large seam alone cannot contain less than 700,000 tons of coal lying above tide level.

I have already reported to your Lordship, in my despatch, No. 29, dated 9th of April of last year, that two seams of coal have been discovered near the head of the harbour, in the vicinity of the town. These, as far as they have yet been examined, do not appear to average more than three feet in thickness, and could not, therefore, be worked to advantage against the richer deposits at Tanjong Kubong. Between these two places, there is a distance of five miles, and it is probable that other seams exist, but hitherto we have failed to discover any intermediate outcrops.

* * * * *

The first step, diminutive as it may be, towards developing the trade of Borneo Proper has been taken; but much remains to be done. The native trade, as at present carried on, is limited; camphor, edible bird's-nests, sago, rice, trepang, wax, rattans, small quantities of tortoiseshell, seed-pearls, and a few common commodities of tropical climates, form the staple articles; nor can it be expected that the traffic will go beyond these if left to the Malay; to open and develope the commercial resources of these countries, will require European example, enterprise and capital. Antimony, iron and coal, are known to be in abundance, and report states the existence of other minerals; the pearl fishery is said to be valuable; cotton, employed by a few of the natives in the manufacture of their dress, grows luxuriantly, and with the rudest cultivation. Coffee and sugar-cane are common. Dye-woods, as well as gums, oil and other vegetable exudations, whose properties are yet unknown, abound in the vast forests which cover the face of the country; and nutmegs and other spices are indigenous, so that it is reasonable to suppose that these valuable products might be advantageously cultivated, and land and labour for such experiments exist in cheap abundance. It is much to be regretted that the Eastern Archipelago Company has been obliged to confine its labours to mining the coal in Labuan, and to abandon the more extended commercial operations for which it was established, as set forth in its prospectus; for such a company, if in command of capital, might create a large and lucrative trade. Of the capabilities of Borneo Proper to produce this trade, there can be no doubt; it is true, but little is yet known of the interior or its inhabitants; but it is certain that every extension of our knowledge of the country serves to confirm the fact of its richness in mineral and vegetable productions.

— No. 37. —

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Governor Sir *J. Brooke* to Earl *Grey*; dated United Service Club, London, 24 November 1851.

ON the third point, I may observe, that the rapid development of the resources of Labuan, and the speedy possession of an ample supply of coal, to meet the yearly increasing demand of extended steam communication, were considered such important objects, that a charter of incorporation for forming the Eastern Archipelago Company was granted to Mr. Henry Wise and others, who interested themselves in the affairs of Borneo.

The views entertained by Her Majesty's Government in granting this charter were explicitly stated by Mr. Shaw Lefevre in the correspondence on the subject with the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. In his reply, dated 13 March 1848, to the memorial presented by the Chamber to the Board of Trade, Mr. Shaw Lefevre writes as follows: "My Lords conceived that it was of great importance to British commerce in the Eastern Seas, that the resources of the new colony of Labuan should be developed as rapidly as possible, and that the opportunity of establishing new branches of trade with Borneo, arising out of the facilities afforded by the relations of Governor Brooke with Sarawak, should not be lost; and my Lords were of opinion that these objects would be best promoted by the establishment of an incorporated company, possessing large capital exclusively applicable to these important purposes."

And again, on the 22d March, this gentleman states, that "My Lords, however, though they do not participate in the apprehensions expressed in the memorial, they will, nevertheless, with a view to allay them, take the requisite steps for communicating with Governor Brooke upon this subject, and for directing his especial attention to the importance of keeping in view, that the object of the grant of the charter was not merely the profit to be made by the shareholders of the Company, but the more important purposes adverted to in my letter of the 13th instant, namely, the rapid development of the colony of Labuan, and the establishment of new branches of British commerce with the island of Borneo."

These, my Lord, were the views so clearly laid down for the guidance of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and to which my especial attention was at the time directed, and in order to judge whether the Company has acted up to the intentions thus recorded, it will be requisite to recur to its proceedings since the year 1847, when it was first incorporated.

Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Melville and Mr. Wise, were entrusted by the Board of Trade with the delicate task of forming an efficient company to carry out very extensive and very important public objects, and for this purpose, the charter of incorporation ran in their names.

To effect this object, Mr. Wise entered into a negociation with Messrs. Henderson & Co. and other mercantile firms of acknowledged influence in the commercial world. It is to be regretted that those gentlemen, possessing the full command of capital requisite to carry out the views above detailed, should have retired from an undertaking they were so capable of carrying out successfully, from a difference of opinion having arisen as to the terms or the mode of remunerating Mr. Wise for the rights he was said to possess, but which it may be concluded were granted to him by Her Majesty's Government for a public and not for a private purpose. Early in the year 1848, the Company was nominally established under the management of the present Board of Directors; Mr. M'Gregor, the Secretary to the Board of Trade, at the time the charter was granted, becoming its chairman; and early in 1849, the works were commenced in Labuan to obtain a supply of coal.

It soon became apparent, however, that the Company did not possess the capital necessary to carry out the important objects contemplated on granting the charter. The pecuniary difficulty the Company laboured under was acknowledged and manifest, and after four years experience, it is now conclusively demonstrated that most of these objects have never been attempted, and that the limited efforts to obtain a supply of coal have proved unsuccessful.

1st. The resources of the new colony of Labuan, instead of being developed as rapidly as possible, have not been developed at all.

2d. The opportunity arising out of my relations with Sarawak for establishing new branches of trade have been lost.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

3d. The large capital which the Company should have possessed, has not been applied to the "important purposes" adverted to by Mr. Lefevre; and,

4th. The Company has not only failed in obtaining a supply of coal, but its dilatory proceedings may supersede the use of the mineral found at Labuan, and cause a permanent injury to the settlement.

In September 1849,* Lieutenant-governor Napier reported that the working of the coal-mines had hitherto proceeded very slowly; and in November of the same year† he stated, that unless pecuniary aid was afforded by the Government of the island, the operations of the Company must be brought to a close for the present.

On the 24th June 1850,‡ Rear-Admiral Austen reported to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Company had not done what might have been expected; that the coal was taken from the surface, and that, from what he could see and learn, there had been no outlay further than what had been covered by the coal paid for by Her Majesty's Navy.

On the 20th June 1851, Mr. Coulson, an agent of the Company, bears testimony very distinctly to the inefficiency of the Company's operations, and it would appear (although some few small shiploads of coal had been exported), that the coal was dug from the surface; that there were no permanent works; that a level which had been attempted would never reach the coal seam, and that perseverance in the present course must end in insolvency. A copy of Mr. Coulson's letter on the subject, addressed to Mr. Brown, a gentleman residing in London, I have the honour to enclose, which will no doubt be found to agree with the report made at the same time to the Board of Directors, and prove to your Lordship the lamentable failure, after a lengthened experience, to work the coal, which is both abundant and good, and situated in a locality the most advantageous for procuring it.

Thus it would appear, that the Eastern Archipelago Company has failed in accomplishing any single object for which the charter was granted; and in briefly alluding to some of the causes which have led to this want of success, it is with the sole end of enabling Her Majesty's Government to correct a state of things so ruinous to the settlement of Labuan, to the general course of our policy, and to the interest of the Company rightly considered.

The withdrawal of the influential firms which were willing to engage in an undertaking requiring both capital and judicious management; injured the Company in public estimation, and prevented its receiving that support under the present management, which the military and naval reputation of the Directors might otherwise have obtained. That the Company as at present constituted was unable to raise the stipulated amount of capital within the period specified by the charter, must be attributed to this want of public confidence, or to a want of a sufficient sum amongst the Directors, who had undertaken to carry out the important objects contemplated by Her Majesty's Government. It must ever be regretted therefore, that those both able and willing, from command of the capital requisite, should have been driven from the undertaking upon a question of personal remuneration; and that they should have been succeeded by gentlemen, who, however honourable they may be, and however willing to carry out the proposed objects, have not sufficient capital for doing so; and from want of judicious and attentive management, have involved the Company in political discussions, sacrificed the ends for which the charter was granted, failed to secure my co-operation, plunged into violent and unprovoked collision with the local government, and permitted (doubtless through ignorance) a dishonest system to be carried on by its servants in Labuan. I am not aware whether a larger share of public confidence or increased individual resources have yet placed the Company in the position required by the terms of the charter, namely, that 100,000 *l.* should be subscribed, and 50,000 *l.* be actually paid up; but supposing the Company to be possessed of such a sum, it is inconceivable on the one hand that it should not even attempt to carry out the objects for which it was incorporated; and if it be not possessed of this capital, it is equally inconceivable on the other hand that the deed of settlement stipulated by the charter should have been executed.

It appears to me very certain, that struggling with many difficulties, from want of capital, and from the warm opposition of an influential portion of the commercial world, that the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Company should neither have sanctioned or permitted any measures to be taken by individuals

Enclosure, 1,
* This Despatch (No. 27, 14 Sept. 1849) will be found printed at page 76 of the present Paper.
† *See* page 5, House of Commons Paper, No. 428, 1851.
‡ *Ibid.* page 7.

Enclosure 2, p. 116.

individuals of their Board, which were likely to involve the conduct and the character of the Company in public and Parliamentary discussions. Her Majesty's Government had recognized the position held by myself at Sarawak, as being one which would enable the Company to open new sources for British commerce ; and on my part, I was sincerely desirous to exert the official and individual influence I possessed, to advance the interests of the Company, and to attain the important objects in view.

In regarding, my Lord, our relative positions, the great advantages to be gained by good understanding; and the manifold evils inevitably arising from any breach between us ; it would have been consulting but the common dictates of prudence, on the part of the Directors of this Company, to have abstained, collectively and individually, from attacking my public reputation. Nevertheless, being placed in a situation requiring, even for the purposes of justice, a proper forbearance, the Managing Director of the Company stepped forward as my public accuser ; the late Chairman supported the charge, and it must be concluded that the other Directors concurred with their colleagues ; for I will not dishonour these gentlemen, by the supposition, that they would permit an accusation to be advanced by their associate at the Board, which they deemed to be false, and which was so plainly opposed to the interests of their constituents.

Enclosure 3, Letter from Mr. Wise to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell: *see* House of Commons Paper, No. 456, 1850.

I do not, in any way, complain of this accusation, or desire to discuss the merits of a question which has already been decided in the House of Commons ; but the public service, the character of the Company, and the stability of our policy have suffered, and are still likely to suffer, so deeply, in consequence of this charge having been advanced, that it becomes necessary to explain the circumstances connected with it.

In the years 1843 and 1844, the managing Director of the Company was cognizant of the measures taken by Captain Keppel against the piratical communities of Serebas and Sakarran ; and so far from expressing a doubt on the propriety or humanity of these proceedings, he actually applied, during the latter year, to Her Majesty's Government, to protect my life, which he considered to be endangered. In the year 1845, Mr. Wise, without comment or objection, perused my memoir on piracy. In 1846, he assisted in arranging the materials of Captain Keppel's work, detailing the punishment inflicted on these pirates. In 1847, it would appear he was preparing to appeal to the public, but not on this point. The enclosures 5, 6 and 7, need no comment. In 1848, the Managing Director was in frequent communication with myself, without making me acquainted with any change in his sentiments. He was in correspondence with Captain Keppel, whom he knew to be charged with the duty of suppressing piracy, until 1849, without adverting to the subject; and during this period of seven years, he never intimated to Her Majesty's Government, a change in his opinion upon so important a point, and which, had it been done previously to the operations, would have been a course, consonant with humanity, and allowed time for proper inquiry without discredit to any of the parties concerned.

Enclosure 4.

Enclosure 5, 6, 7.

Enclosure 8.

The defeat of the pirates occurred on the 31st July, the intelligence arrived in England about the 20th November, and the accusation was made on the 26th of the same month. I dismiss with this cursory notice, an unpleasing subject, and leave the Directors to disprove the facts, or invalidate the testimony which is now advanced, and which bears so strongly against their associate ; but at the same time, I must add, that when the accusation was thus rashly made against myself in England, the spirit of the managing Director appeared likewise to have actuated the agents and servants of the Company of the East.

The various instances of the misconduct of the Company's servants, are already on record in your Lordship's department of Government; and it is now ascertained, moreover, that the two Mr. Motley's, for a length of time, in their dealings with the natives, have been paying the wages of the Company's labourers, partly in money and partly in goods, and employing only those men who would consent to this arrangement ; in short, that they have been carrying on a truck system, illegal in England, dishonest everywhere ; and reviving, though in a modified degree, the oppressions practised by the native Government.

I would not imply, that the Directors of the Company, as a body, were cognizant of these proceedings ; but it is certain that they must be held responsible

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

sible for this conduct of their servants, and for the mismanagement of the Company's affairs whilst entrusted to their superintendence. I mention, and leave these facts for your Lordship's consideration, and should have here closed my despatch, did it not seem necessary, in order fully to comprehend this question, to explain the opinion I hold as to the powers granted to the Eastern Archipelago Company by the terms of the charter.

The power so granted, is limited to the "island of Labuan, and the lands adjacent," which is explained by Mr. Lefevre (in the correspondence before referred to) as understood to apply to the island of Borneo. It admits of a grave doubt, however, whether the words in a legal sense, will bear such a construction, as is thus placed upon them; but on the contrary, should this term come to be construed in a court of law, it is too probable that it would be restricted to mean the "island of Labuan and the lands adjacent" within Her Majesty's dominions. In support of this view of the subject, I may remark, that as a legal axiom, the minor can never rule the major proposition, and that the "lands adjacent" to the small island of Labuan, can never include a territory without Her Majesty's dominions, twice as large as Great Britain, and containing half a dozen independent states, including the territory held by the Netherland Government. In like manner, it might be argued, that the term, if it cannot be understood to mean the whole of Borneo, cannot mean a particular part of that island; and that a charter granting rights on the island of Labuan, within Her Majesty's dominions, cannot be held to imply the same rights as conferred beyond the limits of the British possessions, without express mention of the territory of the foreign power over which such rights are claimed. I should apprehend, therefore, that if this term of the "island of Labuan and the lands adjacent" were in practice applied in the sense laid down by Mr. Lefevre, that the Company would be violating the law, and that the consequent appeal, which might at any time be made to a legal tribunal, would be a matter of serious embarrasment to Her Majesty's Government.

The true meaning of the words in my opinion is to be found by comparing the charter with the 10th article of the treaty with Borneo, which clearly explains the term of the "island of Labuan and the lands adjacent," to apply to the cession made by the Sultan of Borneo in the year 1847. The 10th article states that "his Highness the Sultan hereby confirms the cession already spontaneously made by him in 1845, of the island of Labuan, situated on the N. W. coast of Borneo, together with the adjacent islets of Kuraman, Little Rusakan, Great Rusakan, Daat and Malankasan, and all the straits, islets and seas situated half-way between the fore-mentioned islets, and the mainland of Borneo," &c., &c.

If my opinion on this point prove to be correct, it would limit the operations of the Company within Her Majesty's possessions, unless the Company held rights granted by a foreign power. Such a right has been granted by the Sultan of Borneo; and the point so long at issue between the Company and myself, is as to the construction to be placed on the deed held by it, under the Borneon Government. The Directors of the Company contend, that this deed is an absolute cession of all the coal within the limits specified, over which they claim a sole and exclusive right; and appeal for the correctness of this view of the subject to a translation of the original paper, made in Singapore; on the other side, I maintain, that this translation is so free, as to give no just notion of the wording of the deed; that the deed does not convey any exclusive right; that it clearly implies the working of the coal, and gives no permission to close all the coal-mines in question, along an extended line of coast, to the injury of British subjects and of the Sultan's Government. I have now the honour to enclose a literal translation of this deed, signed by two of the best Malayan scholars in the east, namely, the Reverend B. Keasberry and Abdullah, a teacher of the Malayan language, and the correctness of this translation has been confirmed by Mr. James Logan, a gentleman well known for his profound and extensive knowledge of Malayan literature.

Enclosure 9.

The deed in its present form is of a sufficiently simple character, and just such a one as might be expected to be drawn up, under verbal instructions, by a native of the city of Brunè but little versed in the technicalities of English law.

In

In judging of the construction to be placed on such a deed, the points to be considered are,—

1st. The justice of the case.

2d. The status of the contracting parties.

3d. The intentions of the party granting a boon, and of the framer of the paper.

4th. The principles acted upon on similar occasions, by Her Majesty's Government.

On the first point justice requires that no meaning should be placed on words, unless beyond dispute, which would inflict an injury on one party conferring a right, sought as an advantage, by another. In looking at the wording of the deed, it is clear that on giving the coal it was understood that a spot was to be chosen for the working of it, and that a stated sum was yearly to be paid to the grantor. If this be not the meaning of the deed, the Sultan is supposed to grant extensive coal-fields, without receiving any consideration whatever in return for doing so; the Company shutting up the coal, and never paying the royalty stipulated for the working of it.

2d. In regarding the status of the parties, it is distinctly shown that the Sultan had the power over the coal, and made the grant in order to derive an advantage from it, which he could have derived from working the coal himself, or letting it to other parties; whereas the Company having (since the deed was framed) acquired another coal-mine (then unknown), they desire to stand in a position to convert the boon granted into an injury, by excluding the grantor from deriving any benefit from his property.

3d. The intention of the Sultan could not have been to give away his property without a consideration, but on the contrary to derive a fixed revenue from it; and therefore, to place any construction which excludes him from receiving an equivalent, must be contrary to his intention. My own intention as the framer of the deed, was expressed at the time it was made, and has already been laid before your Lordship; I then stated, that the deed granted a permission to work the coal; and this permission was valuable at that time, because the extensive coal-fields in Labuan had not then been discovered by Lieutenant Heath; and because, by obtaining a right of working, it prevented the Sultan making an exclusive grant to any other nation.

4th. The principles acted on by Her Majesty's Government in Borneo, are sufficiently well known; no exclusive privileges have been sought as a nation, and no exclusive rights acquired by individuals have been confirmed, when they have been found to be injurious to commerce and the development of native countries. Mr. Lefevre, writing in the name of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, states, that "no exclusive privileges are granted to the Company by the charter, and that the Company is to conform to the directions of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State in respect of its intercourse and dealings with foreign powers." The exclusive privileges therefore, not granted by charter, can scarcely be granted without the charter, should they be found to be unjust or injurious. The position of the Company, with reference to its exclusive claim to the coal may be stated as decisive of the question. It holds a doubtful claim upon a loose deed, framed, as I argue, on the understanding that the coal was to be worked, and with no intention of bestowing an exclusive power, and it was this doubtful claim to shut up the coal-mines along a coast line of 150 miles, greatly to the injury of the Sultan of Borneo and his subjects, and to the interests of British commerce. With these remarks, I may leave the various subjects mentioned in this communication for the consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers, praying for that protection which the officers of Government may claim in the performance of their duties, and a remedy for the disastrous state of affairs which has arisen in consequence of the conduct and claims of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and which, if not ended, must bring ruin on the settlement of Labuan.

Enclosure 2, in No. 37.

EXTRACT from Mr. *Robert Coulson*'s Letter to *Thomas Brown*, Esq.

Eastern Archipelago Company,
Labuan, 20 June 1851.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE much pleasure in addressing you from Labuan again, but I regret to inform you of our bad state of affairs here. We have a seam of coal from 12 to 14 feet thick, and planted as coal seldom is, cropping out to the surface in a ravine which runs across the whole island of Labuan; we are working the coal at the crop, but in such a beastly manner as I seldom have ever seen, I have no doubt in my mind of the issue, if some material change does not take place, or the Company must be wound up. We are here with at least an expenditure of 8,000*l.*, and we are without an iota of permanent work, no roads, no railways, no pits sunk or borings made, and a jetty which is only stuck in the sand. The underground level which they have attempted to drive, is the most wretched thing ever began, it has been going on for 12 months, and when I came here it was 20 yards in, and is a most scandalous piece of expenditure; the level is driven so near parallel with the crop as to be completely useless. The crop of the coal runs up the ravine; the level is driving nearly the same course. We shall have to drive the level 200 yards without one shovelfull of coal being won, except that got in the breadth of the level. The man we have here pays more attention to shells, insects and birds, and has no system of working, any one does as he likes; the labourers have 8*d.* per day, and are paid by our manager's brother, in part with calico. This game I have objected to; I have sent my report home to the Directors as they wished me to do, and have given them my opinion of the works and coal-field generally. The island of Labuan contains other seams of coal, the Company's being to the crop along the island, is of course the worst coal. At a place called Victoria Bay or Town, coal has been found. I have strongly recommended the Company to run their jetty out and lead their coals by an inclined plane; put up a saw-mill. With 1,200*l.* to 1,400*l.* a year salaries, and 200 to 300 employed, and with so small a produce of coal, how can a dividend be made, although the price is very high delivered to steamers, 20*s.* per ton, but the royalty rent heavy, 2*s.* 6*d.* Such a reckless expenditure as we have you cannot imagine; Mr. Wise knows but little about colliery business, and less still of what is going on here. There is little doubt of the project being good if fairly opened out. There is, I understand, beautiful coal upon the south side of Borneo, and minerals of all kinds abounding. The antimony mines are, I think, not well managed at Sarawak. What a quantity of iron ore is at Singapore. This island and the opposite coast, in extent 150 miles down the coast, appears one immense coal-field. This Company have the coal at the city of Borneo, called by the natives, Brunè. How I wish we had in Ireland such a speculation as this; I have recommended the Company to reduce their agencies here, and have sent in my resignation; and I have recommended them to send out blacksmiths, sawyers, carpenters and enginemen. Whether the Directors withdraw me or not, I cannot stay with them. The Dutch Government have an idea of opening out mines in Borneo, and I am led to suppose I can get their situation if I choose to apply; otherwise I propose to go down to Australia, and there settle, and send for my family to come out. We are 26 days sail from it, and a mail expected to be established there from Singapore.

The people in Singapore, who have been in Australia, tell me I should immediately get a first rate situation there, and the climate I learn is excellent. If we are to be allowed to go on in the same manner as we are here, we must all fall to the ground.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robt. Coulson.*

Thos. Brown, Esq., London.

Enclosure 4, in No. 37.

EXTRACTS from Mr. *Wise*'s Correspondence, published in the Borneo Papers.

Mr. *Wise* to Lord *Haddington.*

"London, 9 October 1844.

"IN the absence of your Lordship from London, I lately sought an interview with Sir George Cockburn, and after fully discussing the critical position of Mr. Brooke, in consequence of the proceedings of certain piratical chiefs in the vicinity of his settlement, the gallant Admiral with his characteristic promptitude, has since communicated the assent of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the application for protection, that I ventured to make to their Lordships on Mr. Brooke's behalf.

* * * * *

"In fact, one small steamer (drawing little water) and three or four gun-boats, by which means the several rivers in Borneo could more easily be ascended, and the strong holds of the pirates destroyed, would effect everything, and at comparatively small expense."

Mr. *Wise* to Sir *Robert Peel.*

"London, 7 April 1846.

"The pirate chiefs and tribes by whom Mr. Brooke is surrounded, exasperated at the success with which, mainly under his counsel and directions, they have been defeated and in

in part subdued, are not unlikely to take advantage of his apparently neglected and defenceless condition; and it is not impossible that he may be suddenly cut off on some unlooked for occasion, notwithstanding all the precautions his private and limited resources enable him to adopt."

Borneo Papers, pages, 61. 62. 88.

Enclosure 5, in No. 37.

18, North Bank, St. John's Wood
20 August 1851.

My Dear Brooke,

When I first became acquainted with Mr. Wise, he uniformly represented you to me, not only as a philanthropist and a benefactor of the Indian Archipelago, but as a truly great man; in this view of your character he long persisted; but some time after the publication of Keppel's book, a box of papers containing your original journals, with a number of letters to Mr. Templar, fell into his hands. He perused the letters and took extracts, but omitted at the time to mention the circumstance to me, though I then remarked that he changed suddenly; and began to say that he had been deceived in you, that you were "a very bad man," that all your proceedings in the East were carried on exclusively for your own aggrandizement, that he could supply me with proofs of these allegations; and that if he had not suppressed or altered a portion of your "journal" you would have appeared to the world in the light of a murderer, which it seemed to me evident he wished me to believe you; I replied, that if he would put into my hands the proofs he spoke of, I would attack and denounce you publicly, but though he always professed his intention when the matter should be ripe, of throwing off the mask and appealing to the public, he said the time was not yet come for bringing the affair before the world. This shook my faith in his trustworthiness, and I began to suspect he was playing some deep game of his own. The motive of his resentment against you became obvious to me, when he alluded to some expressions derogatory to him, which he said you used in writing of him to a private friend. The chief reason, however, for his attempt to ruin you, the principal sore point in the whole transaction, was the detention of the coal grant made by the Sultan, which was to repay him for "all his exertions" and on the arrival of every fresh mail without bringing it, his indignation against you increased. I became fully satisfied of his crooked policy when on your return to England in 1847, he went down to meet you, invited you to dine at his house, and there in the presence of numerous friends, pronounced the warmest enlogium on your character, and on all you had done in the Archipelago. I was shocked and disgusted by this hypocrisy, and reproached him with it, as well as with causing your portrait by Mr. Grant to be copied, framed and hung in his dining-room, to which his only answer was, that people are compelled sometimes to do such things by circumstances.

I may here remark, that during the entire time of our intercourse, he never expressed a single doubt respecting the piratical character of the Sarebas community, even after it had become evident to me that his intention was to ruin your character, public as well as private.

The idea of my son Spenser's going out with you to Borneo had originated with Mr. Wise, but he now sought to dissuade me from allowing him to accept the appointment, saying you were the greatest tyrant in the world, as the poor youth would find as soon as he was fairly in your power; to this I replied, that if I had 50 sons, I should be too happy to entrust them to you. Our intercourse now became unpleasant, and in a few weeks after you left England, ceased entirely. Allow me for my own satisfaction to add, that instead of repenting of having placed my son under your authority, I have every day more and more reason to rejoice at it, and to express my gratitude to you for the undeviating kindness and generosity with which you have treated him. Trusting you will excuse this expression of my feeling.

I am, &c,

His Excellency Sir James Brooke. (signed) *James Augustus St. John.*

Enclosure 6, in No. 37.

Church Mission-House, Sarawak,
16 December 1850.

My dear Sir James,

In the conversation I had with Mr. Wise respecting you before I left England, he after speaking of all the good he had done you by his exertions, among other things, said that of course he had great influence with you, for your reputation was completely in his power, as there were passages of your journal printed in Captain Keppel's book which he had suppressed, but which if given forth to the world would make you appear a murderer instead of the great philanthropist every body thought you. This, even now, I remember distinctly was the purport of what he said, though not perhaps the exact words, and I was very much surprised at his making such remarks to me, a perfect stranger; the only object I could perceive in his doing so, was to make me appeal to him rather than to you in all matters concerning

the mission. The bait however did not take, as I was never fond of go-betweens, and I certainly would never have fished in the dirty ditch at Austin Friars, when I had always ready access to the pure Brook at Mivart's.

Ever yours, &c.
(signed) *F. T. M'Dougall.*

Enclosure 7, in No. 37.

AN EXPLANATION and EXPOSURE of the Charges made against Sir *James Brooke*, with reference to the Capture and Execution of Criminals in Sarawak.

AN attempt has been made to place a forced construction on the passages in Sir James Brooke's Journal, which relate to the deaths of the Pangeran Budrudeen with two of his followers, and of the two Dyak chiefs, Pa-Rimban and Pa-Tummo; and a charge has been publicly made against Sir James Brooke, that, "they were executed by him without trial, and on his own mere motion." The following statement of facts, filling up the brief outline of the Journal, will refute these unfounded charges, and place the real merits of the case before the public.

See Examiner of June 14 and 28, 1851.

On the 24th of September 1841, Sir James Brooke was declared Rajah of Sarawak. On the 3d of November he wrote as follows, "I have a country, but oh! how beset with difficulties, how ravaged by war, torn by dissensions, and ruined by duplicity, weakness and intrigue."

Keppel, vol. 1, p. 251.

On the 5th of November a court of justice was opened on a simple plan for the substantial redress of wrongs. On the 10th January 1842, a brief code of laws or regulations was published, the first article of which was as follows:

Keppel, vol. 1, p. 256 and 257.

"That murder, robbery and other heinous crimes will be punished according to the Ondong Ondong (the native laws then in force), and no person committing such offences will escape, if after fair trial he be proved guilty." And concludes thus:—

Keppel, vol. 1, p. 266.

8th. The Governor issues these commands and will enforce obedience to them, and whilst he gives all protection and assistance to the persons who act rightly, he will not fail to punish those who seek to disturb the public peace or commit crimes, and he warns all such persons to seek their safety and find some other country where they may be permitted to break the laws of God and man.

Keppel, vol. 1, p. 268.

The entire Journal will prove that great firmness was necessary to establish a government and to administer justice. "It was enough (remarked Sir James Brooke), that a follower of the Rajah was concerned, to hush up all wrongs," and he adds, that "equal justice is the groundwork of society, and unless it can be administered, there can be no hope of ultimate improvement. The country may have bad laws, but such laws as it has, must be enforced gently and mildly as may be towards the superiors, but strictly towards the guilty, and all crimes coming under my cognizance must meet with their punishment."

Keppel, vol. 1, p. 277.

These extracts from Captain Keppel's works are preliminary to the two cases; the first, that of the Pangeran Budrudeen and his two followers; and the second, that of the two Dyak chiefs, Pa-Rimban and Pa-Tummo, and a most cursory reference to that work will further show,—

That the country was disorganised and distracted, and that a firm and equal administration of justice was necessary, though difficult and dangerous.

That the native laws were in operation against "murder, robbery and other heinous crimes," and—

Keppel, vol. 1, p. 257.

That a court of justice had been opened, that witnesses were heard, and that the native Rajahs assisted Sir James Brooke in administering justice.

These principles are plainly set forth in the Journal, and it is rather a violent assumption to infer, from the incidental mention of judicial cases subsequently made in the Journal, that they were departed from.

The first case, that of the Pangeran Budrudeen, is mentioned in Captain Keppel's work, but the chase, capture and execution of the criminals as they stood in the original Journal, were suppressed in the manner hereafter mentioned, and were subsequently published in full in the work of Captain Mundy. On the 28th April 1842, or six months after his taking charge of the Government, Sir James Brooke wrote as follows:—"The other cause of uneasiness is the attack of a Chinese boat at the mouth of the river. The boat that attacked her is a small one, with eight or ten men, which came out of Sadong, and had been lying here (Sarawak) for a week or more. She is commanded by a Pangeran named Budrudeen, has some Illanuns on board, and is bound on a piratical cruise. As she descended the river she met with the small China boat likewise, from Sambas, with eight men, which she treacherously assailed, desperately wounding one man and severely another, —but the China boat's consort heaving in sight, the pirate pulled away. I must redress this if in my power." Sir James Brooke adds, that he thought one of those Chinese "must die," (as in fact he did shortly afterwards), and that the other was "very severely, and perhaps without medical attendance, mortally hurt." This was the crime committed, and thus far, but no farther, we read in Captain Keppel's work.

Keppel, vol. 1, p. 293.

Captain Mundy's work gives an account of the subsequent events relating to this heinous crime. At Siru the pirates were found on the 5th of May, when "the Magindano Illanun lashed himself to desperation, flourishing his spear in one hand and the other on the handle of his sword, he defied those collected about him; he danced his war dance on the sand—

hi

his face became deadly pale—his wild eyes glared—he was ready to amok—to die—but not to die alone."

"To catch him was impossible." He was killed openly, and madly defying authority, and ready to run a-muck, had an attempt been made to seize him. If there is to be any government, it will probably be conceded that a criminal cannot be allowed to escape, because he is desperate enough to resist to the last extremity. To catch him was impossible, and it was better to prevent a muck than to wait till the lives of the innocent were sacrificed to the fury of a desperado. Mundy, vol. 1, p. 309.

The same course would have been pursued, whether in Java or Singapore, and those who know what a Malay muck is, can best appreciate the necessity of preventing it. The Pangeran Budrudeen and his brother-in-law were at the same time made prisoners under "a guarantee" that they should be taken to Sarawak, they, no doubt, hoping that their influence there would be sufficient to procure their release,—for it must be remembered that the Pangeran Budrudeen was noble by birth, a distant connexion of the Royal Family, and with many influential relatives. To execute such a criminal, for being guilty of ordinary murder and piracy, was almost unprecedented. Sir James Brooke's Journal best explains this, when he writes, that, "To a people, who, if they know what justice is, have never obeyed its dictates, its impartial administration in the mildest manner, is a high offence; and amongst the Pangerans, each desires to claim an exemption for himself and his followers, and takes little concern about the rest. At all hazards, however, I am resolved to enforce justice, and to protect property, and, whatever the results may be, to leave them in God's hands." Whatever their expectation may have been, the condition was fulfilled, and to Sarawak they were taken; and on the 8th of May Sir James Brooke mentions, "that Muda Hassim having been informed of the circumstances, consented to the execution of the pirates," in other words, that Muda Hassim was willing that the law should take its course, even against these noble persons, should they, after trial, be found guilty. They arrived at Sarawak at nine o'clock on the morning of the 9th of May, and they were tried by the Rajah Muda Hassim himself, at 11 o'clock, and found guilty upon the clearest evidence, and at about one o'clock they were executed. Sir James Brooke did not sit upon their trial, having taken so active a part in their pursuit and capture (for it may be mentioned that he had been absent from Sarawak eight days and eight nights in chase of them). Mundy, vol. 1, p. 311.

They were judged by their native prince, and the blood connexion of one of them; their relatives were present at the trial, and consented to their death. The evidence against them was conclusive; the Chinese in the boat attacked, knew them; several of their own boat's crew admitted the fact, and the Pangeran Budrudeen himself never attempted to deny it, his last words being, "What! am I to be put to death for only killing the Chinese?" Had they been able to urge any reasonable plea in self-defence, or even to raise the slightest doubt of their guilt, Muda Hassim, whose feelings were enlisted to spare them, would never have condemned them, nor would their relatives have consented to their execution. On the morning of the 9th of May, Sir James Brooke conferred with Muda Hassim, who declined Sir James Brooke's suggestion, that "the example of the Pangeran would suffice for the ends of justice," and was resolute that justice should take its course on both the criminals. The trial is not mentioned in the Journal, for their really could be no reason for mentioning it, and the incidental omission furnishes no ground for the forced assumption that it did not take place. "That they deserved death," writes Sir James, "none can doubt;" and no candid person can doubt their guilt, or the stern necessity of establishing the administration of justice over the rich and great, as well as over the poor and lowly. Mundy, vol. 1. p. 311 and 312.

Can it in common fairness be said, that the Pangeran Budrudeen and his followers were executed by Sir James Brooke "without trial, and on his own mere motion."

The second case, that of the two Dyak chiefs, Pa-Rimban and Pa-Tummo, was as follows:—Sir James Brooke's government had positively forbidden the Dyak tribes within the territory of Sarawak to war one upon the other. This new law was publicly promulgated according to the Dyak customs, and was absolutely necessary to establish security, and to end the barbarous custom of taking heads, to which the Dyaks were addicted. There was some danger in promulgating such a law, but there can hardly be a question either of its propriety or humanity. Pa-Rimban and Pa-Tummo were the head-men (or Orang Kayas) of Singé, a Sarawak tribe of Dyaks; their appointment was made by the Datus, the local Malay rulers of Sarawak, by whom they were removeable at pleasure, and in every respect they were as much subjects of the Sarawak government, as the lords-lieutenants of the counties are subjects of England.

Both these chiefs had direct notice of the recent law, and not only disobeyed it, but committed a heinous crime against Dyak customs, by treacherously murdering some of the Sigo tribe living within the territory of Sarawak, with whom the Singé were at peace. Upon this Sir James Brooke went up to the tribe (a day's journey from Sarawak), and called together a number of their chiefs, who "all" disapproved of this murder most highly, asserting that the Sigos were "their younger brothers;" and upon being asked if they were willing to force Pa-Rimban to purchase peace, they replied that they were willing to do so. Keppel, vol. 1, p. 301.

This occurred in June 1842, and Pa-Rimban insisting that they had not attacked the Sigo, but that the heads belonged to the Simpoke tribe (not a Sarawak tribe), with whom he alleged they were at war, and there being a difficulty at that time of getting clear proof of the fact, the case against them was suspended for the time; new chiefs or Orang Kayas were Keppel, vol. 1, p. 303.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

were appointed in their places; and in Captain Keppel's book the account of Pa-Rimban and Pa-Tummo abruptly closes here, and nothing further is heard of them. The sequel, however, is contained in Captain Mundy's book, and shows that Sir James Brooke was called away to Borneo, and did not return to Sarawak until September 1842; and finding on his return that these chiefs, Pa-Rimban and Pa-Tummo, had been the cause of fresh disturbances in his absence, and that "they openly refused obedience, defied his authority, and declined holding an interview even with the Datus; that they asserted, moreover, that they had killed the Sampro (another tribe of Sarawak Dyaks) and other Dyaks, because they were enemies, and that they would kill more of them," Sir James Brooke proceeded to take the measures against them which are there detailed.

Mundy, vol. 1, p. 326.

Pa-Rimban and Pa-Tummo were made prisoners, and Sir James Brooke told them he would not kill them, but take them to the Rajah (that is, to the Rajah Muda Hassim), and they would then know what were the Rajah's orders; this condition was observed; they were brought to the Rajah; they were tried in public by him and his brothers. The charge against them was, that they had killed "their younger brothers," the Dyaks of Sigo, a Sarawak tribe; that they had been, according to the mildest form of Dyak custom, called upon to purchase peace, instead of doing which, in open defiance of a recent law (which every lover of humanity must approve) they had added to their crime by killing some Sampro and other Sarawak Dyaks, and "threatened to kill more of them." For this they were tried by Muda Hassim, their native prince, the uncle of the Sultan, one of the four great hereditary nobles of Brunè, himself a claimant to the throne, which his father had possessed, and who was not "an ex-governor," but standing in the position of a lord paramount, and possessing the power of life and death throughout the Borneo territories. Sir James Brooke, in 1841, wrote, that without the undoubted and spontaneous support of this prince, he was by no means eager to undertake the government; and this support he received from Muda Hassim, in serious judicial cases, before his own power was established.

See Examiner of June 28, 1851. Letter to James Gardner, Esq., p. 29.

Sir James Brooke left the trial of Pa-Rimban and Pa-Tummo to their native princes, because, as in the case of the Pangeran Budrudeen, he had been an active party in their capture. No doubt he felt reluctance at the idea of their execution, but he would not interfere with it, as he entirely concurred in its justice, and he was assured of the necessity of the step, for the safety of many other lives. Had mercy been extended to them, the suppression of that barbarous custom of head-hunting could not have been effected; the Sigo and other tribes must have been allowed the right of retaliation, and the country would have been distracted once more with the feuds of the Dyak tribes, and all the insecurity and bloodshed which resulted from them.

Mundy, vol. 1, p. 330.

As in the former case, the circumstance of their trial is not mentioned in the Journal, simply because it was a matter of course; and in a narrative in which the principal events themselves are so cursorily and unconnectedly entered, it is a forced and uncandid assumption that the omission to mention it should be taken as a proof that it did not take place.

"Sept. 7th. At six o'clock in the evening, as the sun set, Pa-Rimban and Pa-Tummo closed their earthly career. They were taken out to the rear of my house, and despatched by the knives of the Rajah's followers,"

Mundy, vol. 1, p. 335.

Such is the entry in the Journal; or in other words, they were executed in the usual manner, with the krais or knife, by the Rajah's followers, in the jungle behind the Rajah Muda Hassim's house (for his house and Sir James Brooke's stood together). The result, then, of the whole case is, that they were charged with the crime of murder, were tried by their native princes, were condemned upon the most conclusive evidence, and were executed according to the custom of their country. Sir James Brooke remarks "that the necessity was a stern one, and their death merited."

It must be remembered, that Sir James Brooke himself gave both these cases to the world; that they were published as parts of a rough journal, the entries in which were often noted down in great haste, and amidst numberless distractions; and that they were read without producing a suspicion on the minds of the numerous critics who reviewed Captain Mundy's work.

It has now been shown, that a false construction has been forced upon the passages which narrate the events above detailed, and to complete the case, it only remains to exhibit how, and by whom this has been done.

Sir James Brooke gave his Journal to Captain Keppel, for publication; and the narrative of the cases of the Pangeran Budrudeen and his two followers, and of Pa-Rimban and Pa-Tummo, was, at first, printed exactly as they stood in the original manuscript. A Mr. Wise was Sir James Brooke's agent at this time, and having just returned from Sarawak, he objected to the publication of the first volume in the form in which it had been printed, and represented to Sir James Brooke's relatives and friends the injury it would do him in its then shape, on account of the free expression of Sir James Brooke's political opinions. This was the only reason he assigned to them, and, after much solicitation, he succeeded in inducing Captain Keppel to suppress the first volume as it was originally printed. Mr. Wise then managed to get the arrangement of the work into his own hands, and brought it out in its present form; having suppressed the conclusion of the narratives in question without his saying a single syllable of the objection he afterwards thought fit to make, either to Sir James Brooke or to his friends.

This will appear clearly from the following extract from a letter dated 24 September 1845, written by Mr. Wise to Sir James Brooke, on the subject, in which, after complaining of the interference of a gentleman whose influence with Sir James Brooke he was anxious to undermine, he continues: "Poor Keppel has been led into a sad scrape with his book,

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I most fortunately discovered the mess in time (I hope), it will nevertheless cost something considerable—Volume I. of Keppel's work must be suppressed, I will look after the second edition, and I hope to see you prosper yet, in spite either of yourself or the party I allude to. Nothing could be handsomer than Keppel's conduct throughout this very untoward affair, his readiness to meet my views was in perfect keeping with the devotion he has ever shown to your interests. The opinions of Mr. Savage, and of another confidential adviser, I transmit, to confirm my statement of the dangers so recently averted."

Mr. Wise, doubtless, has retained copies of these letters but their substance can be gathered from Sir J. B.'s reply.

This was the language used by an agent to his employer, whom, according to his more recent revelations, he had discovered, from this very Journal, to be a murderer. Sir James Brooke replied to this letter on the 4th December 1845, in the following terms:

"I often laughing said to Bethune, that I thought my Journal in its rude, disjointed state, would puzzle any son of literature, and I had great doubts whether any body but myself could lick it into shape. Keppel, however, thought otherwise, and intended to take the best literary opinion on the advisability of making it public, and so I gave it to him to do as he pleased with it. I am sorry your opinion is so strongly against the publication, and as you do not say anything of the literary defects, I conclude the extracts are injudiciously made. Most of the Journal is quite unfit for the public, and must be devoid of interest; but other considerable portions relating to the geography of the country, the different governments, and the habits and manners of an unknown aboriginal race, would in my opinion be acceptable to intelligent readers. As a general rule, therefore, I may say, that if the substantial parts of my Journal have been extracted for publication, all is right; but if my private views, feelings and opinions have been selected, it must be bad, for it may look like a puff. Keppel will acquire the credit of being an interested party; and I shall be made a hero and a fool. I would not for the world that Keppel should be hurt or vexed, because, independently of my esteem for him, his intention was good. One thing however is certain, that the suppression of the work can do us no harm, and the suppression of portions that might injure our cause, must do good. At a distance of some thousand miles this is all I can say, and even this will be of little consequence, and whatever is done, will be done before my opinion arrives. I consider your view of the matter somewhat too serious, for I believe the worst penalty would be, to become a nine days' laughing-stock. Books do not ruin characters or break heads, and it is quite impossible before a work is published, to judge what impression it may make out of doors. I am very indifferent on the subject, but I have told you the best course in my opinion, and shall therefore not be sorry if the work is burked or altered, so as to bring me forward as little as possible.. The friendly critics have my thanks, for I am not of the irritable tribe, and have none of the pride of authorship."

This letter speaks for itself, but it was in the course of arranging the first volume for publication, that the manuscript journals with other papers relating to the work, came into Mr. Wise's hands; and amongst them, the copies of a private correspondence, addressed by Sir James Brooke to the very friend Mr. Wise complained of. This correspondence had been lent to Captain Keppel, to assist him in bringing out the Journal, for the single purpose of verifying dates and places, and, by an inadvertence on Captain Keppel's part, was passed with the other papers into Mr. Wise's hands; this correspondence Mr. Wise read, and claimed to retain; but on its being peremptorily demanded, he returned it immediately; not until, however, he had secretly copied it, which he never disclosed to any one; nor did it come out until nearly five years afterwards, when extracts from these very letters, were furnished by him to Mr. Hume, and were read by Mr. Hume in the House of Commons. He claimed to retain it on the ground that he found in it expressions which were injurious to him, as inconsistent with what Sir James Brooke had written to him, Mr. Wise; and he accordingly wrote to Sir James Brooke on the subject, complaining that the correspondence had been handed about.

Sir James Brooke has no copy of his reply, but it was to the effect that as Mr. Wise had not furnished him with any extracts, or informed him as to what extent they had been handed about, and how he came to see them, he could not form any judgment on the subject; though at the same time he felt sure that any such extracts could not by any just interpretation be considered injurious to Mr. Wise, yet, at the same time, their late difference in matters of business might therein be mentioned. Thus, the matter passed; Mr. Wise never alluded to it again in any way whatever, although he was afterwards in daily personal communication with Sir James Brooke during his four months stay in England in 1847, when he received a substantial act of kindness from him, and although he continued his agent until November 1848. Whatever annoyance, therefore, he felt at the time, Sir James Brooke naturally considered had passed away. There can, however, be no doubt that from this period dates his antipathy to Sir James Brooke; and when Sir James, in 1846, declined entering on any doubtful speculations, this antipathy began to find expression; for it can be proved by witnesses, that in 1847, whilst he was lauding Sir James as a great philanthropist, he was privately, and behind his back, maligning his character, and holding him up as a tyrant and a murderer. The following letters will show this fact clearly:—

[Then follow copies of Letters from Rev. F. T. M'Dougall and J. A. St. John, Esq., 16 December 1850 and 23 June 1851, already printed at page 117.]

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

It needs only to add, that Mr. Wise, in a letter addressed to the "Times" newspaper, stated that he was ready to meet any distinct charge brought against him. Here is a very distinct and grave charge, resting on the testimony of two gentlemen unknown to each other, and which could, in a lesser degree, be substantiated by Mr. Scott, the Lieutenant-governor of Labuan, Mr. Low, and Mr. Spencer St. John.

Enclosure 8, in No. 37.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Captain the Honourable *Henry Keppel* to Sir *James Brooke*; dated 10 August 1851.

I HAVE read with much interest the papers relative to Borneo. When did Mr. Wise change his opinion as regards piracy? It is very odd, that up to the time of my leaving India, in September 1849, he never, in his correspondence with me, appeared to doubt the urgent necessity of the measures I was adopting for its suppression.

(signed) *Henry Keppel.*

Enclosure 9, in No. 37.

THIS is an AGREEMENT of Tuan Sultan *Omar Ali Suifudin*, the Son of Sultan *Mohamet Jumaleb Allam*, deceased, of the Country of Brunie, promises to give Tuan Sir *James Brooke*, Esq., Rajah of Sarawak, Coals from the Country of Mŭngkabong, as far as Tanjong Baram.

WHATEVER be the spot he may work (the mine), or whoever of his relations (agents) Tuan Bŭsar (Sir James) may authorize (to do the work), Tuan Sultan will not interfere. However, if Tuan Bŭsar has worked, at the commencement of the work, we (Sir James) are to give to Tuan Sultan two thousand dollars; the season following (he is) to give to Tuan Sultan one thousand dollars (more), and (at every) each (succeeding) season (year) the same.

Written on Saturday, the 30th of the month Shabán, at four o'clock, in the Hejera 1262.

A literal translation of the annexed Malay document.

(signed) *B. P. Keasberry.*

(Second signature in Malay.)

— No. 38. —

COPY of a LETTER from Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B., to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, United Service Club, 26 November 1851.

SINCE forwarding my despatch of the 24th* instant, I have received the following documents in proof of the truck system carried on by the Eastern Archipelago Company in Labuan. Enclosure 6, is the price of the piece-goods, called balachu, certified by a Chinese merchant, and shows that a profit of upwards of 30 per cent. was made by this system of dealing with the natives.

* Page 111. Enclosures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

In reference to Mr. Coulson's letter, which I had the honour to forward with my last communication, I may now add, that the efficiency of the Company can only be judged by the permanent character of its works, and that the supply of coal obtained from the surface by working the outcrop at the different hills, is in fact valueless for the purpose of developing the resources of the island. The danger which I formerly pointed out to your Lordship, of the opening of the Dutch mines, is likewise alluded to by Mr. Coulson, and it is very certain that a company, unable under the most favourable circumstances, to obtain any quantity of coal from surface digging, and without any permanent works to insure a steady and sufficient supply to meet an increasing demand, could never support the competition, which must prove so fatal to the settlement of Labuan.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Brooke.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 38.

I, *James William Peters*, Clerk in the Post-office at Labuan, do swear and depose as follows; viz.—

I arrived at Tanjong Kubong on the 5th of June 1850, having been employed by Messrs. Shaw, Whitehead & Company, of Singapore, the agents to the Eastern Archipelago Company at that place, to serve the Eastern Archipelago Company in the capacity of clerk and overseer at the company's coal works at Tanjong Kubong, in this island. I served in this capacity for eight (8) months; I left their service at the end of that time, because Mr. Motley, the Company's Superintendent, broke the agreement, by not supplying me with rice at the Singapore price. On this I sent in my resignation. During the whole of the eight months I was at Tanjong Kubong, the younger Mr. Motley (Francis) was engaged openly in trading in all kinds of goods. A great part of these goods, cloths, &c., were kept by Mr. Francis Motley in his room, which was part of the eldest brother's house; the remainder of his stock used to be kept in the Eastern Archipelago Company's store. The Eastern Archipelago Company's Coolies at the mines were formerly paid weekly, but this was before I came, and I was told by my fellow-servant, Rozario, that the trading between Mr. F. Motley and the Coolies had only commenced about a month before my arrival, and that the Coolies were after that paid only once a fortnight. About two months after my arrival they were ordered to be paid only once a month. All the labourers were divided into gangs of six, so that the daily pay for six men, or a gang, was one dollar, and one man, the head man of the gang, received the amount due to the whole at the end of the month. At the end of the month, before the men were paid, the head-men, who held the tickets of the gangs, were mustered to produce the tickets, on which the amount of labour done by the gang during the month was daily marked. The men were generally mustered by me, and their tickets examined and signed by me; after which they were taken by the head-men themselves to Mr. F. Motley, who wrote across them the quantity of cloth they were to receive, as part payment of the amount of their tickets. This proportion was regulated as follows; viz., if 12 dollars were due by the Company for wages, one piece of cloth was to be given, and reckoned as three dollars, and so on for each 12 dollars of wages due; and sometimes, if but eight dollars were due, the Coolies were compelled to receive the cloth, or they were discharged by direction of the young Mr. Motley, who also had forbidden any other person selling cloth at Tanjong Kubong but himself. After the tickets were signed as above by Mr. F. Motley, which was done and the cloth immediately served out by himself and his servant Abdullah, at which I sometimes assisted, by the young Mr. Motley's orders, and which I did entirely, with Abdullah's assistance, during two months, while Mr. F. Motley was absent in Bruni, by the elder Mr. Motley's commands. After each head-man had received his proportion of cloth, he took his ticket into the hall of Mr. J. Motley's house, to receive the balance in cash. I was always present when the men were paid. Mr. J. Motley counted out the money, and Mr. F. Motley received it from him, and paid the balance to bearers of the tickets. On each ticket being presented, Mr. F. Motley used to ascertain the whole amount due, which were counted out by the Superintendent of the Company, who put on one side the sum which the bearer had previously received in cloth, and the amount of which his brother used to tell him. I do not know what was done with the heap of deductions thus accumulated. This practice was only carried on amongst the natives of Borneo; the Chinese and Klings would not submit to it. I have heard Mr. F. Motley myself say that no one was to sell cloth at Tanjong Kubong but himself. I recollect one occasion, when the young Mr. Motley was absent, Mr. J. Motley, the Superintendent asked me why I had not paid part of a man's wages in cloth, because it amounted to 11 dollars; I remonstrated on the hardship of the case, as, from the wet weather, the 11 dollars was all the gang had been able to earn during the month. We were obliged to give the cloth to the Coolies before paying them, as otherwise they would not have bought of Mr. Motley at the price he asked, viz. three dollars each piece. At that time the cloth was selling at Labuan at from $2. to $2. 20c. a piece. In the month of November 1850, the "Amelia," a brig chartered by the Eastern Archipelago Company, brought up seven bales of the cloth (grey shirtings); each bale contained 50 pieces; this lasted us about four months. The Company's Coolies were always grumbling at being obliged to receive the balachu (grey shirting) at so high a price; but if they had not received it they would not be employed. The younger Mr. Motley's speculations were not confined to cloth alone, but he dealt largely in rice and other things.

(signed) *J. W. Peters.*

Sworn before me, at Labuan, this 16th day of September, A.D. 1851.

(signed) *H. W. Parr,*
Justice of the Peace.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

Eastern Archipelago Company,
Labuan, 5 February 1851.

Mr. J. W. Peters has been in the service of the Eastern Archipelago Company at this place for the last eight months; I have much pleasure in testifying to his vigilance and steady attention to his duty during the whole of that time; he now leaves at his own request.

(signed) *James Motley*,
Agent for the Eastern Archipelago Company.

(True copy.)

(signed) Hugh Low, Secretary to Government.

Enclosure 2, in No. 38.

Dear Sir, Labuan, 15 September 1851.

In answer to your inquiry as to whether it has come to my knowledge through the Government Coolies or otherwise, if the agent of the Eastern Archipelago Company have at any time paid the wages of their workmen in kind, wholly or partially.

I have to state, that I have frequently heard from the labourers and others, that the workmen at Tanjong Kubong were paid their wages partially in cloth.

The fact is well known, and is no secret in Labuan.

I have seen in Mr. Motley's junior room in his brother's house, different kinds of cloth, such as are bought and used by the natives.

I have also heard that Mr. Motley, junior, has said he made money by his trading transactions.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Parr*,
Acting Surveyor-General.

The Honourable J. Scott, Esq., Lieut.-Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 38.

Statement of a Labourer named *Tomus*, at Tanjong Kubong.

I worked at Tanjong Kubong about a year ago, the labourers there have one head-man in every six men, and receive wages once in four Sundays.

And every six men once in four Sundays receive one piece of blachu at the younger Mr. Motley's place; young Mr. Motley gave the blachu (grey shirting); after, we went to the elder Mr. Motley's place; the elder Mr. Motley paid the dollars, but gave us three dollars short of our wages for the price of the piece of blachu which we received from the younger Mr. Motley, and in this manner all the labourers at Tanjong Kubong received their wages; in the elder Mr. Motley's house there is a room in which the younger Mr. Motley keeps blachu, I have seen about three bales there; all of us labourers did not like to receive blachu, but if we did not like to receive blachu, we could not get work at Tanjong Kubong.

17 September 1851. × mark of *Tomus*,
Lab ourer at Tanjong Kubong.

(True translation.)
(signed) Hugh Low,
Secretary to Government.

Enclosure 4, in No. 38.

Statement of a Labourer at Tanjong Kubong, named *Merjan*.

I worked at Tanjong Kubong about six month ago; the labourers there have one head-man in six, and we received our wages once in four Sundays; each gang of six men once in four Sundays received one piece of blachu at the young Mr. Motley's place; the younger Mr. Motley gave the blachu; afterwards we went to the elder Mr. Motley's place the elder Mr. Motley paid the dollars; he, the elder Mr. Motley, gave us three dollars short of our wages for the price of the piece of blachu which Mr. Motley the younger gave us, and in this manner all the labourers at Tanjong Kubong received their wages; all of us labourers did not wish to receive the blachu, but if we did not like to receive the blachu, we not get work at Tanjong Kubong.

17 September 1851. × the mark of *Merjan*,
Labourer at Tanjong Kubong.

(True translation.)
(signed) Hugh Low,
Secretary to Government.

Enclosure 5, in No. 38.

STATEMENT of a Mandor of Labourers at Tanjong Kubong, named *Chandé*.

I WORKED at Tanjong Kubong about 18 months ago, at the work there; in every six men there is one head-man; once in four Sundays the wages are paid; to every gang of six men the younger Mr. Motley gave two pieces of blachu for our wages, and the elder Mr. Motley gave us the balance of our wages in dollars, but cut six dollars for the price of the two pieces of blachu the younger Mr. Motley gave us; we all did not like to receive the blachu, but if we did not receive the blachu, the younger Mr. Motley was very angry with us, and we could not get work at Tanjong Kubong.

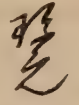
× the mark of the Mandor of Labourers
19 September 1851. at Tanjong Kubong, named *Chandé*.

(True translation.)
(signed) Hugh Low,
Secretary to Government.

Enclosure 6, in No. 38.

26 October 1849	One piece of belachu	$ 2	27
29 December „	Ditto	2	05
10 March 1850	Ditto	2	07½
2 January 1851	Ditto	2	00
10 June „	Ditto	2	10

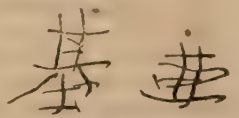
Labuan, 18 September 1851. Signature of



Pinœ Roan.

Enclosure 7, in No. 38.

T' Akhi, master carpenter of Tanjong Kubong, in Labuan, do swear and depose as follows: That on the 1st July 1850, I became the opium farmer by purchase at auction, from the Government; at the commencement of the farm I was very hard pressed for money; I had a contract with the agent of the Eastern Achipelago Company as a ship-wright, building lighters for them; I applied to the younger Mr. Motley (Francis) to lend me some money; I asked for 200 dollars; he made great difficulties about it, saying he must have security, &c.; he finally gave me the money on the following terms; viz. that it was to bear interest at 10 per cent. per month for three months, and I placed in his hands 13 balls of opium as security, further agreeing to withdraw them as I wanted them, one at a time, paying to Mr. Motley for each 20 dollars, which would amount, on the 13 being all withdrawn, to 260 dollars, being the amount of the loan, 200, and the interest at 10 per cent. per month for three months; I withdrew the whole within four months of the date of the loan, paying for each, as I took it, 20 dollars. When I had not enough money, the young Mr. Motley used to deduct it from the advance made to me by the Company, on account of the work I was doing for them. I recollect that, on one occasion, on the 26th October 1850, Mr. Francis Motley being absent, Mr. Peters, the clerk, paid me 100 dollars on account of my contract, in the presence of the eldest Mr. Motley (James). When I had received the money, the Company's Superintendent said, "You recollect what you owe my brother, you must pay it to his servant." This debt was 20 dollars for one of the balls of opium, and 5 dollars for rice. I paid the 25 dollar to Mr. F. Motley's servant. I thought the interest charged on the 200 dollars most usurious; but it was necessary I should have the money, and I could get it on no other terms.



Akhi, his name.

Taken and sworn before me at Labuan, this 17th day of September 1851.

(signed) *Hugh Low*,
Justice of the Peace.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

— No. 39. —

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *F. Peel*, Esq., M. P., to Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B.; dated Downing-street, 7 January 1852.

"LORD GREY has fully considered your allegations with respect to the Eastern Archipelago Company, but his Lordship cannot find that the Company have been guilty, on your statement, of any violation of the terms of their charter, such as to require or justify the interposition of Her Majesty's Government. He regrets, in common with yourself, that the operations of the Company have not been carried on more vigorously; but he has no means of compelling them to proceed more efficiently with their undertaking.

"I am, however, to observe, that it appears from recent accounts that there is a considerable extent of coal-field in the Island of Labuan, over which the rights of the Crown have not been alienated; and if persons, possessing a greater command of capital than the existing Company should think proper to apply for a lease of any of the land containing coal which is there undisposed of, his Lordship will be happy to enter into an arrangement with them.

"With regard to the adoption of what is termed the truck system by the Company, his Lordship sees no reason for his interference. It is obvious that the Company will obtain labourers on the easiest terms they can; and that on the other hand, if the Company fail to offer to those whom they employ, sufficient advantages to induce them to enter their service, they will soon cease to be able to secure the necessary supply of labour. This is, therefore, a matter which may safely be left to be adjusted between the parties interested.

"As to the meaning of the provisions of the charter extending the operations of the Company to regions adjacent to Labuan, it appears to his Lordship unnecessary to inquire particularly into the subject, because, whatever may have been intended, his Lordship apprehends that the charter could convey no right of property in countries belonging to Foreign powers, and it neither gives, nor professes to give, any exclusive right of trading with such countries.

"The question as to the agreement with the Sultan of Borneo, at the conclusion of your letter, appears to his Lordship to be for the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department."

— No. 40. —

COPY of a LETTER from *F. Peel*, Esq., M.P. to Governor Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B.

Sir, Downing-street, 7 February 1852.

THE Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company having applied for a copy of your late letter to Earl Grey, charging the Company with impeding the development of the resources of Labuan, and general misconduct in the management of their affairs, I am directed by his Lordship to inquire whether you entertain any objection to a communication being made to the Company of those passages of your letter which relate to them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

— No. 41. —

COPY of a LETTER from Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B., to *F. Peel*, Esq., M.P.

Sir, United Service Club, 10 February 1852.

I HAVE the honour to state, in reply to your letter of the 7th instant, that I have no objection to my despatch, charging the Eastern Archipelago Company with misconduct and inefficiency, being communicated to the Chairman of that body.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke.*

— No. 42. —

(Confidential.)

Copy of a LETTER from Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B., to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, United Service Club, 2 February 1852.

Being informed that some of the shareholders are about to resort to legal proceedings on the ground of fraud, to annul the charter of the Eastern Archipelago Company, I think it advisable to acquaint your Lordship of the circumstance, in order to prevent any injury accruing to the settlement of Labuan from the conclusion of the lease about to be granted to this Company, which might be held to be valid after the charter was repealed, and thus prevent the working of the coal-mine by other parties.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke.*

— No. 43. —

Copy of a LETTER from Sir *James Brooke*, K.C.B., to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, United Service Club, 19 February 1852.

I have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, the translation of a letter from Pangeran Makota, of Borneo, the contents of which are corroborated by the accompanying extracts from the journal of the late Mr. Robert Burns, who was murdered in Maludu Bay, and whose papers were officially examined by the Acting Commissioner Mr. St. John.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brooke.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 43.

From *Pangeran Indra Makota* to His Excellency Sir *James Brooke*.

(Compliments.)

We make known to our friend that Mr. Motley asked the Sultan for a sight of a letter from our friend's people, Mr. Crookshank and Mr. Ruppell, which they had given to the Orang Kaya Pamancha, of Bintulu.

Mr. Motley wished for a sight of this letter, in order that he might show it to Mr. Wise, and said that if I would assist him to see this letter, he would make it for my advantage (ontong). I replied that I could not talk to him about the letter, because I knew nothing about it.

We send our compliments to our friend.

Written on Thursday at 11 o'clock, on the 28th of the month Zul Hadji. (No year named).

(True translation.)

(signed) *Hugh Low.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 43.

Extracts from the Journal of Mr. *Robert Burns*.

"July 30th, 1851.—Mr. Motley came (from) Coal Point to day, and wishing to go to Brunè with me, said he offered the Sultan 200 dollars for the Bintulu letter."

"August 4th.—Got the Sultan and Mumien, &c. to promise to write to the Queen about Sir James Brooke and Sarawak in two or three days."

— No. 44. —

Copy of a LETTER from Earl *Desart* to Sir *James Brooke*, K. C. B.

Sir, Downing-street, 31 March 1852.

I am directed by Sir J. H. Pakington to transmit to you copy of a letter which he has received from the Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company, in answer to certain allegations contained in yours to Lord Grey of the 24th November

12 March 1852. Page 30.

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

November last, and I am to request, that if you have any observations to make in reply, you will favour Sir J. Pakington with them as soon as you conveniently can.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Desart.*

— No. 45. —

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Sir *James Brooke*, K. C. B., to the Earl *Desart*; dated United Service Club, 10 April 1852.

"I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 31st March, forwarding copies of the papers from the Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company, purporting to contain a reply to my communication of the 24th November 1851, addressed to Earl Grey.

"I beg now to offer the following comments, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

"By a reference to my despatches on this subject during the last three years, it will appear, that I was in the first instance desirous of advancing the interests of the Eastern Archipelago Company, believing it to be a *bonâ fide* undertaking, with the capital embarked required by the charter; that as events developed, I became doubtful upon these points, and recommended that it should be raised into efficiency or terminated; and finally, becoming convinced of the total want of funds and of public confidence, which rendered the paltry efforts of the Company to accomplish the objects contemplated by Her Majesty's Government of no avail, I addressed my despatch of the 24th November to Lord Grey, pointing out the machinations of the managing Director, the inefficiency of the Company, the mismanagement of its affairs, and the misconduct of its servants; and urging his Lordship to direct that the necessary measures might be taken to end a state of things so ruinous to the settlement of Labuan.

"Lord Grey, however, considering that no violation of the charter had been committed to justify the interference of Her Majesty's Government, I myself instituted an inquiry into the position of the Company, the result of which I now propose submitting for Sir John Pakington's consideration.

"Under these circumstances, it would be idle to commence a lengthy discussion with the Directors of a Company which I hold to be fraudulent, or to enter at large on questions shortly to be brought to issue before a legal tribunal.

"Previously to noticing Mr. Lindsay's attempt to exonerate himself and his associates from the explicit charges, supported by proofs, brought against them, I must premise, that the statements made in his letter, relative to my conduct and motives, and to my private affairs, are noticed only to be directly and positively contradicted; that I never was at any time in partnership with Mr. Wise, though an impudent threat has been made to set up such a claim, founded on a paper which I was induced to sign under false representations; that my account with Messrs. Gledstane & Co. was limited to a single item of about 1,000 *l.*, which I was obliged to borrow in 1847, owing to the heavy pecuniary loss I had sustained from the bankruptcy of Messrs. Melville and Street, the lessees of certain privileges in Sarawak, who had been recommended to me by Mr. Wise in 1846, as 'great capitalists,' at the very time he knew that their affairs were winding up under inspection. I may add, that the large sum due to me by Messrs. Melville and Street was the value of property made over to the insolvents, represented as 'capitalists' by my agent and Mr. Lindsay's friend, the managing Director of the Eastern Archipelago Company; that having declined a 'princely fortune' offered as the price of my co-operation in the scheme of which Mr. Wise was the originator, and Mr. Lindsay is the patron, it is not my intention, as the latter gentleman apprehends, to join any other Company; that no overtures were ever made by me to the Company, as is pretended in the letter under review; and that an incidental mention of a probable arrangement alluded to in a private letter to an agent is unfairly construed so to be; that Messrs. Henderson & Co. are the lessees of the antimony ore, but that they have not been consulted, and probably are not cognizant of the steps taken to expose the Company.

"I must further state, that the unfriendly disposition complained of on my part is the result of the dishonesty of the Company; and that the same cause has

has occasioned a great change in my opinions; that the same person who had declined to participate in 'a prosperity so vast as to appear almost visionary,' and to become one of 'the richest commoners of England,' and who had freely and unreservedly transferred the right granted by the Sultan of Borneo of working coal, could scarcely ask for a few thousand pounds, excepting by Mr. Lindsay's conversion of a palpable sarcasm into a grave declaration; that without animadverting on the practice of making memoranda behind the back of one of the parties engaged in a confidential conversation, yet it is evident that Sir John Campbell, in doing so, must have been ignorant of the worthlessness of such a testimony, or the judgment of the late Lord Chief Justice on the point. The report of a conversation made by an interested person after its occurrence could not be correct; it even admits of a doubt whether, in the present instance, Sir John Campbell has authorized the use made of his notes; but at any rate, it is due both to Mr. Phillips and to Mr. Hartley to permit them to speak for themselves; and that so far from any concealment having been attempted, as Mr. Lindsay seems to imply, I have always openly avowed, that I should be proud to achieve the task of 'upsetting' this Company, and of warning the honest shareholders and the public of the character of the undertaking.

"The above summary appears to me a sufficient refutation of Mr. Lindsay's accusatory assertions; and with equal brevity I must proceed to notice the reply to my despatch, which has been arranged under nine somewhat discursive chapters.

"On the first point, Mr. Lindsay denies the charge of mismanagement, and in proof of the satisfactory state of the Company's affairs, offers to submit the books to the inspection of the Board of Trade. Mr. Lindsay must, I imagine, be aware, that on the assumption of capital, accounts may appear to be correct, whilst in reality they are deceptive; that inquiry privately conducted is not the most searching test of truth; and that a yearly loss and no dividend does not establish a satisfactory state of affairs.

"Mr. Shaw Lefevre distinctly states the objects contemplated by Her Majesty's Government on granting the charter to be,—1st. The development of the colony of Labuan; and, 2d. The establishment of new branches of commerce with the island of Borneo; these objects Mr. Lindsay does not even pretend to have been attained; but after four years he conjectures that the realization of the advantages referred to in the Company's prospectus might be ensured by the co-operation of the local authorities in Labuan.

"Let Mr. Lindsay answer the question by which the management of the Company's affairs can be judged: Is this Company possessed of the capital required by the charter? Let him account for the first item of the balance-sheet of 1849, where, under the head of 'Capital,' appears a credit of 51,000 *l.* in favour of the Company, although the yearly report shows only 5,000 *l.* as the amount of the money paid up by the shareholders.

"When he has done this, the prudence and energy of the direction will be made apparent.

"The inefficient and dilatory working of the coal mine is established by the correspondence of Mr. Napier, the authority of Admiral Austen, and the testimony of Mr. Coulson, an insubordinate overseer, who has been guilty of unpleasing truth; it is proved that a Company with a nominal capital of 200,000*l.* had to borrow a sum of 130 *l.* from the local government to prevent the stoppage of its works; and by the latest account from Labuan, that the squadron under the command of Captain Massie, of H. M. S. 'Cleopatra,' was detained in January last at that settlement, for want of a supply of coal.

"The best proof, however, of the dilatory proceedings complained of, is contained in Mr. Lindsay's own letter, which demonstrates that an extensive Company, possessed (or said to be possessed) of large capital, and incorporated for the purpose of carrying out important national objects, has, after four years' application of labour, wisdom, energy and every other requisite (money and honesty alone excepted), raised the prodigious quantity of 10,000 tons of coal, or at the rate of 2,500 tons per annum.

"The opinion of Sir Henry de la Beche, quoted by Mr. Lindsay, has been formed on information furnished by the Company's superintendent; and the report of Mr. O'Riley consists partly in accounting for the failure of the works heretofore, and partly in prognosticating improvement hereafter.

 "I may

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

"I may be permitted, therefore, to ask, what single object has been accomplished for which the charter was granted? What prospect of future success can justly be anticipated for a Company without capital, and unsupported by public confidence? Is this Company possessed of the 50,000 *l.* which by charter it must have before commencing business?

"This is the sole question on which the success or failure, the legality or illegality, the honesty or dishonesty of the Company depends. It is on this point that the chairman is profoundly silent; that information is required, but not afforded.

"On the second head, namely, the misconduct of the Company's servants, particularly as regards the introduction of the truck system at Labuan, I beg to remark, that the evidence addressed to me by Mr. Scott, the Lieutenant-governor (which has been forwarded to the Colonial Office), must far outweigh any *ex-parte* investigation, conducted by an *employé* of the Company's. I repeat, therefore, what I have already advanced on the proofs collected by an impartial person; and although I am at a loss to know how setting up a store for the fair sale of merchandise could be confounded with defrauding the ignorant labourers, on compulsion, of a third of their money wages, I am willing to believe, on the Chairman's authority, that such an abuse might have arisen, under the Company's management, as to cause me to regret a very simple suggestion.

"I can only repeat, for Mr. Lindsay's information, that what is dishonest in England, cannot be honest in Labuan, and that what is illegal in England, cannot be rendered legal in that settlement.

"On the third head, it may be observed, that in my previous despatch I expressed a regret that Mr. Henderson, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Cothay, and other capitalists, 'should have retired from an undertaking they were so capable of carrying out successfully.' As Mr. Lindsay does not notice this statement, I may conclude that he allows what he cannot deny.

"I am not cognizant of any of the subsequent occurrences detailed in his letter, nor do I perceive their bearing on the question; but the propositions asserted to have been made by Messrs. Henderson & Co. appear strikingly liberal, and had they been acceded to, the Company would have obtained the capital it now wants, and instead of a mischievous delusion, might have been converted into an honest reality.

"The correctness, however, of the allegations so boldly set forth may be simply tested by the enclosed communication from Mr. Lindsay's own witness.

"There is, however, a stronger reason than any confessed by Mr. Lindsay, why the offer, even had it been made, must have been declined, and why Mr. Wise's services could not be dispensed with, even to save the Company from ruin, and this reason is, that the managing Director is irremovably appointed to his situation and his salary.

"As a party deeply interested, both in my public and private capacity, I shall make every effort to lay before Her Majesty's Government and the public the real condition of the Company's affairs, and to obtain justice for the shareholders, who have embarked their money in the undertaking on the faith of my name having been used, and with the desire of advancing the real interests of Borneo.

"Mr. Lindsay has likewise omitted to mention, that when Dr. Macbride's attorney called at the office of the Company, in order to make some inquiries in behalf of his client, he was loaded with abuse, and ordered off the premises by the managing Director; and he has probably forgotten that every means were tried to induce the Directors to allow an inspection of their books, to satisfy the doubts which had arisen from a reference to the deed of settlement. Such an inspection, which Mr. Lindsay now courts, could not have proved injurious to a legally and properly constituted Company, and its refusal left no appeal, excepting to a court of law.

"On the fourth point under discussion, it will be sufficient to remark, that the powers granted to the Company are limited to 'the island of Labuan and the lands adjacent;' but the construction to be placed on these words does not depend on the expressions of the memorialists, on the definition of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, or on the sense attached to them by the 'parties' to whom Mr. Lindsay refers; the simple question at issue being, whether the right exists of granting corporate privileges in the dominions of a foreign power? Lord Grey's opinion has been expressed, that "the charter could convey no right of property in countries

countries belonging to foreign powers;" and it is beyond dispute, that individual rights conferred by the law of England, or by treaty with other nations, cannot be extended, as Mr. Lindsay argues, to corporate bodies.

" On the fifth point, I quite concur with Mr. Lindsay, that the privilege conferred by the deed held by the Eastern Archipelago Company under the Sultan of Borneo, may be left, with a brief comment, to the decision of Her Majesty's Government.

" My opinion on this deed has continued unchanged since the year 1846, when it was obtained, and when, in a private letter, I explained it to Mr. Wise as 'a right of working coal.'

" For the purpose of working coal, the deed is as valuable in one sense as the other; and I only contend that it conveys no exclusive or obstructive power over extensive coal-fields.

" I may refer to my despatch of the 2d of January last, addressed to Lord Granville, for a summary of the objections which exist against authorizing such a power as is claimed by the Company, upon a translation of a deed which will bear, when more literally rendered, a different construction; and I need scarcely add, that Her Majesty's Ministers, and not the translators, are the judges of the meaning to be placed on the deed.

" By my private intelligence, I learn that the Company's superintendent has been frequently to Borneo, and has, by disbursing money, obtained, or attempted to obtain, extended and exclusive rights from the Sultan; and when this new grant be submitted to Her Majesty's Government for approval, I will venture to suggest that exclusive privileges have been refused to other parties, and might—indeed must—prove highly injurious to the developement of the country and to the growth of commerce.

" On the sixth point it is not necessary to offer any comment.

" On the seventh, which Mr. Lindsay terms 'Sir James Brooke's private disputes,' I may say, that Mr Wise, the managing Director of the Company, stepped forward as my public accuser,—that he corresponded with the prime minister on a political subject,—that he furnished Mr. Hume with political information,—and having accidentally obtained, meanly read, and secretly copied a private correspondence, that he gave it to be used in the House of Commons. Mr. Lindsay makes no defence of the deliberate attempt of his associate to effect my ruin under the mask of fulsome flattery and professed friendship, or of his dealings with the Peace and Aborigines Societies to attain the same end. In spite of the proofs before him, he is content to pass a public eulogium on his friend, which beyond a doubt will answer the purpose of exalting the character of the irremovable managing Director, or of lowering his own.

" Mr. Duff, the Company's agent in Singapore, tampers with the integrity of Captain Wallage, the commander of the East India Company's steamer 'Nemesis,' to obtain an evidence to suit his views on a public question.

" Mr. Motley, the Company's superintendent, offers a bribe to Pangeran Makota, a Borneon minister, to gain possession of a letter, that he might 'show it to Mr. Wise.' He joined Mr. Burns on the 30th of July 1851, and on August the 4th, these persons, according to the Journal kept by Mr. Motley's accomplice, 'got the Sultan, Moumein, &c., to promise to write to the Queen about Sir James Brooke and Sarawak in two or three days.' On the day following, the promise thus extracted is fully explained by the report of a conversation which is made to appear as though it originated with the Sultan, and had not been instigated by the conspirator in the Company's employment and his unfortunate comrade. Mr. Motley afterwards forwards the result of this conspiracy to his correspondent, Mr. Hume, and then proceeds in the December following to complain to his employers of my hostility, and the subserviency of the other gentlemen who have the honour to serve Her Majesty in Labuan!

" In March 1851, Mr. Francis Motley, the superintendent's brother, asserts that 'the identification of the Sultan's interest with that of the Company will appear to afford to the Bruné government some protection against their ambitious neighbour at Sarawak, who is now endeavouring to obtain Bintulu;' and on the 24th of December 1849, the secretary of the Company acquaints Mr. Motley, senior, that 'he can then carefully impress on him (Pangeran Makota), that the Company, should there be any necessity, will be prepared to claim, through Her Majesty's Government, the vindication of their rights under the grant above referred to.' It is not then surprising, that intimidated by threats, carefully

IV. Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

impressed, though unauthorized by Her Majesty's ministers, that the subsequent offer of money should, after a period, have been accepted during my absence, as the price of a renewed exclusive grant by a weak monarch.

"These are the statements and the slanders which are included in Mr. Lindsay's category of 'private disputes,' and I leave to the judgment of Her Majesty's Government the moral baseness which originated, and the political mischief which must result from these mean and iniquitous machinations.

"On the eighth head, I need only refer to the correspondence arising out of the reports on various subjects made by the Superintendent of the Company in 1849, 1850 and 1851, against Lieutenant-governor Napier, Lieutenant-governor Scott, Mr. Low, and the Officers of Government generally; and what I have urged on the previous head may likewise be applied to the present, and fully establishes the fact, that 'the Company has been plunged into violent and unprovoked collision with the local Government.'

"On the ninth and last point in dispute, I must leave Mr. Lindsay to show how the objects contemplated by Her Majesty's Government on granting the charter, and explained by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, are not the objects which were expected of the Company; and it will be sufficient to remark, that the mischiefs which have accrued 'from the conduct and claims of the Eastern Archipelago Company' are,—

1st. That it commenced business without possessing the capital stipulated by charter, as the means of success.

2d. That it undertook a task it could not, from the above cause, carry out successfully.

3d. That to prevent competition it has set up an exclusive claim, and obstructed an important branch of commerce.

4th. That its Directors and servants have fomented political discussions, and engaged in unworthy intrigues: and,

5th. That capitalists have not only been prevented from carrying out the views of Her Majesty's Government for the public good, but that private enterprise has been driven from Labuan from the establishment of a Company which has sacrificed the national interests to a scheme of individual aggrandizement.

This is 'the disastrous state of affairs which, if not ended, must bring ruin on the settlement of Labuan.'

"The duties entrusted to me by Her Majesty's Government, I have endeavoured to execute to the best of my ability; and should such a case be made out, as to induce the House of Commons to direct a Committee to inquire into my proceedings as Governor of Labuan, Her Majesty's Commissioner in the Archipelago and Envoy to the Court of Siam, I shall cheerfully explain the distribution of my time during the last four years, and appeal to the approval of Her Majesty's late Government, to show that zeal has not been wanting in the performance of the various duties attached to the appointments conferred upon me.

"Mr. Lindsay's request, that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to assent to the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons, to inquire into the legality and management of the Eastern Archipelago Company, will meet with the consideration it deserves, and my only regret would be, in case such an investigation should interfere with the trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, where the evidence will be taken on oath."

Enclosure

Enclosure in No. 46.

MEMORANDUM, by Mr. *Henry Philipps*, of his Interview with Sir *John N. R. Campbell*, Bart., and *James Hartley*, on Thursday, the 22d January 1852, at Mr. Hartley's Office.

BEING acquainted with Mr. Hartley (a personal friend of Sir John N. R. Campbell), I told Mr. Hartley, on the 20th of January last, of the position of the Eastern Archipelago Company, and how it compromised the character of the Directors. On the 22d, at the request of Mr. Hartley, I met Sir John Campbell at Mr. Hartley's office, explained the frauds charged against the Company, and that I was employed by shareholders to take proceedings to annul the charter. I was then acting under the written retainer of Dr. M'Bride and Mr. Ade, two of the shareholders, whose names would have been given if asked for. The subject of the conversation was the enormous claims of Mr. Wise, which destroyed the possibility of the Company's success, and the mode in which the conditions of the charter had been violated, and that the great point affecting the Directors was, who signed the certificate that 50,000 *l.* of the capital had been paid up, when only 5,000 *l.* was paid up. Sir John Campbell pointed out, it must have been done before he joined the direction. I stated that some of the shareholders had been in communication with Sir J. Brooke, and learnt from him the state of the Company. I neither spoke of them as "recreant shareholders," nor of their having "taken the proper scent from him." I stated the charter would infallibly be set aside, and, in consequence of having been told by Mr. Hartley that the coal at Labuan was likely to be of great value to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, I admitted the Company would have succeeded with proper management, and suggested that a new charter and a new Company, without Mr. Wise or his claims, was the only remedy.

I never spoke of Sir James Brooke's feelings towards the individual subscribers or members of the Direction of the Eastern Archipelago Company, or of his feelings towards Mr. Wise, in any other way than by giving an opinion as to the impropriety of the hostility the Company and Mr. Wise had shown towards him; and though I had then been retained by Sir James Brooke to act in any proceedings he adopted against the Company, I neither mentioned this fact, nor was any inquiry made on the subject. Sir John Campbell never intimated his expectation that all would be found to be right with the Company, but only that he had not been a party to anything wrong. The object of the interview was to enable Sir J. Campbell to learn confidentially how far he was affected by the charges against the Company, and it concluded by Sir J. Campbell thanking me for having met him. I certainly considered the interview a confidential one, and so did Mr. Hartley; and though nothing occurred the disclosure of which I could have objected to if correctly stated, yet I must, as an attorney, protest against a course which strikes at the root of all confidence, and the possibility of friendly meetings on litigated questions. I would rather assume that Sir J. Campbell, after the interview, made a minute of it for his private use, for certainly none was taken at the time, and afterwards lent it to the Eastern Archipelago Board, who used it for their own purposes, than that any gentleman individually could have been guilty of so grave a breach of good faith—to say nothing that, with men of business, not the slightest importance would be attached to a one-sided, *ex parte* statement, made after the interview to which it referred, behind my back, and without being submitted to me as to its correctness.

5 April 1852. (signed) *Henry Philipps.*

Enclosure in No. 46.

My dear sir, 4, Sise-lane, 6 April 1852.

AT your wish, I met Sir John Campbell at your office on the 22d January last, and had a confidential interview with him and you. I think, therefore, you will feel it right to favour me with a line, to say whether you consider Sir John Campbell was entitled to make a minute of that interview to be made against my client.

I am, &c.

James Hartley, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Henry Philipps.*

Dear sir, 137, Leadenhall-street, 7 April 1852.

I REGRET to hear that Sir John Campbell made a minute of the conversation at my office on the 22d of January last, on the affairs of the Eastern Archipelago Company. No minute was made at the time, nor was it contemplated to do so, the meeting being quite confidential.

I am, &c.

H. Philipps, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *James Hartley.*

IV.
Despatches from Sir James Brooke, &c.

Enclosure in No. 46.

Gentlemen, No. 2, St. Dunstan's-hill, 5 April 1852.

In reply to your note of this day, respecting the charter of the Eastern Archipelago Company, I have to state, that I was never authorized to make any proposal from you to Mr. Wise, Mr. Lindsay or Mr. Gledstanes, respecting the charter of that Company, but merely went to ascertain the state of the affairs of that Company, which I thought would have been a very advantageous business to all those concerned, and also as being a fine operation for myself, as broker to the Company.

I am, &c.

Messrs. R. & J. Henderson. (signed) *Wm. Kirkmann.*

APPENDIX.

Sir, 7, Mincing-lane, 14 April 1852.

HAVING received from Sir James Brooke extracts from a letter addressed to you by Mr. H. H. Lindsay, Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company, under date 12th ultimo, and which has been laid before the House of Commons, we beg to enclose copy of a correspondence with that gentleman relative thereto, which, we submit, clearly shows that Mr. Lindsay's statements with regard to us are incorrect.

We have, &c.

The Right Honourable
Secretary Sir John Pakington,
Colonial Office.

(signed) *R. & J. Henderson.*

Sir, 7, Mincing-lane, 6 April 1852.

WE take the liberty of addressing you, in consequence of our having seen the annexed extract from a despatch of yours to Sir John Pakington (Enclosure 1), which is altogether inexplicable to us.

Mr. Kirkmann, at the solicitation of Mr. Wise, brought him to our office in 1846; the terms of the Eastern Archipelago Company's Charter were arranged early in 1847.

We induced parties to come from Scotland and various parts of England to meet Mr. Wise on Friday, 12th March 1847; at that meeting, Mr. Wise was requested to state the terms on which he was willing to cede his privileges to the Company; he said he was at that time unprepared to do so, but promised to be prepared at the next meeting, which was fixed for the Tuesday following.

Our friends were disappointed at his answers, and surprised to find that the stipulated amount of paid-up capital had been reduced from 100,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* without their knowledge, and after the meeting it was agreed that we should write to him; copies of the correspondence are enclosed (Enclosures 2, 3, 4 & 5). The result, you will observe, was not satisfactory; and in place of replying to the letter of 15th March from Mr. Wise, we applied to have our names withdrawn from the petition for the Charter, and since that time have had no desire to renew the negotiation.

Mr. Kirkmann has, as we understand, repeatedly, by desire of Mr. Wise, tried to induce us to re-open the subject, but we have invariably declined; and if Mr. Kirkmann ever made any proposal to you or to any other party for our being connected with the Company, it was unauthorized by us.

We were of course at the time annoyed at Mr. Wise having given us so much trouble, but so far from our offering any opposition to the Company since 1847, we have scarcely given the subject a thought; and although we would avoid being interested in it, we would be pleased to learn that the finances and management were such as to satisfy Sir James Brooke, as we see no advantage in the continuance of the present disputes.

We are, &c.

Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, Esq.

(signed) *R. & J. Henderson.*

Enclosure 1.

EXTRACT from a Letter from *H. H. Lindsay*, Esq., Chairman of the Eastern Archipelago Company, to Sir *John Pakington*.

THE correspondence with the Board of Trade, moved for by Mr. MacGregor, contains the particulars of a fruitless opposition, originated by Messrs. Henderson, in that department in 1847, against the granting of the charter of this Company.

* * * * *

I will, however, enter into no further detail respecting that part of Messrs. Henderson's conduct, but proceed to state a few facts relative to the subsequent negotiations with Messrs. Henderson, and to the causes which have prevented the Directors from obtaining their co-operation.

In March 1850, notwithstanding their proceedings at the Board of Trade in 1847, already adverted to, overtures were made to Mr. Wise by Messrs. Henderson, through their broker Mr. Kirkmann, to the following effect:

That Messrs. Henderson were ready to buy up the shares held by the Directors and their friends, if they would retire from the management of the Company, and hand over the Royal Charter to Messrs. Henderson, and, as a bonus for such concession, the Crown agreement for a lease of the coal mines in Labuan should be transferred to the retiring Directors.

This proposition was not entertained.

Appendix.

In July 1851, another was made by Messrs. Henderson, through Mr. Kirkmann, first to Messrs. Gledstanes, and then to myself. I may here state, that Mr. Gledstanes is the head of the well known and highly respected firm of Gledstanes & Co., and that they had consented to accept Sir James Brooke's agency, and to make cash advances at a period of great commercial depression, solely on the faith of their long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Wise, whose partnership with Sir James Brooke in all his trading operations and property at Sarawak, was at that time undisputed.

* * * * * *

The purport of the proposal just referred to was, that Messrs. Henderson had the most favourable opinion of the prospects of the Company, and were willing to embark a large capital in it, to the extent of 200,000 *l.* if required; the only stipulation being, that Mr. Wise should retire from the office of managing Director.

I, without hesitation, replied, that much as we should value the co-operation of Messrs. Henderson, I never would consent to obtain it.

In December 1851, renewed overtures were made to the managing Director by Mr. Kirkmann, on behalf of Messrs. Henderson & Co.

Enclosure 2.

Mr. *R. Henderson* to Mr. *Henry Wise.*

My dear Sir, London, 12 March 1847.

It has been suggested by the gentlemen who had the pleasure of meeting you to-day, that I should write to you, as already stated verbally, that it is desirable you should be prepared on Tuesday, not only as regards the terms of your cession of your privileges, but also to decide as to how the shares in the proposed Company are to be allotted.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. Henderson.*

Enclosure 3.

Mr. *Henry Wise* to Mr. *R. Henderson.*

Dear Sir, London, 13 March 1847.

Before answering more particularly your letter of yesterday, I suggest that it may be as well if you and the gentlemen you refer to will favour me with a communication in writing, specifying the character in which you and they make the inquiries mentioned in your letter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise.*

Enclosure 4.

Mr. *R. Henderson* to Mr. *Henry Wise.*

My dear Sir, London, 13 March 1847.

In answer to your communication of this date, requesting to know the character in which we and our friends addressed you yesterday, we have to state that we did so as parties to whom you applied to assist you in forming a Company to carry out Mr. Brooke's plan for extending the trade of Borneo with this country; and having lent our names for that purpose, we were naturally desirous to know from you what price you expected for ceding to the proposed Company certain privileges in Borneo, said to have been granted by Government to you, and also what amount of capital you expected us to advance for this undertaking.

You must see, as a man of business, that it is necessary these inquiries be satisfactorily answered, and that we clearly understand each other on these points before proceeding farther in this matter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. Henderson.*

Enclosure 5.

Mr. *Henry Wise* to Mr. *R. Henderson.*

Dear Sir, London, 15 March 1847.

I have received your letter of the 13th instant, in reply to mine of the same date, and I now understand that you and your friends consider yourselves as possessing merely the character described in your letter, and that you and they decline proceeding farther in the matter, unless the inquiries you specify are answered to your satisfaction.

At

At the meeting held at your counting-house on the 12th instant, you may remember that one gentleman stated he did not consider the coal of any value, and in fact, that it could be sent from this country cheaper than it could be supplied from Borneo; another seemed to think any privilege I might possess would be sufficiently compensated for by my being made managing director of the proposed company, with a salary.

You, yourself, asserted that you considered a charter of no value beyond limiting the responsibility, and to that you attached little importance. These statements, I confess, appeared inconsistent with the anxiety evinced by yourself and friends to obtain a monopoly of all the shares in the proposed company, and with your repeated intimation, that my not conforming with your requisitions would, on the part of yourself and your friends, produce against the completion of the promised charter an opposition which you stated you had peculiarly the means of rendering successful, through the alleged private influence of one of your friends present at the meeting over an eminent public functionary, whose name you unreservedly mentioned.

It will be for yourselves, however, as gentlemen and merchants, to consider what motives must be attributed to such an opposition if adopted, and in what light the Government and the mercantile community would be likely to regard it.

Adverting to all this, and to the difficulty at this moment of estimating the value of the privileges I possess, I really must at present decline answering your inquiries, which in my opinion are altogether premature, and the proposed meeting to-morrow becomes therefore unnecessary.

I regret that it did not occur to you and your friends in the first instance to make the inquiries you now do, as my answer must have been precisely that which I now give, and the misunderstanding which most unexpectedly to me has now arisen, might have been prevented.

I would beg to add, that I did not understand the nature of my former interview with you to bear exactly the construction you put on it; this is, however, quite immaterial, since I must infer that you and your friends now decline all connexion with the proposed undertaking.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Wise.*

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
Sirs, London, 8 April 1852.

In reply to your letter to me of the 6th April, enclosing copies of extracts from my letter to Sir John Pakington, of the 12th ultimo, relative to certain overtures made by Mr. Kirkmann to myself, Mr. Gledstanes and Mr. Wise, professedly on your behalf, I have only to say that every statement made in my letter is strictly correct.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. H. Lindsay,*
Messrs. R. & J. Henderson, Chairman, Eastern Archipelago Company.
Mincing-lane.

Sir, 7, Mincing-lane, 10 April 1852.

We have received your letter of 8th, and cannot understand it.

You have stated to Sir John Pakington that certain overtures were made to you and Mr. Gledstanes and Mr. Wise, by our broker, Mr. Kirkmann, on our behalf.

We have advised you that this is an error; you assert that it is strictly correct.

We have applied to Mr. Kirkmann for an explanation, and he states that whatever he did relative thereto was by desire of Mr. Wise, and he (Mr. Kirkmann) has handed us a letter, copy of which is enclosed.

You and Mr. Gledstanes seem not to have asked Mr. Kirkmann who sent him, but to have concluded that he was sent by us; whereas he appears to have gone to you and Mr. Gledstanes, knowing that there was no chance of inducing us to listen to any overtures from Mr. Wise; thus far your statement to Sir John Pakington may be explained; but surely it was not correct to write to that gentleman in a way likely to lead him, or whoever else unacquainted with city affairs may read your letter, to imagine that our connexion with Mr. Kirkmann was closer than your own; seeing that Mr. Kirkmann, besides being a sworn broker of the city of London, was at the period referred to, and, so far as we aware, now is one of the partners in the Eastern Archipelago Company; and seeing that Messrs. Gledstanes & Co. are Mr. Kirkmann's peculiar patrons, and the house to whom, of all others, it is well known he is most attached.

We trust you may now be satisfied that it was unnecessary to introduce our name into the unfortunate dispute of the Eastern Archipelago Company with Sir James Brooke.

And remain, &c.
Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, Esq. (signed) *R. & J. Henderson.*

Appendix.

Enclosure.

Mr. *W. Kirkmann* to Messrs. *R. & J. Henderson.*

Gentlemen, No. 2, St. Dunstan's-hill, 5 April 1852.

In reply to your note of this day respecting the charter of the Eastern Archipelago Company, I have to state I was never authorized to make any proposal from you to Mr. Wise, Mr. Lindsay or Mr. Gledstanes respecting the charter of that Company, but merely went to ascertain the state of the affairs of that Company, that I might try and bring your firm and interest into the Company, which I thought would be a very advantageous business to all those concerned, and also as being a fine operation for myself as broker to the Company.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Kirkmann.*

Eastern Archipelago Company, Offices, 34, Cornhill,
Gentlemen, London, 13 April 1852.

In reply to your letter of the 10th, received this day, I really do not see what other reply I can give than that contained in mine of the 8th, namely, that every statement made in my letter to Sir John Pakington was strictly correct.

Mr. Kirkmann did make overtures to the purport therein stated, professedly on your behalf.

I think it will be better to postpone any further communication on the subject until an opportunity is given to Mr. Kirkmann to explain why he made use of your name, either before a Committee of the House of Commons or in a court of law.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *H. H. Lindsay*, Chairman.

Messrs. R. & J. Henderson,
Mincing-lane.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.

COPIES or EXTRACTS of all CORRESPONDENCE that the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and the Colonial Land and Emigration Board have had with the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.

(*Colonel Lindsay.*)

COPIES of or EXTRACTS from all DESPATCHES from Sir *James Brooke*, and from Lieutenant-Governor *Scott*, to the Colonial Office, which relate to the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.

(*Mr. Henry Drummond.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *May* 1852.

[*Price* 2 *s.*]

357.

Under 24 *oz.*

PRESERVED MEATS (NAVY).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 February 1852;—*for*,

RETURNS "showing the Date and Terms of all CONTRACTS for PRESERVED MEAT for the Use of Her Majesty's NAVY with *Goldner*; also the Quantities issued since the commencement of the above Contracts; specifying the Quantities fit for Use, as well as the Quantities either Condemned or returned into Store as unfit for Use, from any of Her Majesty's Stores or Ships, whether at Home or Abroad:"

"Complaints when first made; and whether, after such Complaints, further Contracts were entered into with the same Parties:"

"Whether these Meats were issued to the Arctic Voyagers:"

"Whether Captain *Austin*'s Stores were examined and found bad; and if so, were they served from *Goldner*'s Contract:"

"Of the Quantity of Cases, if any, the Contractor has been allowed to withdraw from Her Majesty's Stores after having supplied the same, stating how long such Cases had been in Store:"

"Of Complaints, if any, made of the state of the Salt Provisions issued to Her Majesty's Ships on the *West India* Station during the Year 1851; showing the Extra Quantity issued to make up the Regulated Allowance, and the Quantities Condemned or Sold on Her Majesty's account:"

"And the Contract Prices of BEEF and PORK for the Years 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851."

Admiralty,
12 February 1852.

J. H. HAY,
Chief Clerk.

(Mr. Miles.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *February* 1852.

RETURNS showing the Date and Terms of all CONTRACTS for PRESERVED MEAT for the Use of Her Majesty's NAVY, with *Goldner*; also the Quantities issued since the commencement of the above Contracts, specifying the Quantities fit for Use, as well as the Quantities either Condemned or returned into Store as unfit for Use, from any of Her Majesty's Stores or Ships, whether at Home or Abroad; Complaints, when first made, and whether, after such Complaints, further Contracts were entered into with the same Parties; whether these Meats were issued to the Arctic Voyagers; whether Captain Austin's Stores were examined and found bad, and if so, were they served from Goldner's Contract; of the Quantity of Cases, if any, the Contractor has been allowed to withdraw from Her Majesty's Stores after having supplied the same, stating how long such Cases had been in Store; of Complaints, if any, made of the state of the Salt Provisions issued to Her Majesty's Ships on the West India Station, during the Year 1851, showing the extra Quantity issued to make up the regulated Allowance, and the Quantities condemned or sold on Her Majesty's account; and the Contract Prices of BEEF and PORK for the Years 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851.

PRESERVED MEATS.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED.	DATE OF CONTRACTS, &c.	QUANTITY CONTRACTED FOR.	PRICE PER POUND.	PENALTY FOR REJECTION.	SECURITY REQUIRED.	PERIOD OF WARRANTY.	OTHER PARTICULARS.
The date and terms of all contracts for preserved meats, for the use of Her Majesty's Navy, with Goldner?	Contract, 28th December 1844.	-- All such quantities as demanded, for 15 months certain, and further till notice given on either side for termination.	6 *d.* - - -	-- Refunding payment, and paying all excess of costs of purchases in lieu, and over and above the general penalty of 100 *l.*	£. 100	5 years.	
	Agreements of—						
	4th and 10th June 1846 -	750,000 pounds -	5 *d.* - - -	- - - - - - -	- -	- -	-- The prices were reduced by the contractor, in consequence of the large demands being made upon him.
	3d March 1847 - -	390,000 „ - -	5 *d.*				
	15th and 19th Feb. 1848 -	800,000 „ - -	5 ½ *d.*				
	Under the above contract.						
	Contract, 2d May 1850 -	500,000 pounds to be delivered—	- - - -	-- Refunding payment, and paying all excess of costs of purchases in lieu, and over and above a mulct equal to the value of the canister and its contents, and moreover of the general penalty of 3,000 *l.*	3,000	5 years.	-- Meat of the best quality, and canisters of the best tin.
		One-third in 6 lb. canisters.	5 ⅛ *d.* in 6 lb. canisters.				
		One-third in 9 lb. canisters.	5 *d.* in 9 lb. canisters.				
		One-third in 12 lb. canisters.	4 ¾ *d.* in 12 lb. canisters.				
	Contract, 29th January 1851.	800,000 pounds to be delivered—	- - - -	-- Ditto; and moreover of the general penalty of 4,000 *l.*	4,000	5 years.	- - ditto.
		One-third in 6 lb. canisters.	5 ⅛ *d.* in 6 lb. canisters.				
		One-third in 9 lb. canisters.	5 *d.* in 9 lb canisters.				
		One-third in 12 lb. canisters.	4 ¾ *d.* in 12 lb. canisters.				
The quantities issued since the commencement of the above contracts?	2,741,988 pounds.						

The quantities fit for use? 2,613,069 lbs., or 95 per cent. of the total quantity issued, were found fit for use.

The quantities either condemned or returned into store as unfit for use, from any of Her Majesty's stores or ships, whether at home or abroad? 327,795 lbs.

Complaints, when first made? Condemnations of preserved meats have occurred ever since their first introduction as an article of diet in Her Majesty's Service. The earliest complaint of objectionable matter found in a canister, was received in office on the 24th November 1849.

Whether after such complaints further contracts were entered into with the same parties? Yes; but it is to be observed, that prior to the formation of the contract of 2 May 1850, only three complaints of objectionable substances discovered in 7 canisters, had been received in office. Between that period and the formation of the contract of 29 January 1851, 11 further complaints of a similar character were received in office, respecting offal discovered in 21 canisters mixed with the meat; amounting, on the result of all the complaints, to $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. of the total quantity delivered by the contractor, to that date.

The Supplies of Preserved Meat for the Arctic Voyagers, were obtained as follows:

Whether these meats were issued to the Arctic voyagers?

SHIPS.	WHEN SUPPLIED.	DESCRIPTION OF MEATS SUPPLIED.	PRICE PER POUND.	OTHER PARTICULARS.
Erebus and Terror	Michaelmas quarter, 1839	Meat specially contracted for with Messrs. Cooper, Gamble, Wells, Cope, Simkin, and Nichol.	7*d.* to 2*s.*	Packed in canisters of various sizes.
Erebus and Terror	Midsummer and Michaelmas quarters, 1845.	Meat of a superior description and quality, obtained from Goldner, by special purchase.	8*d.* to 1*s.*	Packed in canisters containing from 1 lb. to 8 lbs. each.
Plover	Christmas quarter, 1847			
Enterprize and Investigator	Midsummer quarter, 1848			
Enterprize and Investigator	Christmas 1849, and Lady-day quarter, 1850.	Meat of a superior description and quality, obtained by special purchases, nearly all from Messrs. Gamble.	8*d.*	Packed in canisters containing from 4 lbs. to 8 lbs. each.
North Star	Midsummer quarter, 1849	About half the supply consisted of the meat usually delivered by Goldner; and the residue consisted of meat of a superior description, obtained from him by special purchase.	10*d.* to 1*s.*	Packed in canisters containing from 4 lbs. to 10 lbs. each.
Assistance and Resolute	Midsummer quarter, 1850	Meat of a superior description and quality, obtained by special purchases from Messrs. Cooper & Gamble.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$*d.*	Packed in canisters containing from 2 lbs. to 8 lbs. each.

Whether Captain Austin's stores were examined, and found bad? Of 86,614 lbs. of preserved meats supplied to the "Assistance" and "Resolute," 18 lbs. were condemned during their voyage; and 762 lbs. on their return to this country in October last; but, of the total quantity of 51,463 lbs., then returned into store from those ships at Deptford Victualling Yard, it has since been found necessary to condemn 1,226 lbs. more; and in consequence of the very unfavourable reports by the yard officers of the condition of the remainder of the meat, a special survey has been ordered to be held thereon, as soon as Messrs. Cooper & Gamble, from whom the meat was procured, can be present at its examination.

If so, were they served from Goldner's contract? Not from Goldner. They consisted of meat of a superior description, obtained by special purchases from Messrs. Cooper & Gamble, at prices varying from 7 $\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per pound.

RETURNS showing the Date and Terms of all CONTRACTS for PRESERVED MEAT, for the Use of Her Majesty's Navy, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS REQUIRED.

The quantity of cases, if any, the contractor has been allowed to withdraw from Her Majesty's Stores, after having supplied the same?

How long such cases had been in store?

In consequence of the condemnations and rejections at the home victualling establishments, the contractor was repeatedly directed to remove from the several yards all the canisters containing such rejected meat, in order that the penalties of his contract might be enforced, and that he might be charged with the excess cost of the meat which might be purchased in lieu. His agent accordingly removed from Royal Clarence Yard, in September 1851, 2,093 canisters, the contents of which were, in his opinion, in a putrid state, or likely shortly to become so; but the contractor subsequently declined to remove any further quantities from either of the victualling yards, until he should be recommended to do so by his legal advisers.

Part of the 2,093 canisters were originally delivered into store by the Contractor in September 1848, part in June, July, and November 1849, and part in November 1850. They were all removed, as before stated, in September 1851.

SALT MEAT.

Complaints, if any, made of the state of the salt provisions issued to Her Majesty's Ships on the West India station during the year 1851?

Yes; one from Her Majesty's ship "Alarm," on account of the shrinkage of the meat in boiling.

The extra quantity issued to make up the regulated allowance, and the quantities condemned or sold on Her Majesty's account?

SHIP.	PERIOD.	SALT BEEF.			SALT PORK.		
		Extra Issued, to make up the Regulated Allowance.	Condemned.		Extra Issued, to make up the Regulated Allowance.	Condemned.	
			Thrown Overboard.	Sold on Her Majesty's Account.		Thrown Overboard.	Sold on Her Majesty's Account.
		Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Wellesley	1 January to 23 June 1851	5,152	-	120	-	-	1,224
Sappho	1 January to 30 Sept. „	1,354	-	-	2,174	—	—
Persian	1 January to 30 Sept. „	1,132	-	-	1,337	—	—
Helena	1 January to 29 Nov. „	2,056	-	-	1,208	—	—
Bermuda	1 January to 30 June „	321	-	-	452	—	—
Alarm	1 January to 7 Nov. „	2,748	1,108	1,824	4,290	—	—
Inflexible	1 January to 30 Sept. „	381	-	-	-	288 (No voucher received.)	—
Imaum	1 January to 30 Sept. „	416	256	-	-	208	—

RETURN of the Contract Prices of Beef and Pork for the Years 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED.	YEAR.	SALT BEEF. Quantities Contracted for.	SALT BEEF. Contract Price.	SALT PORK. Quantities Contracted for.	SALT PORK. Contract Price.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.
The contract prices of beef and pork for the years 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851?	1848 -	300 tierces of 304 lbs.	6 1 10 p' tierce	1,000 tierces of 320 lbs.	7 4 – p' tierce.
		300 „	6 5 8 „	300 „	7 4 9 „
		1,300 „	6 7 – „	10,700 „	7 6 1 „
		400 „	6 4 10 „		
		3,100 „	6 7 2 „		
		600 „	6 3 – „		
		6,000		12,000	
	1849 -	- - -	- - -	1,500 tierces -	5 6 6 p' tierce.
				300 „ -	5 7 6 „
				1,000 „ -	5 12 8 „
				600 „ -	5 12 10 „
				2,500 „ -	5 13 8 „
				100 in small casks of 100 lbs. each.	1 17 – p' small cask.
				6,000	
	1850 -	- - -	- - -	600 tierces -	4 13 – p' tierce.
				2,000 „ -	5 – – „
				1,000 „ -	5 2 6 „
				500 „ -	5 2 8 „
				1,400 „ -	5 3 10 „
				30 in casks of 100 lbs. each.	1 11 6 p' cask.
				50 tierces, without bones.	5 17 4 p' tierce.
				5,580	
	Feb. 1851	800 tierces -	4 19 4 p' tierce	300 tierces -	6 1 9 p' tierce.
		600 „ -	5 7 – „	300 „ -	6 10 – „
		340 „ -	5 8 4 „	300 „ -	6 4 10 „
		300 „ -	5 9 – „	300 „ -	6 12 10 „
				300 „ -	6 7 10 „
				3,000 „ -	6 7 9 „
				500 „ -	6 9 6 „
				400 „ -	6 14 6 „
				300 „ -	6 13 – „
				100 in casks of 100 lbs. each.	1 19 6 p' cask.
				100 tierces -	6 5 9 p' tierce.
		2,040		5,900	
	Sept. 1851	600 tierces -	5 3 4 p' tierce	900 tierces -	5 13 9 p' tierce.
		2,000 „ -	4 18 4 „	2,000 „ -	5 12 – „
		500 „ -	4 19 10 „	1,500 barrels of 208 lbs.	3 14 10 p' barrel.
		300 „ -	4 18 1 „	700 tierces -	5 15 – p' tierce.
		300 „ -	4 13 3 „	2,200 „ -	5 14 2 „
		500 „ -	4 16 6 „	500 „ -	5 7 6 „
		500 „ -	4 19 4 „	500 „ -	5 11 4 „
		500 „ -	5 1 9 „	1,200 „ -	5 13 6 „
		500 „ -	5 2 9 „	1,300 barrels -	3 14 1 p' barrel.
		300 „ -	5 1 10 „	300 tierces -	5 9 – p' tierce.
		300 „ -	5 2 6 „	300 „ -	5 9 6 „
		200 „ -	4 19 4 „	300 „ -	5 11 6 „
		100 „ -	4 19 4 „	300 „ -	5 14 3 „

(continued)

PARTICULARS REQUIRED.	YEAR.	SALT BEEF. Quantities Contracted for.	SALT BEEF. Contract Price.	SALT PORK. Quantities Contracted for.	SALT PORK. Contract Price.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.
The contract prices of beef and pork for the years 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851?—*continued.*	Sept. 1851	150 barrels of 208 lbs.	3 10 11 p' barrel	250 tierces -	5 16 2 p' tierce.
		30 „	3 8 6 „	50 „ -	5 13 8 „
		1,250 „	3 8 6 „	450 barrels -	3 10 – p' barrel.
		450 „	3 5 9 „	500 tierces -	5 13 8 p' tierce.
		450 „	3 8 6 „	450 barrels -	3 12 10 p' barrel.
		450 „	3 10 11 „	450 „ -	3 14 5 „
		500 „	3 9 6 „	300 tierces -	5 4 6 p' tierce.
		500 „	3 11 10 „	450 barrels -	3 8 – p' barrel.
		450 „	3 9 6 „	450 „ -	3 10 6 „
		50 „	3 9 6 „	500 „ -	3 17 10 „
				50 „ -	3 15 – „
				100 „ -	3 11 2 „
		10,880		16,000	

12 February 1852.

Thomas J. Grant,
Comptroller of Victualling, &c.

PRESERVED MEATS (NAVY).

RETURNS showing the Date and Terms of all Contracts for Preserved Meat for the Use of Her Majesty's Navy; also the Quantities issued since the commencement of the above Contracts; specifying the Quantities fit for Use, as well as the Quantities either Condemned or returned into Store as unfit for Use, from any of Her Majesty's Stores or Ships, whether at Home or Abroad; &c.

(*Mr. Miles.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *February* 1852.

59.

Under 1 *oz.*

VICTUALLING STORES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 May 1852;—*for*,

COPY "of REPORT of the Committee of Officers appointed by the ADMIRALTY to Inquire into the System of Keeping the VICTUALLING ACCOUNTS of HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS, with the view of providing a better Mode of Remunerating the Paymasters and Pursers in charge of the Victualling Stores."

(*Sir George Pechell.*)

Admiralty, 11 May 1852. J. H. HAY, Chief Clerk.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 11 *May* 1852.

COPY of REPORT of the Committee of Officers appointed by the ADMIRALTY to Inquire into the System of Keeping the VICTUALLING ACCOUNTS of HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS, with the view of providing a better Mode of Remunerating the Paymasters and Pursers in charge of the Victualling Stores.

Sir, Admiralty, July 1851.

IN obedience to the directions of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, conveyed to us in your communication of the 4th ultimo, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, we assembled at the Admiralty on the 6th ultimo, for the purpose of taking into consideration the several points connected with the Purserage of the Navy, to which our attention was directed; and, having taken such examinations upon these points as appeared to us necessary to direct our judgments, we have now the honour to report, for their Lordships' information, the result of our investigation.

2. Our attention was first directed to the statements made by the pursers of Her Majesty's ships "Phaeton," "Arethusa," "Arrogant," "Leander," and "Dauntless," as to the losses they had incurred, and were incurring, in consequence of the alteration in the scale of victualling enforced by the Admiralty Circular of 1st October 1850; and which we find to amount to $5\frac{8}{10}$ per cent. on the total annual amount of their incomes.

3. This inquiry, and the great balances which we observed most of these officers to have, over and above the tenths allowed by the General Admiralty Instructions, both for the purpose of covering losses from small issues, as well as to form a source of emolument to themselves, led to a very minute and extensive investigation into the causes that gave rise to the above-mentioned balances; as well as into other sources of profit of a questionable character which were in the meantime laid before us.

4. Before however proceeding further with the investigation, we had reference to the purser's instructions, to ascertain how far they countenanced any savings beyond those which should arise from short issues to men checked absent, or to sick men, and we were not a little surprised to find that those instructions not

30 p 3

only contemplated savings, or credits, of provisions beyond those which should spring from the above sources, but actually gave examples of such credits in the pursery forms.

5. We must now draw their Lordships' attention to the balances stated to have been realised by the pursers of the whole Navy between 1844 and the present time, from whence it appears that they have since 1844 received payment for surplus credits of provisions, exceeding their tenths, to the amount of no less than 41,257 *l.*; and also to the credits given for the "Superb," "Queen," and "Asia," with regard to which we have examined no less than 24 witnesses, no one of whom can satisfactorily explain the real causes of such singular excesses, and we are left to the conclusion that they must have resulted from one or other of the following causes, or from all of them combined, viz.:—

I. From men passing from one ship to another, and not being allowed to complete their meals.

II. From liberty-men not coming off to their meals, and the purser's steward keeping back from the coppers, or from issue, the allowance of the absentees, without their being regularly checked.

III. From an understanding between the pursers and the officers, by which an excess of one article is compensated by a diminution of another: although in the cases of the "Superb," "Queen," and "Asia," this cannot apply, there being an excess in every species of provisions.

IV. From the Victualling Office generally sending on board an excess of weight.

V. From contractors, with the view of propitiating the pursers, sending overweight; which overweight becomes the purser's profit.

VI. From the purser's steward, if shrewd and clever, and anxious for his master's interests, practising daily trifling frauds upon the crew, which no quick-sightedness can detect.

6. We beg to draw their Lordships' attention to the scale of the existing cost prices of provisions, and of the credit prices paid to pursers for all their excesses; and from the consideration of the evidence of the pursers and others, more particularly that of the pursers' stewards of the "Excellent" and "Victory," we have come to the opinion that a system more fraught with injury to the service, injustice to the seamen, extravagant losses to the Crown, and unfair trial of the integrity of the pursers, could not well be devised, than that which at the present moment prevails in Her Majesty's service.

7. Far from concurring in the opinion expressed in the Flag-officers' Report of 1842. viz.:—"Our own conviction, founded on long experience, leaves us no room to doubt that the present system is well calculated for the good of the service, and, though not always agreeable to the pursers in its practical working, we believe it is best for them in the end, and that no change can take place in duties of so peculiar a nature, which will not prove a disappointment to the pursers, and a loss to the public; by a happy contrivance, the present system unites the interests of the Crown and the individuals,"—we are of opinion that those interests are entirely antagonistical; that the gain of the purser upon his credits, is, as a matter of course, the loss of the Crown; and that the present regulations hold out every temptation to pursers to build their own fortunes upon the loss of the seamen on the one hand, and at the expense of the Crown on the other, the Crown being in fact, a party to, and encouraging, such excesses.

8. We have in vain tried to discover, from the numerous witnesses who came before us, how it was possible that there ever could be an excess of provisions, (saving of peas and oatmeal) if every man got his allowance, or was paid for it; and not one could explain how it could arise through fair and honourable means; and with regard to peas and oatmeal, in proportion to the small quantity of either consumed, is the amount of the purser's gain; and, when there is none issued, he gets credit for the whole allowance, with a tenth thereon.

9. But the extravagance of the present mode of proceeding is crowned by the fact, that it would be far more profitable to the Crown to allow the pursers to carry away the provisions they have in excess, than to pay for them; as they not only

only pay more than the market price of new provisions, but the probabilities are, that the provisions so saved have deteriorated by long keeping, and are not half their original value, and perhaps no longer even fit for issuing.

10. At Portsmouth in 1818, the experiment was tried of victualling the "Ordinary" for one year from the victualling stores, instead of through a purser, and a satisfactory result attended it. We are not aware why the experiment was not followed up.

11. Their Lordships will be prepared to receive from us an opinion that the present system cannot be too soon abolished; and we must, in justice to the various paymasters and pursers whom we have examined, state, that with the consciousness that they must hereafter be shorn of a large share of their immense balance bills, yet they all agree in opinion that the present system ought to be abolished, and a fixed rate of pay substituted for it.

12. We have very deliberately weighed all the arguments that may be brought to bear against the introduction of a fixed rate of pay, such as that the pursers would not have the same inducements to vigilance,—that they may be careless, or indifferent to their charge, and not look after the interests of the Crown, &c.

13. If indeed the interests of the Crown were to be considered as synonymous with those now regarded as the interests of the purser, we should say that the sooner that proof of diligence were destroyed the better; but we are of opinion that, viewing the interests of the Crown and seaman as one, they would then have a far better prospect of being each fairly dealt with, than they have under the present system.

14. We conceive that the principle is a bad one which is based on the opinion that all men are dishonest, and that a sense of morality, honour, and, not to say religion, will not influence them, should their own interests and those of the public occasionally clash. If one method be better adapted than another to make a man dishonest, who is not yet so, it is constantly to distrust him; you rob him of all incentive to high and honourable views, and throw him upon his innate principles of virtue for his only protection from vice.

15. We are of opinion that, in this respect, the pursers have been hitherto placed in a very false position; they have from time immemorial been looked upon with suspicion, because it has been made their interest to deal in irregularities; and the pursers themselves seem quite alive to this fact. At the same time we do believe that there is not a more honourable body of men, as a class, in the Navy, or who more faithfully perform the trust confided to them, although under circumstances which constantly expose them to temptation.

16. By placing them on a liberal scale of pay, you at once remove from them all temptation to questionable practices, and relieve them from the stigma of having any personal interests to serve; while their zeal will be stimulated by an adequate rate of pay, by the hope of promotion through diligence, and by a much higher and more independent position than they have ever before held.

17. The question of necessary money, or the present mode of supplying necessaries, will, in a great measure, be answered by the observations which we have already had the honour to make.

18. It is notorious that there is no part of a purser's duty which brings him more into direct conflict, both with the officers and the crew, than the supply of necessaries. In some cases, where the purser is near, or where the high prices of those articles render him parsimonious, he is sure to be at war with all on board; on the other hand, when he wishes to be popular, he often has to submit to very lavish and wasteful expenditure; it will therefore follow, as a matter of course, that the supply of necessaries will fall under the same rule as the proposed mode of conducting the purserage. The scale of necessaries established by their Lordships in 1847 seems to have given satisfaction, so far as we can judge from the reports that have already been received on that subject.

19. After the fullest consideration we have been enabled to give to the foregoing subjects, in all their bearings, the conclusion we have come to is, that it is essential for the due and efficient performance of the duties of what may be styled the Commissariat Branch of the Naval Service:

I. That pursers should be placed on fixed rates of pay.

II. That those rates of pay should be liberal, in proportion to the charge imposed upon them.

III. That they should be divided into seven classes.

IV. That promotion hereafter from one class to another should entirely depend upon good conduct.

V. That the half-pay of each class should be liberal, and such as would enable them to live on shore in a manner suitable to their position.

VI. That the widow's pension should be increased.

VII. That there should be a limited retirement.

VIII. That, as the present emoluments of pursers far exceed what it is proposed hereafter to give them as pay, the difference shall form a sinking fund, from which to defray the increased half-pay, pension, and retirement.

IX. That, as this increase of pay, half-pay, pension, and retirement, is to come from the emoluments of those in active service, none shall benefit from it but those who shall have served afloat subsequently to the adoption of the proposed changes, with the exception of making that fund answerable for the retirement proposed, as will be hereafter explained.

X. That there shall be at once an extensive retirement, embracing all those who from age or other reasons are at present incapable of serving with health and activity.

XI. That the pursers' list shall ultimately be reduced to such a standard as shall only afford a fair relief to those afloat, or furnish adequate numbers for an increase of the fleet in case of hostilities; always remembering that in cases of necessity there is a list of 274 passed clerks to fall back on. By these means it is proposed to keep at the lowest point the future half-pay list.

XII. That pursers' stewards shall be entirely paid by the Crown, and in a liberal manner.

XIII. That a list of stewards shall be kept, as well as of stewards' assistants; that they shall be classed in the same manner as pursers; and that their diligence and integrity shall be stimulated by promotion from one class to another.

XIV. That they shall rank as first class petty officers.

XV. That, before an assistant shall be placed on the stewards' list, he shall pass an examination before three pursers.

XVI. That captains shall not be required to keep any accounts beyond the muster book, and documents connected therewith, for which duties and his correspondence we consider that (except in first-rates) one clerk will be sufficient. We consider it particularly desirable that no officer shall be required to sign a document, for the accuracy of which he cannot, from his station or duties, vouch or hold himself responsible. We consider that the multiplicity of useless signatures divides the responsibility, without insuring the integrity of the transaction; and that the future Government agent

agent should be solely responsible for his own acts and deeds, in all respects, as storekeepers in Her Majesty's dock yards and victualling yards are at present.

XVII. That the paymaster and purser, on becoming a Government agent, shall, under the supervision and direction of the captain, have charge of, and make all the disbursements of the ship; and moreover that he shall keep the fair copy of the warrant officers' expenses, and compare and correct their receipts and expenditures.

XVIII. That, to enable him to fulfil these duties satisfactorily, he shall have the assistance of a clerk, when there is an extra one on board, or shall have under him a clerk's assistant.

XIX. That clerks' assistants shall, before being permitted to enter the service, pass a more rigid examination than they have hitherto done, and one at least equal to that of a cadet.

XX. That it shall be understood by these Government agents, that it will be a recommendation to them, with regard to advancement, their being acquainted with, and able to speak and write, the French language.

XXI. That no Government agent shall receive any per-centage or payment for purchases for the public service, beyond his actual expenses while thus employed; but as the duties of pursers in flag ships on foreign stations are most commonly considerably increased by the supernumerary officers and men who pass through these ships, by the purchase of stores, and other duties connected with the squadron, we propose that such pursers shall, while the flag is flying, have an additional allowance, at the rate of 50 *l.* per annum.

20. We shall now have the honour to lay before their Lordships, in the following tabular form, the alterations we propose in the position of the pursers, their pay, half-pay, retirement, and widows' pensions, as well as the amount of pay we recommend for their stewards, the amount of expense attending the proposed plan, as compared with the present charge to Government, and the final result after a series of years.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ANNUAL COST to the Crown of the present and

PRESENT SYSTEM.

PURSERS, &c.									Widows' Pensions.			Stewards' Pay.			
Total Numbers on Navy List.		Active Service.			Half Pay.										
RATES of SHIPS.	Pursers.	NUMBER of PURSERS, &c.		Average Total Emoluments per Annum.	Total Annual Cost.	Number of Pursers.	Rate per Diem.	Total Annual Cost.	Number.	Rate per Annum.	Total Annual Cost.	Number.	Rate per Annum.	Total Annual Cost.	Total Annual Cost of the Pursery Establishment.
				£.	£.		s. d.	£.		£.	£.		£.	£.	
1st - -	444	5		1,036	5,180	83	7 –	10,603	286	40	11,440	162	29	4,698	
2d - -		13		945	12,285	156	6 –	17,082							
3d - -		5		659	3,295	92	5 –	8,395							
4th - -		12		587	7,044										
5th - -		9		443	3,987										
6th - -		16		377	6,032										
Sloops and smaller Vessels		Pursers - 53 Clerks in Charge 37 Lieuten. Masters, &c. 12	102	202 to 169 Average 215 *l.* 10 *s.*	21,981										
Retired - -	30 (*a*)	- - - - - (*b*)		- -	- -	30 (*c*)	8 6	4,654							
TOTAL - -	474	162 (Pursers 113.)		- -	59,804	361	- -	40,734	286	–	11,440	162	–	4,698	116,676

(*a*) These numbers are those on the Navy List on 1st January 1851.
(*b*) These numbers are the same as those of the ships, of each class, in commission on 1st January 1851.
(*c*) From the Navy Estimates for 1850-51.

STATEMENT showing the Results of the proposed Alterations of System.

IMMEDIATE RESULTS.

	At Present.	Proposed.	Annual Saving.
	£.	£.	£.
Total Annual Payment by Government to Pursers, &c., and their Stewards, employed Afloat - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	64,502	47,615	16,887
	Per Diem additional.		
It is proposed to retire immediately 120 (*e*) Senior Pursers at the existing rate of 8 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem, *i. e.*, all the unemployed Pursers on the 7 *s.* Half-pay List, 96, and the Senior 24 of the 6 *s.* List, who have not had pursery charge since 1830 - - - - - -	96 at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* 24 at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	- - -	3,723 (*f*)
		TOTAL -	13,164 (*g*)

(*e*) The immediate effect of this large Retirement, *see* page 21, on the General List of Pursers, will be as follows:—

Total Number of Pursers on Navy List on 1st January 1851 - - - - - 474
Retired List - { At present - - - - 30 / Proposed to retire in addition - 120 } - - - - - - - 150
Leaving on the Active List only - - - - - - - - - - - - 324 to be reduced to 320, thus reducing the Active List immediately to the dimensions recommended at page 21.

proposed Rate of PURSERS' PAY and HALF PAY, WIDOWS' PENSIONS, and STEWARDS' PAY.

PROPOSED SYSTEM.

PURSERS.								Widows' Pensions.			Stewards' Pay.			Total Annual Cost of the Pursery Establishment.
Total Number of		Active Service.			Half Pay.									
Classes.	Pursers.	Number employed Afloat.	Pay per Annum.	Total Annual Cost.	Number.	Rate per Diem.	Total Annual Cost.	Proportionate Number.	Rate per Annum.	Total Annual Cost.	Number.	Rate per Annum.	Total Annual Cost.	
			£.	£.		s.	£.		£.	£.		£.	£.	
1st - -	10	5	500	2,500	5	12	1,095				5	80	400	
2d - -	20	13	450	5,850	7	11	1,405	30	50	1,500	13	75	975	
3d - -	20	5	400	2,000	15	10	2,737				5	70	350	
4th - -	20	12	350	4,200	8	9	1,314				12	65	780	
5th - -	20	9	300	2,700	11	8	1,606				9	60	540	
6th - -	30	16	250	4,000	14	7	1,788				16	55	880	
7th - -	200	102	200 to 150 Average 175 *l.*	17,850	98	6 to 5 Average 5 *s.* 6 *d.*	9,834	175	45	7,875	102	50 to 40 Average 45 *l.*	4,590	
Retired -	20	– (*b*)	- - -	- -	20	14 (*d*)	5,110				(*b*)			
TOTAL -	340	162	- - -	39,100	178	- -	24,889	205	- -	9,375	162	- -	8,515	81,879

(*d*) Retirement from either class to be 2 *s.* per diem in addition to the half-pay of that class.
(The above 20 have been computed at the highest rate.)

STATEMENT showing the Results of the proposed Alterations of System.

ULTIMATE RESULTS.

	Total Number of Pursers on the Navy List.	Total Number Widows in receipt of Pensions.	Total Annual Cost of Pursery Establishment.
			£.
At present - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	474	286	116,676
Under the proposed system - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	340	205	81,879
Ultimate reduction - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	134	81	34,797
Or, allowing for the additional pay in Foreign Flag Ships - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	34,500
Deduct the value of the provisions saved by Pursers for the Crown [*see* Appendix H.] which may be estimated at 2,837 *l.* per annum - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	2,837
			31,663

(*f*) The junior of these Pursers was appointed in A. D. 1813, and the senior in A. D. 1800. Assuming their average age, therefore, to be 70, this expense of 3,723 *l.* per annum will not have to be incurred for more than nine years.
(*g*) As the proposed increased rates of half-pay will not come into general operation within, on an average, the next four years, there will, by that period, have been realised an available fund of 52,656 *l.*

21. In calculating the pay of these officers, we have duly considered the very great charge and responsibility attending their position, the superior education their office enjoins, and the fact of there being few large prizes, or higher positions, to which they may aspire.

22. We have further considered that, even under the scheme now laid before their Lordships, a purser will still, in the higher classes, be a very considerable loser, as compared with his predecessors. The emolument of the purser of the "Queen," for instance, under the existing regulations, would be in excess, over his proposed pay, of above 1,100*l.* per annum, and, supposing the ship to be four years in commission, he would have amassed the sum of 4,400*l.*, which, if sunk for an annuity, supposing him to be only 60 years of age, would produce 440*l.* per annum, or be as a small fortune to leave to his family.

23. Their Lordships will further perceive that the high rates of pay and half-pay are limited to a small number; and that the half-pay of each class, compared with the full pay, very nearly corresponds with that of the military branch of the service, any difference there may be being in favour of the latter.* The retirement, their Lordships will likewise perceive, is regulated by the class to which the officer may belong at the time of receiving it; consequently it is merit alone that will give him the higher rate. The same will apply to pursers' widows. Thus a continual inducement is held out to exemplary conduct.

24. Their Lordships will observe that the widows' pensions are still, on the whole, on a lower scale than those of the lieutenants of the Navy.

25. We were anxious to reduce the classes to three or four; but the different rates of ships, and their complements, so interlace, that we have been unable satisfactorily to do so, without adding materially to the contemplated expense.

26. In fixing the numbers for each class, we have merely done so as an approximation, and as data to go from; being fully convinced that all such details are much better in the hands and under the judgment of the Admiralty.

27. The pursers whom it is proposed to retire, will, so far from having any cause of complaint, receive a great boon; since few, or none, of them can ever serve again; and since this retirement, equal in amount to what had at any period been anticipated, will embrace numbers who could never have expected to be placed on the retired list.

28. The pay of the pursers' stewards we have fixed at the lowest rate at which efficient men can be procured, looking especially to the manner in which they are at present remunerated.

29. Their Lordships will perceive that most of the witnesses have dwelt much upon the rank and denomination which pursers ought to possess; but these are points upon which, their Lordships not having submitted them to us, we do not feel called on to offer any opinion, further, than that the name of "Purser" certainly does not, unfortunately, carry with it much respect, either in or out of the service; and as the circumstances under which it was given will, should our recommendations be carried out, be totally changed, it will no longer express the nature and duties of their office.

30. Their

* Annual Pay.	Half Pay per Diem.			
	Purser.	Captain.	Commander.	Lieutenant.
£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.* *s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
500 - - - -	12 -	14 6 to 12 6	—	
400 - - - -	10 -	12 6 „ 10 6	—	
300 - - - -	8 -	- - -	8 6	
200 to 150 - -	*s. d.* 6 - to 5 -	- - -	- - -	6 - (medium.)

30. Their Lordships will further observe that, in our calculations, we have excluded the situation of clerks in charge as pursers; and we would recommend that the denomination of "clerks in charge" be done away with, and that the pursers of class 7 should perform their duties.

31. Although their Lordships have not desired our opinion on the position of the passed clerks, yet we venture to bring their case to their Lordships' favourable consideration; and to recommend that out of the large balance (upwards of 31,000 *l.* per annum) that will remain after all the proposed arrangements shall have been carried out, they should receive an increase of pay, in proportion to the period that they may have passed, and that some provision should be made for them on being paid off, until again employed.

32. The last subject to bring before their Lordships is, as to whether the accounts of paymasters and pursers can be kept in a more simple and less voluminous form. We do not feel competent to enter upon such a peculiar and complex field of inquiry, but having referred to the Comptroller of Victualling for his opinion on the subject, he has distinctly stated that considerable improvements can be made on those heads; and he further informs us, that some suggestions on the subject have recently been laid before their Lordships; should, however, these suggestions not wholly meet the circumstances of the case, we would recommend that a commission, consisting of three experienced pursers, presided over by a captain, be appointed for the express purpose of simplifying this important branch of the pursers' duties.

33. We think it right to state to their Lordships that, in estimating the proposed pay of pursers, with reference to their former emoluments, we should have considered them, and particularly those of the higher rates, fairly entitled to a larger amount, had we not taken into consideration the proposed increase of half-pay, pension, and retirement. It is therefore only as a whole that we submit the above scheme to their Lordships' favourable consideration.

34. Finally, in the mature consideration which we have given to a question involving subjects of so great interest to the public service, we have been anxious, while on the one hand to practise every proper and desirable economy, on the other, to stimulate the honour, fidelity, and diligence, of a class of officers on whom depends the faithful execution of the duties of a most important branch of the naval service of the country, as well as the contentment and comfort of the officers and seamen of Her Majesty's Fleet.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Cochrane.*
C. T. Falcon.
Edw. Collier.
Hanway Plumridge.
Richard Grant.
Thos. Pelham.
John Shepherd.

To John Parker, Esq., M.P.,
Secretary of the Admiralty, &c. &c. &c.

VICTUALLING STORES.

REPORT of the Committee of Officers appointed by the ADMIRALTY to Inquire into the System of Keeping the VICTUALLING ACCOUNTS of HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS, with the view of providing a better Mode of Remunerating the Paymasters and Pursers in charge of the Victualling Stores.

(*Sir George Pechell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *May* 1852.

Under 2 *oz.*

342.

COAL AND COKE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 March 1852;—*for*,

RETURNS "of all the COAL and COKE paid for by Government, and delivered at *Portsmouth* Dock Yard, in July 1850; also, the Number of Tons of COAL delivered into the "Malabar" Hulk, at *Portsmouth* Dock Yard, in the month of August 1850, specifying the Names of the different SHIPS:

"And, of the Names of the SHIPS, and Total Amount of each Ship's Delivery, together with Copies of the Official Meter's Certificate for each Barge, as delivered from the Ships for the Admiralty Office, Somerset House, from the first Delivery in 1847, to the latest Delivery in 1851; also, the Weight actually received, so far as it can be made out."

(Mr. George Thompson.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 16 *March* 1852.

RETURN of all the COAL and COKE paid for by the Government, and delivered at *Portsmouth* Dock Yard, in July 1850; also, the Number of Tons of COALS delivered into the "Malabar" Hulk, at *Portsmouth* Dock Yard, in the month of August 1850, specifying the Names of the different SHIPS.

DATE.	SHIPS' NAMES.	Coals delivered at Portsmouth Dock Yard in July 1850.	Coke delivered at Portsmouth Dock Yard in July 1850.	Coals delivered on board the "Malabar," in August 1850.
1850:		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
July - 11	Thomas and Isabella - - -	383	—	—
„ - 20	Norham Castle - - - -	427 ¼	32	—
„ - 25	James and Ann - - - -	406 ¼	31	—
„ - 30	Jane Shirrefs - - - -	355 ¾	32 ¼	—
„ - 30	Jennett - - - - -	287 ½	32 ¾	—
August 31	Jane Shirrefs - - - -	- - -	- - -	378 ¾
—	Jennett - - - - -	- - -	- - -	353 ¾
	TOTAL - - -	1,859 ¾	128	732 ½

Name of the Ship from which Coals were delivered for the Admiralty Office, Somerset House, in the year 1851 (as stated in the Barge Certificate) - - "Sarah."

Total Amount of each Ship's Delivery - - - Not known at the Admiralty.

COPY of CERTIFICATE for each Barge.

"Ship Meter's Certificate from the Meter's Office, which supplies standard weights and scales for the delivery of colliers.

"Number One.

"I, Robert Canavan, certify that I have delivered from on board the 'Sarah,' H. Rendall, master, from the port of Newcastle, Northumberland, Walls End Coals, forty-two tons:—Barge 'Constance.'

C. Robertson, Lighterman, on account of Messrs. Gamman & Co.

"*Robert Canavan*, Official Meter.

"Witness—Jno. Mure.

"Port of London, 13 June, in the Year of our Lord 1851."

Quantity of Coals in each Barge, according to Meter's Certificate.

(The several Certificates are according to the preceding Form.)

	Tons.	*Cwts.*
No. 1. "Constance"	42	0
No. 2. "George"	42	0
No. 3. "Constance"	42	0
No. 4. "John"	42	0
No. 5. "Fanny"	42	0
No. 6. "George"	42	0
No. 7. "William"	49	0
No. 8. "Mary Ann"	47	5
	348	5

The quantity of Coals in each Barge exceeded the weight specified in the Meter's Certificate, but no account was taken of the excess, as the contractor is not paid for any more than the quantity certified by the Meters.

The particulars for the years 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, cannot be given, the Meter's Certificates not having been preserved after the coals were received and paid for.

R. Dundas,
Storekeeper General.

Admiralty, 15 March 1852.

COAL AND COKE.

RETURNS of all the Coal and Coke paid for by the Government, and delivered at *Portsmouth* Dock Yard in July 1850; also the Number of Tons of Coal delivered into the "Malabar" Hulk, at *Portsmouth* Dock Yard, in the Month of August 1850; specifying the Names of the different Ships, &c.

(*Mr. George Thompson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *March* 1852.

ARMY, NAVY, ORDNANCE, AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

1848-9 to 1852-3.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 March 1852;—*for*,

RETURNS "of an Account Comparison of the SUPPLY for ARMY, NAVY, ORDNANCE, and MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES, for each of the Three Years 1849, 1850, and 1851, and of the Number of MEN; distinguishing the Charge for the Effective Establishment, and for Half-Pay and Pensions (Non-Effective) of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, in each of those Years:"

"Of the Numbers of OFFICERS and MEN of all Ranks, Voted on the ARMY ESTIMATES of each of the Three Years 1849, 1850, and 1851; distinguishing in each Year the Force borne on the East India Establishment, and paid out of Indian Revenue; together with the GROSS AMOUNT Voted for Army Estimates in each of the said Years; also, the Actual Amount Expended as per Report of Auditors:"

"Of the Numbers of SEAMEN and BOYS Voted for the ROYAL NAVY, in each of the Three Years 1849, 1850, and 1851; together with the GROSS AMOUNT Voted for the Naval Service in each of these Years; and the Actual Amount expended in each Year, as per Report of Auditors:"

"And, of the Numbers of OFFICERS and MEN of the ROYAL ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS, and CORPS of SAPPERS and MINERS, Voted in each of the Three Years 1849, 1850, and 1851; together with the GROSS AMOUNT Voted for Ordnance Estimates in each of these Years, and the Amount actually Expended as per Auditors' Report (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 115, of Session 1848)."

(*Mr. Hume.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *June* 1852.

—ARMY.—

RETURN of the NUMBER of OFFICERS and MEN of all Ranks Voted on the ARMY ESTIMATES of each Year, from 1848-9 to 1852-3, distinguishing the Force borne on the Indian Establishment, and paid out of the Indian Revenue; together with the Amounts Voted for Army Services in each of the said Years; distinguishing the Amounts for Effective and Non-Effective Services: also, the actual Amounts Expended, as per Reports of the Commissioners of Audit.

YEARS.	Number of Men of all Ranks. Total of British Army.	Borne on the Indian Establishment.	Number Voted for the Establishment in Great Britain.	AMOUNTS VOTED ON THE ESTIMATES FOR SERVICE.	Army.	Militia.	Commissariat.	Totals.
					£.	£.	£.	£.
1848-9	138,769	24,922	113,847	Effective - - Voted	4,201,178	41,500	528,345	4,771,023
				Ditto - Appropriations in Aid -	155,572	- -	5,852	161,424
				Non-effective - Voted	2,142,508	81,300	42,964	2,266,772
				Ditto - Appropriations in Aid -	21,577	- -	- -	21,577
				TOTAL Voted - £.	6,343,686	122,800	571,309	7,037,795
				Ditto, Appropriations in Aid -	177,149	- -	5,852	183,001
(b) 1849-50	131,521	28,267	103,254	Effective - - -	(a) 4,120,534	39,200	(a) 553,525	(a) 4,722,259
				Non-effective - -	(a) 2,132,627	73,600	43,872	(a) 2,250,099
				£.	(a) 6,262,161	112,800	(a) 597,397	6,972,358
1850-51	129,625	30,497	99,128	Effective - - -	3,936,582	37,300	453,891	4,427,773
				Non-effective - -	2,082,815	72,550	45,791	2,201,156
				£.	6,019,397	109,850	499,682	6,628,929
1851-2	129,211	30,497	98,714	Effective - - -	3,873,666	35,900	469,829	4,379,395
				Non-effective - -	2,052,279	67,800	44,613	2,164,692
				£.	5,925,945	103,700	514,442	6,544,087
1852-3	132,434	30,497	101,937	Effective - - -	3,986,308	318,415	437,602	4,742,325
				Non-effective - -	2,024,064	68,300	43,599	2,135,963
				£.	6,010,372	386,715	481,201	6,878,288
The actual Amounts expended for Army Services, as per Reports of the Commissioners of Audit, were, in the financial years - - -								
1848-9 -				Effective - - -	4,339,465	38,907	(c) 549,560	(c) 4,927,932
				Non-effective - -	2,156,100	82,960	39,601	2,278,661
				£.	6,495,565	121,867	(c) 589,161	(c) 7,206,593
1849-50				Effective - - -	3,896,565	38,565	414,323	4,349,453
				Non effective - -	2,097,853	76,978	41,610	2,216,441
				£.	5,994,418	115,543	455,933	6,565,894
1850-51				Effective - - -	3,879,238	36,408	(d) 484,405	(d) 4,400,051
				Non-effective - -	2,101,733	72,068	44,179	2,217,980
				£.	5,980,971	108,476	(d) 528,584	(d) 6,618,031

N.B.—The accounts of actual expenditure for "Army Services," in the financial year 1851-2, will not be closed till the 30th April 1853, per Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92.

(*a*) These sums include £. 119,950 for Army, and £. 65,525 for Commissariat, voted in this year, to cover the excesses of expenditure beyond the grants for those services for the year 1847-8.

(*b*) In these years the gross sums required for Army, Militia, and Commissariat Services were voted, and the Extra Receipts (Appropriations in Aid) were paid into the Exchequer.

(*c*) These sums include £. 15,363 paid out of the vote for the Kafir War.

(*d*) These sums include £. 28,902 paid out of the vote for the Kafir War.

NAVY.

RETURN of the Number of MEN and BOYS of the ROYAL NAVY, Voted in each Year from 1848–9 to 1852–3, together with the Amounts Voted for Navy Services in each of the said Years, distinguishing the Amounts for Effective and Non-Effective Services; also the Actual Amounts Expended, as per Reports of the Commissioners of Audit.

YEARS.	Number of Men Voted.	Amounts Voted for		TOTALS.
		Effective Services.	Non-Effective Services.	
		£.	£.	£.
1848–9 - - -	43,000	(a) 6,391,975	1,372,046	(a) 7,764,021
	Appropriation in Aid.	212,206	13,026	225,232
(d) 1849–50 - - -	40,000	(b) 5,949,561	1,395,950	(b) 7,345,511
1850–51 - - -	39,000	(c) 5,492,732	1,391,005	(c) 6,883,747
1851–2 - - -	39,000	5,174,217	1,369,038	6,543,255
1852–3 - - -	39,000	5,135,691	1,356,955	6,492,646

The Actual Amounts Expended in the following Years, as per Reports of the Commissioners of Audit, were as follows:—

	Effective Services.	Non-Effective Services.	TOTALS.
	£.	£.	£.
In the Financial Years - 1848–9 - -	6,571,939	1,383,062	7,955,001
1849–50 - -	5,231,262	1,377,790	6,609,052
1850–51 - -	4,831,703	1,353,573	6,185,276

The accounts of actual expenditure for Navy Services in the financial year 1851–2, will not be closed till the 30th November 1852, per Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92.

(a) These sums include £.245,411, voted in this year to cover the excess of expenditure beyond the total amount of the grants for the Navy in the year 1846–7.

(b) These sums include £.323,787, voted in this year to cover a similar excess for the year 1847–8.

(c) These sums include £.211,159, voted in this year to cover a similar excess for the year 1848–9.

(d) In these years the gross sums required for the Navy were voted, and the Old Store Receipts (Appropriations in Aid), were paid into the Exchequer.

N.B.—The Effective and Non-Effective Services provided for in the separate Estimate for the Packet Service, are included in the above statement of Votes and Expenditure.

ORDNANCE.

RETURN of the Number of Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery, Engineers, and Corps of Sappers and Miners, Voted in each Year from 1848–9 to 1852–3, together with the Amount Voted for Ordnance Services in each of the said Years, distinguishing the Amounts for Effective and Non-Effective Services; also, the Actual Amounts Expended, as per Reports of the Commissioners of Audit.

	Years.	Number of Men Voted.	Amounts Voted for		Totals.
			Effective Services.	Non-Effective Services.	
			£.	£.	£.
	1848–9	14,294	2,634,319	167,441	2,801,760
		Appropriations in Aid.	186,607	3,776	190,383
(b)	1849–50	14,123	(a) 2,594,313	171,659	(a) 2,765,972
(b)	1850–51	14,569	2,256,881	177,536	2,434,417
(b)	1851–2	14,573	2,238,249	173,248	2,411,497
(b)	1852–3	15,582	2,264,807	172,356	2,437,163

The Actual Amounts Expended in the following Years, as per Reports of the Commissioners of Audit, were as follows:

		Effective Services.	Non-Effective. Services.	Totals.
		£.	£.	£.
In the Financial Years	1848–9	2,813,634	162,534	2,976,168
	1849–50	2,387,264	165,638	2,552,902
	1850–51	2,143,546	167,640	2,311,186

The accounts of actual expenditure for Ordnance Services in the financial year 1851–2 will not be closed till the 30th April 1853, per Act 9 & 10 Vict. 92.

(a) These sums include £.97,984, voted in this year to cover the excess of expenditure beyond the Ordnance Grants to 31 March 1846; and £.35,387, to cover a similar excess for the year 1847–8.

(b) In these years the gross sums required for the Ordnance were voted, and the Extra Receipts (Appropriations in Aid), were paid into the Exchequer.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

RETURN of the Sums Voted in each Year, from 1848–9 to 1852–3, for Miscellaneous Services, and for Special Services.

YEARS.	Voted for MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.	SPECIAL GRANTS.	
		SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1848–9	3,783,573 – –	Distress in Ireland and Scotland	262,545 – –
		Kafir War (Expenses in 1846–7, and 1847–8)	1,100,000 – –
		Destitute Emigrants, British North America	130,965 – –
1849–50	3,988,904 – –	—	—
1850–51	4,065,642 – –	—	—
1851–2	3,948,102 – –	Kafir War	300,000 – –
1852–3	4,177,754 – –	Kafir War	460,000 – –

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sums Voted in Supply during each Year, from 1848–9 to 1852–3.

YEARS.	Army, including Militia, Commissariat, &c.	Navy.	Ordnance.	Total Army, Navy, and Ordnance.	Miscellaneous.	Special Services.	Totals.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1848–9	7,037,795	7,764,020	2,801,760	17,603,575	3,783,573	1,493,510	22,880,658
1849–50	6,972,358	7,345,511	2,765,972	17,083,841	3,988,904	- -	21,072,745
1850–51	6,628,929	6,883,747	2,434,417	15,947,093	4,065,642	- -	20,012,735
1851–2	6,544,087	6,543,255	2,411,497	15,498,839	3,948,102	300,000	19,746,941
1852–3	6,878,288	6,492,646	2,437,163	15,808,097	4,177,754	460,000	20,445,851

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 14 June 1852.

Geo. A. Hamilton.

ARMY, NAVY, ORDNANCE, AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

1848-9 to 1852-3.

AN ACCOUNT Comparison of the SUPPLY for ARMY, NAVY, ORDNANCE, and MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES, for the Years 1849, 1850, and 1851; of the Number of Officers, &c. on the Army Estimates; of the Number of Seamen, &c., for the Navy; and of the Number of Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery, &c., voted in each of the same Years.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *June* 1852.

476.

Under 1 *oz.*

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.
ARMY, NAVY, AND ORDNANCE.

RETURN to Two Orders of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 May 1852;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT "of PUBLIC REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, from the Year 1822 to 1851, both inclusive; showing, First, the Amount Received in each Year from the ORDINARY REVENUE; Second, the Amount Received from other Sources; Third, the Total REVENUE in each Year, deducting Drawbacks and Repayments; Fourth, the CHARGES of COLLECTION, and other Payments out of the Revenue, in its Progress to the Exchequer; Fifth, the CHARGE of the PUBLIC DEBT, FUNDED and UNFUNDED; Sixth, the Amount of all other EXPENDITURE; Seventh, the TOTAL EXPENDITURE for each Year, showing the SURPLUS of REVENUE or of EXPENDITURE in each Year (see Parliamentary Paper, No. 314, of Session 1851)."

ACCOUNT "of the Expenditure for the ARMY, NAVY, and ORDNANCE, from 1822 to 1851, both inclusive; distinguishing under each Year, and under each Head, the EXPENDITURE for the EFFECTIVE SERVICE, for the NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICE, and the TOTAL EXPENDITURE for both (see Parliamentary Paper, No. 314, of Session 1851)."

(Mr. Hume.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1852.

(1.)—AN ACCOUNT of PUBLIC REVENUE and EXPENDITURE from the Year 1822 to 1851 both inclusive; showing, First, the Amount received in each Year from the ORDINARY REVENUE; Second, the Amount received from other Sources; Third, the TOTAL REVENUE in each Year, deducting DRAWBACKS and REPAYMENTS; Fourth, the CHARGES of COLLECTION, and other Payments out of the Revenue, in its Progress to the Exchequer; Fifth, the CHARGE of the PUBLIC DEBT, FUNDED and UNFUNDED; Sixth, the Amount of all other EXPENDITURE; Seventh, the TOTAL EXPENDITURE for each Year, showing the Surplus of REVENUE or of EXPENDITURE in each Year.

YEAR	INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.						SURPLUS of INCOME.	DEFICIENCY of INCOME.
	ORDINARY REVENUE, after deducting Drawbacks and Repayments.	EXTRA-ORDINARY REVENUE.	TOTAL RECEIPT of REVENUE.	CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of the Revenue in its Progress to the Exchequer.	CHARGES of the PUBLIC DEBT, FUNDED and UNFUNDED.	Other Charges on the CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Amount expended under the Heads of ARMY, NAVY, and ORDNANCE.	Amount Expended for MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, being the Amount of the Five preceding Columns.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1822	59,340,564	483,270	59,823,834	5,688,091	31,343,551	2,041,440	13,900,437	2,105,797	55,079,316	4,744,518	—
1823	57,250,969	1,247,188	58,498,157	5,742,593	29,978,454	2,140,806	14,329,471	2,006,086	54,197,410	4,300,747	—
1824	57,615,479	2,214,212	59,829,691	5,413,461	30,166,421	2,770,336	15,142,152	2,449,149	55,941,519	3,888,172	—
1825	57,662,821	282,284	57,945,105	5,597,431	29,197,187	2,889,412	14,995,837	2,216,082	54,895,949	3,049,156	—
1826	55,012,870	615,923	55,628,793	5,387,385	29,228,967	2,383,976	16,707,602	2,566,783	56,274,713	- -	645,920
1827	54,850,063	660,082	55,510,145	5,268,487	29,417,543	2,581,730	16,205,812	2,863,248	56,336,820	- -	826,675
1828	56,951,669	439,566	57,391,235	5,286,592	29,309,052	2,337,497	15,198,984	2,012,116	54,144,241	3,246,994	—
1829	55,576,556	358,407	55,934,963	5,148,281	29,155,611	2,252,999	15,180,861	2,485,661	54,223,413	1,711,550	—
1830	54,765,669	166,621	54,932,290	4,875,674	29,118,859	2,159,299	13,914,677	1,950,108	52,018,617	2,913,673	—
1831	50,881,813	130,794	51,012,607	4,588,167	28,341,416	1,548,773	14,379,096	2,854,013	51,711,465	- -	698,858
1832	51,368,128	154,959	51,523,087	4,534,332	28,323,752	1,848,297	13,805,026	2,396,921	50,908,328	614,759	—
1833	50,578,671	100,726	50,679,397	4,408,071	28,522,507	1,963,473	12,265,105	2,007,158	49,166,314	1,513,083	—
1834	50,746,678	84,593	50,831,271	4,321,415	28,504,096	2,270,153	12,066,057	2,061,395	49,223,116	1,608,155	—
1835	50,258,286	150,293	50,408,579	4,364,916	28,514,610	2,106,280	11,657,486	2,144,346	48,787,638	1,620,941	—
1836	52,837,924	111,473	52,949,397	4,246,743	29,243,599	2,936,685	12,112,968	2,279,310	50,819,305	2,130,092	—
1837	50,387,349	276,004	50,663,353	4,188,159	29,489,571	2,411,456	12,716,897	2,513,030	51,319,113	- -	655,760
1838	51,146,805	228,715	51,375,520	4,042,061	29,260,238	2,405,159	13,220,750	2,792,540	51,720,748	- -	345,226
1839	51,771,507	155,988	51,927,495	4,082,596	29,454,062	2,410,084	14,631,076	2,862,469	53,440,287	- -	1,512,792
1840	51,634,081	216,002	51,850,083	4,282,517	29,381,718	2,433,526	14,822,667	2,523,625	53,444,053	- -	1,593,971
1841	52,197,111	166,838	52,363,949	4,279,589	29,450,145	2,568,143	15,239,781	2,927,660	54,465,318	- -	2,101,369
1842	50,979,594	264,740	51,244,334	4,278,704	29,428,120	2,398,262	16,159,030	2,959,757	55,223,873	- -	3,979,539
1843	55,432,204	1,512,839	56,945,043	4,362,226	29,269,160	2,389,894	14,955,273	4,525,186	55,501,739	1,443,304	—
1844	57,773,090	686,660	58,459,750	4,455,997	30,495,459	2,694,012	14,366,209	3,091,968	55,103,645	3,356,105	—
1845	56,349,468	1,341,236	57,690,704	4,630,350	28,253,872	2,598,524	15,664,169	2,726,147	53,873,062	3,817,642	—
1846	57,589,397	839,936	58,429,333	4,639,195	28,077,987	2,736,807	16,864,697	3,264,339	55,583,025	2,846,308	—
1847	56,068,267	205,463	56,273,730	4,727,465	28,141,531	2,713,514	18,502,147	5,145,756	59,230,413	- -	2,956,683
1848	57,227,938	966,379	58,194,317	4,805,600	28,563,517	2,783,834	18,745,695	4,092,090	58,990,736	- -	796,419
1849	56,937,804	640,981	57,578,785	4,627,036	28,323,961	2,794,893	15,823,537	3,911,232	55,480,659	2,098,126	—
1850	56,883,802	633,539	57,517,341	4,706,661	28,091,590	2,864,460	15,392,944	3,882,880	54,938,535	2,578,806	—
1851	56,165,937	563,453	56,729,390	4,496,384	28,017,127	2,587,680	14,873,857	4,027,946	54,002,994	2,726,396	—

Mem^m.—This Account is prepared from the Abstract, No. 4, of the Annual Finance Accounts.

For the purpose of continuing the statement upon the same principle throughout, it has been necessary to exclude the Receipts from and Payments to the Trustees of Naval and Military Pensions in the Years previous to 1829. The Annuity paid to the Bank of England in those Years, under the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, is included under the head of "Charge of the Debt," according to the system pursued in the Finance Accounts for the subsequent years. The Annuities charged on the Sinking Fund are also added to the Charge of the Debt.

The Advances and Repayments on account of Public Works are excluded from this account for the Years previous to 1828, an alteration having taken place from that period in the mode of stating the Accounts, pursuant to the recommendation of the Finance Committee, by which those Advances and Repayments no longer appear in the Abstract, No. 4.

The Figures in the first Seven Years of the period will not correspond with the printed Accounts to the extent of these alterations.

The Expenditure for Miscellaneous Services in the Years 1847 and 1848, includes the Sum of £. 1,525,000 in 1847, and 276,377 in 1848, for Relief of Distress in Ireland; and in the Year 1849 is included £. 113,542 for Relief of Destitute Emigrants from that country.

The Amount expended under the Heads of Army, &c., for the Year 1848, includes the Sum of £. 1,100,000, and for the Year 1851, £. 300,000 for the Expenses of the Kaffir War.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
21 June 1852.

GEO. A. HAMILTON.

(2.)—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE for the ARMY, NAVY, and ORDNANCE, from 1822 to 1851, both inclusive; distinguishing, under each Year, and under each Head, the Expenditure for the Effective Service, for the Non-effective Service, and the TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

YEARS.	ARMY.			NAVY.			ORDNANCE.			TOTAL.		
	Effective.	Non-effective.	TOTAL.	Effective.	Non-effective.	TOTAL.	Effective.	Non-effective.	TOTAL.	Effective.	Non-effective.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1822 - -	4,700,042	2,852,091	7,552,133	3,671,916	1,340,942	5,012,858	963,093	371,303	1,334,396	9,335,051	4,564,336	13,899,387
1823 - -	4,350,749	2,858,703	7,209,452	4,181,708	1,581,844	5,763,552	1,250,334	368,226	1,618,560	9,782,791	4,808,773	14,591,564
1824 - -	4,849,916	2,887,002	7,736,918	4,224,319	1,662,601	5,886,920	1,311,628	360,712	1,672,340	10,385,863	4,910,315	15,296,178
1825 - -	4,918,115	2,794,383	7,712,498	4,317,080	1,598,267	5,915,347	1,332,622	349,808	1,682,430	10,567,817	4,742,458	15,310,275
1826 - -	5,286,780	2,951,963	8,238,743	4,574,966	1,587,669	6,162,635	1,612,932	358,498	1,971,430	11,474,678	4,898,130	16,372,808
1827 - -	5,004,081	2,870,928	7,875,009	4,402,464	1,521,306	5,923,770	1,534,591	358,433	1,893,024	10,941,136	4,750,667	15,691,803
1828 - -	4,087,271	2,899,850	6,987,121	3,929,953	1,538,602	5,468,555	1,441,347	345,849	1,787,196	9,458,571	4,784,301	14,242,872
1829 - -	3,698,471	2,852,040	6,550,511	4,314,712	1,463,632	5,778,344	1,545,723	348,220	1,893,943	9,558,906	4,663,892	14,222,798
1830 - -	3,136,887	2,919,417	6,056,304	3,859,881	1,521,336	5,381,217	1,494,289	362,900	1,857,189	8,491,057	4,803,653	13,294,710
1831 - -	3,514,340	2,881,939	6,396,279	4,031,123	1,598,366	5,629,489	1,357,233	357,766	1,714,999	8,902,696	4,838,071	13,740,767
1832 - -	4,610,518	2,519,356	7,129,874	3,280,212	1,602,623	4,882,835	1,440,840	351,477	1,792,317	9,331,570	4,473,456	13,805,026
1833 - -	4,472,733	2,117,329	6,590,062	2,742,667	1,617,568	4,360,235	968,242	346,564	1,314,806	8,183,642	4,081,461	12,265,103
1834 - -	4,080,454	2,413,471	6,493,925	2,938,414	1,565,495	4,503,909	899,725	168,498	1,068,223	7,918,593	4,147,464	12,066,057
1835 - -	3,617,862	2,788,281	6,406,143	2,541,434	1,557,996	4,099,430	987,656	164,258	1,151,914	7,146,952	4,510,535	11,657,487
1836 - -	3,829,803	2,643,380	6,473,183	2,616,829	1,588,897	4,205,726	1,274,442	159,617	1,434,059	7,721,074	4,391,894	12,112,968
1837 - -	3,941,996	2,579,719	6,521,715	3,216,075	1,534,584	4,750,659	1,290,358	154,165	1,444,523	8,448,429	4,268,468	12,716,897
1838 - -	4,263,541	2,552,100	6,815,641	3,046,867	1,473,561	4,520,428	1,219,633	165,048	1,384,681	8,530,041	4,190,709	12,720,750
1839 - -	3,952,881	2,589,781	6,542,662	3,993,225	1,496,979	5,490,204	1,790,464	160,746	1,951,210	9,736,570	4,247,506	13,984,076
1840 - -	4,400,595	2,489,672	6,890,267	4,152,666	1,444,845	5,597,511	1,474,577	157,063	1,631,640	10,027,838	4,091,580	14,119,418
1841 - -	3,971,425	2,446,996	6,418,421	5,103,358	1,385,716	6,489,074	1,655,393	159,739	1,815,132	10,730,176	3,992,451	14,722,627
1842 - -	3,596,222	2,391,699	5,987,921	5,231,164	1,408,999	6,640,163	2,008,474	166,199	2,174,673	10,835,860	3,966,897	14,802,757
1843 - -	3,633,471	2,363,685	5,997,156	5,199,446	1,406,611	6,606,057	1,748,346	162,359	1,910,705	10,581,263	3,932,655	14,513,918
1844 - -	3,801,752	2,376,962	6,178,714	4,467,201	1,391,018	5,858,219	1,763,365	160,947	1,924,312	10,032,318	3,928,927	13,961,245
1845 - -	4,446,605	2,297,984	6,744,589	5,478,119	1,331,754	6,809,873	1,944,082	165,625	2,109,707	11,868,806	3,795,363	15,664,169
1846 - -	4,467,195	2,232,504	6,699,699	6,451,718	1,351,746	7,803,464	2,197,663	163,871	2,361,534	13,116,576	3,748,121	16,864,697
1847 - -	5,250,419	2,289,987	7,540,406	6,649,100	1,364,773	8,013,873	2,780,816	167,053	2,947,869	14,680,335	3,821,813	18,502,148
1848 - -	4,317,624	2,329,660	6,647,284	6,554,805	1,367,482	7,922,287	2,910,201	165,923	3,076,124	13,782,630	3,863,066	17,645,695
„ Kaffir War	1,100,000	- - -	1,100,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,100,000	- - -	1,100,000
1849 - -	4,290,147	2,258,961	6,549,108	5,548,969	1,393,428	6,942,397	2,168,762	163,269	2,332,031	12,007,878	3,815,659	15,823,537
1850 - -	4,146,609	2,255,274	6,401,883	5,071,608	1,366,275	6,437,883	2,387,616	165,562	2,553,178	11,605,833	3,787,111	15,392,944
1851 - -	4,355,497	2,130,001	6,485,498	4,512,614	1,337,303	5,849,917	2,073,239	165,203	2,238,442	10,941,350	3,632,507	14,573,857
„ Kaffir War	- - -	- - -	300,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	300,000

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
21 June 1852.

GEO. A. HAMILTON.

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.
ARMY, NAVY, AND ORDNANCE.

AN ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC REVENUE and EXPENDITURE in each Year from 1822 to 1851, both inclusive: showing the Amount of the ORDINARY REVENUE, after deducting Repayments, &c.: Also, ACCOUNT of the ARMY, NAVY, and ORDNANCE EXPENDITURE for the same Period, distinguishing the EFFECTIVE from NON-EFFECTIVE, &c.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1852.

505. *Under* 1 *oz.*

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.

THE ACCOUNT of UNCLAIMED ARMY PRIZE MONEY (formerly made by the Deputy Treasurer of the Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*) from the 18th January 1809 to the 31st of December 1851; directed to be Annually laid before the Houses of Parliament by the Act 2 Will. 4, c. 53.

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
TO Cash arising from Forfeited and Unclaimed Shares of Prize Money, Grants, &c. - - -	1,137,038	11	10
To Cash arising from the Dividends or Interest of Monies invested in the Public Funds or other Government Securities - - - - -	240,050	12	4
Balance (*vide* Memorandum below) - - - -	28,466	15	5½
TOTAL - - - £.	1,405,555	19	7½

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
BY Cash refunded to Claimants - - - -	720,015	12	2½
By Expenses in executing Acts from 18 January 1809 to 31 December 1851 - - - - -	57,801	4	4¼
By Sums paid for the Royal Hospital in diminution of the Annual Vote - - - - - - -	597,739	3	–¾
By Paid to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by virtue of the Act 11 & 12 Vict., c. 103, for appropriation towards the Royal Military Asylum, realized by the sale of 32,115 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.* Three per Cent. Consols - - - - - - - -	30,000	–	–
TOTAL - - - £.	1,405,555	19	7½

Memorandum.—Although the Balance upon this Account appears to be as above, yet there is in the Three per Cent. Consols 67,884 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* Stock invested on account of Army Prize Money. The existence of this amount of Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, notwithstanding the Balance is on the Debit side, arises from the investments in the Stock having been made when the Funds were very low, and from the Sales thereout, as occasion required, having been from time to time effected when the prices were considerably higher.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea,
11 June 1852.

A. J. Moorhead,
Secretary and Registrar.

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.

THE ACCOUNT of Unclaimed Army Prize Money (formerly made by the Deputy Treasurer of the Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*) from the 18th January 1809 to the 31st of December 1851; directed to be Annually laid before the Houses of Parliament by the Act 2 Will. 4, c. 53.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *June* 1852.

SHIP BIRKENHEAD.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 June 1852;—*for*,

COPIES "of the PROCEEDINGS of the COURTS MARTIAL held at PORTSMOUTH, on the 5th and 7th days of May 1852, for the TRIAL of the Surviving OFFICERS and CREW of Her Majesty's late Steam Ship 'BIRKENHEAD,' for her Loss on the 26th day of February 1852, off POINT DANGER, on the South Coast of Africa; together with Copies of the REPORTS respecting the last COMPASS OBSERVATIONS of the 'Birkenhead.'"

(Mr. Stafford.)

Admiralty, 3 June 1852.

J. H. HAY, Chief Clerk.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 3 *June* 1852.

COPIES of the PROCEEDINGS of the COURTS MARTIAL held at PORTSMOUTH, on the 5th and 7th May 1852, for the TRIAL of the Surviving OFFICERS and CREW of Her Majesty's late Steam Ship "BIRKENHEAD," for her Loss on the 26th February 1852, off POINT DANGER, on the South Coast of Africa; together with Copies of the Reports respecting the last COMPASS OBSERVATIONS of the "Birkenhead."

"Victory," in Portsmouth Harbour,
7 May 1852.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT herewith, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, sentences of two Courts Martial upon the surviving officers and crew of Her Majesty's late ship "Birkenhead," held on board Her Majesty's ship "Victory" this day.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Briggs*,
Admiral.

Augustus Stafford, Esq.,
Secretary, Admiralty.

At a Court Martial assembled on board Her Majesty's ship "Victory," in Portsmouth Harbour, on the 7th day of May 1852.

Present:—Henry Prescott, Esq., C. B., Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Second Officer in command of Her Majesty's ships and vessels at Spithead, and in Portsmouth Harbour, President; Captains Henry Ducie Chads, C. B.; Edward Hinton Scott; Lewis Tobias Jones; Granville Gower Loch, C. B.; Charles Wise; Robert Harris; George Bohun Martin, C. B.; William Honeyman Henderson, C. B.; Robert Spencer Robinson; Frederick Warden; Henry James Matson.

The Court, pursuant to an order from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Ireland, dated the 1st day of May 1852, and addressed to the President, proceeded to try Mr. John Archbold, who was gunner of Her Majesty's steam ship "Birkenhead," when she was lost on the 26th day of February 1852, off Point Danger, on the Coast of Africa, and the surviving officers and crew of the said ship (except Mr. Rowland Bevan Richards, John Bowen, Thomas Dunn, John Ashbolt, and Able Stone), for the loss of the said ship "Birkenhead," as aforesaid; and it appearing by evidence that there was not any blame imputable to Serjeant John Drake, or Henry Bewhill, able seaman, for the loss of the said ship, or subsequent thereto, the Court doth adjudge them to be fully acquitted, and the said Serjeant John Drake and Henry Bewhill are hereby acquitted accordingly.

(signed) *H. Prescott.* *Robt. Spencer Robinson.*
H. D. Chads. *Granville Gower Loch.*
G. B. Martin. *Fred. Warden.*
Edw. H. Scott. *Chas. Wise.*
W. H. Henderson. *H. J. Matson.*
Lewis T. Jones. *Rt. Harris.*

G. L. Greetham,
Deputy Judge Advocate of the Fleet.

At a Court Martial assembled on board Her Majesty's ship "Victory," in Portsmouth Harbour, on the 7th day of May 1852.

Present:—Henry Prescott, Esq., C. B., Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Second Officer in the command of Her Majesty's ships and vessels at Spithead, and in Portsmouth Harbour, President; Captains Henry Ducie Chads, C. B.; Edward Hinton Scott; Lewis Tobias Jones; Granville Gower Loch, C. B.; Charles Wise; Robert Harris; George Bohun Martin, C. B.; William Honeyman Henderson, C. B.; Robert Spencer Robinson; Frederick Warden; Henry James Matson.

The Court, pursuant to an order from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated the 1st day of May 1852, and addressed to the President, proceeded to try Mr. John Archbold, who was the gunner of Her Majesty's steam ship "Birkenhead," when she was lost on the 26th day of May 1852, off Point Danger, on the Coast of Africa, and the surviving officers and crew of the said ship (except Mr. Rowland Bevan Richards, John Bowen, Thomas Dunn, John Ashbolt, and Able Stone), for the loss of the said ship "Birkenhead," as aforesaid; and having previously pronounced a sentence of acquittal of Serjeant John Drake and Henry Bewhill, and heard the further evidence produced, the Court is of opinion that no blame is imputable to Mr. John Archbold, or the other surviving officers and crew of the said ship, tried under the authority of the above-mentioned order, for the loss of the said ship, or for their conduct subsequently thereto; but, on the contrary, the Court see reason to admire and applaud the steadiness shown by all in most trying circumstances, and the conduct of those who were first in the boats, and who, to the best of their judgment, made every exertion for the rescue of that portion of the crew and passengers who remained upon the wreck. In this expression of praise, they desire to include those who have been acquitted on the previous and present Courts Martial, and the Court doth fully acquit the said Mr. John Archbold and the other surviving officers and crew of the said ship "Birkenhead," tried under the authority of the above-mentioned order, and they are hereby fully acquitted accordingly.

(signed) *H. Prescott.* *Robt. Spencer Robinson.*
H. D. Chads. *Granville Gower Loch.*
G. B. Martin. *Fred. Warden.*
Edward H. Scott. *Chas. Wise.*
W. H. Henderson. *H. J. Matson.*
Lewis T. Jones. *Rt. Harris.*

G. L. Greetham,
Deputy Judge Advocate of the Fleet.

Sir,

Sir, Portsmouth, 9 May 1852.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Minutes of two Courts Martial, assembled at this port for the trials of the surviving officers and crew of Her Majesty's late steam ship "Birkenhead," for her loss on the 26th February 1852, off Point Danger, on the Coast of Africa.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. L. Greetham,*
Deputy Judge Advocate of the Fleet.

Augustus Stafford, Esq., M. P., &c. &c. &c.
Admiralty.

MINUTES taken at a Court Martial assembled on board Her Majesty's Ship "Victory," in Portsmouth Harbour, on the 5th day of May 1852, and continued by adjournment on the following day. 5 May 1852.

Present :—Henry Prescott, Esq., C.B., Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Second Officer in the command of Her Majesty's ships and vessels at Spithead and in Portsmouth Harbour, President; Captains Henry Ducie Chads, C.B; Edward Hinton Scott; Lewis Tobias Jones; Granville Gower Loch, C.B.; Charles Wise; Robert Harris; George Bohun Martin, C.B.; William Honeyman Henderson, C.B.; Robert Spencer Robinson; Frederick Warden; Henry James Matson.

Mr. *Rowland Bevan Richards,* Master's Assistant; *John Bowen,* A.B.; *Thomas Dunn,* A.B.; *John Ashbolt,* stoker, and *Able Stone,* ordinary seaman, late of Her Majesty's ship "Birkenhead," were brought in, and audience admitted.

The Order from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated the 1st day of May 1852, and addressed to the President, for the trial of Mr. Rowland Bevan Richards, master's assistant; John Bowen, able seaman; Thomas Dunn, able seaman; John Ashbolt, stoker; and Able Stone, ordinary seaman, who belonged to the said ship "Birkenhead," for the loss of the said ship on the 26th day of February 1852, off Point Danger, on the coast of Africa, was read.

Mr. *Robert Grigor,* Surgeon of Her Majesty's ship "Encounter," being sworn, stated, that he had seen Captain George Thomas Gordon, of that ship, this morning; that he is suffering from diarrhœa, and it would endanger his health to attend as a member of this Court Martial.

The President reported to the Court that Commodore William Fanshawe Martin, and Captains Lord Adolphus FitzClarence, G.C.H., Edward Purcell, John M'Dougall, Thomas Matthew, Charles Symonds, and Richard Strode Hewlett, were absent on Admiralty leave, and Captain Horatio Thomas Austen was absent on duty.

The members of the Court, and the Judge Advocate, then, in open Court, and before they proceeded to trial, took the several oaths directed by the Act of Parliament 10 & 11 Vict., c. 59.

Then the despatch from Commodore Christopher, dated the 3d of March 1852, was read, and is hereto annexed.

Thomas Cuffin, a Seaman, late of Her Majesty's steam ship "Birkenhead," called in, and sworn. *Thomas Cuffin.*

The Judge Advocate asked,—

Did you belong to Her Majesty's ship "Birkenhead" on the 26th February last, and in what capacity?—Yes, as able seaman.

What watch had you on the morning of that day?—From 12 to 2.

Where were you stationed?—At the wheel.

State what orders you received on taking the wheel, and from whom?—Haines, who was at the wheel from 10 to 12, gave me the course at S.S.E. ½ E.

Did you steer that course?—Yes.

State all the circumstances you know relative to the loss of the ship, which come within your knowledge?—Mr. Davis, the second master, took the bearings of the light a few minutes before the ship struck; a few minutes before two o'clock. The captain came on the poop, and asked what the noise was, and where the ship was, and some of the men said that the ship was on shore. The captain (Mr. Salmond) asked Mr. Davis what course he was steering; Mr. Davis told him S.S.E. ½ E.; the captain said that was right. He then gave an order to the engine-room for a back turn, which was obeyed. He then gave an order for the quarter boats to be lowered down, and the paddle-box boats to be got out. I belonged to the first cutter, and I left the wheel at the time, and the quarter-master Fleming, who was drowned, took the helm from me. I went into the boat, and the captain ordered the boat to be lowered down, and I left the ship in the boat, and two or three soldiers jumped from the gunwale of the ship into the boat while she was lowering down. The boat took

Thomas Cuffin.

5 May 1852.

away from the ship the crew, and some who were by at the time, and we pulled off from the ship to pick up any person who was found swimming in the water. We did not pick up any. I left the cutter after daylight, and volunteered for the second gig, and went in her to pull after the schooner which was in sight. We pulled for about four hours, and finding she was gaining on us, and the breeze freshening, we found it useless to pull longer. The land being nearly out of sight, we thought it the best to make for the land as soon as possible. Being a small boat, and the breeze beginning to freshen, we thought it dangerous to remain out. We then lost sight of both cutters, and pulled for the land as quick as we could, and reached the land about half-past four in the afternoon.

Was there any leadsman in the chains previous to the ship striking?—Yes, Able Stone, one of the prisoners.

Did you hear him give any soundings?—No.

Where was Mr. Richards, the master's assistant, when she struck?—He was below.

Was it his watch?—No.

The Court asked,—

Was there any officer in the second gig with you?—Yes, Dr. Culhane.

Did you act under the direction of Dr. Culhane in regard to your proceeding on shore, or was it the joint opinion of the persons in the gig?—Dr. Culhane directed it.

When were you sensible of the ship having struck?—A few minutes before two.

Did Able Stone attend properly to his duty while you were at the wheel?—I cannot say; it being dark, I could not see the man in the chains.

Did you hear him report any soundings?—No.

Have you any evidence to give in respect to the prisoners now on trial in respect to the loss of the ship?—No.

Where was the wheel placed in the Birkenhead?—On the poop.

Was she under sail or steam?—Steam only.

Was the wind off, or on the land?—There was no wind, except what the ship made forcing through the water.

Was it clear or dark night?—Starlight.

Did you see the land?—Yes.

How far did you suppose yourself off?—Between two and three miles.

Was there any swell?—Yes.

Did you hear the surf from the shore?—Not till I was in the boat.

Were there any lights on the shore?—Not at the time of the ship's striking.

How long was it after the ship struck that Mr. Salmond was on deck?—Not more than a minute.

Was he dressed or not?—Not dressed.

At what rate do you suppose the ship was going when she struck?—We have the log at one o'clock. She was going seven knots and a half.

Was there any junior officer to Mr. Davis in the watch?—No.

When she struck, what was the effect upon the ship?—It caused the ship to roll, and she made a rolling noise below.

What state was the ship in when the cutter was lowered?—A sinking state; the fore-part of the ship was nearly under water.

Was the foremast standing?—Yes.

Who was coxswain of the cutter?—John Lewis, A.B.

What was the size of the cutter?—A ten-oared boat.

How many people had you in her altogether?—Thirty odd.

Did the boats stay by the wreck till daylight?—No, nearly daylight.

When the boat left the wreck, where did she pull for?—Followed Mr. Richards along the coast, to try to find a landing-place.

Did the coxswain take the charge of the boat in command?—Yes.

Did he follow the other cutter from the order of Mr. Richards, or from his own idea?—I did not hear Mr. Richards give any orders.

Did you attempt to make any landing?—No; on account of the surf running on the shore, it was dangerous for the boats to land.

Did you remain at the back of the surf till it was open daylight?—Yes, and then we saw the schooner, and we thought it was safer to pull for her than to make for the land.

How far were you from the wreck when you were at the back of the surf?—About five miles.

Could not the cutter have held more men, considering it was calm and smooth water?—Not with safety.

How many men were in the gig?—I cannot say before daylight, but afterwards there were eight of us, besides the doctor.

Were there any removed from the gig into the cutter?—Yes, and some from the cutter into the gig; more went from the gig into the cutter than went from the cutter into the gig.

How do you reconcile that with your saying before that more could not go in the cutter with safety?—Because if it had come on to blow, the boat would have been swamped.

State the number who went from the gig into the cutter?—Not more than two that went into the gig.

After the boat was lowered, how close did you keep to the wreck?—Within a few yards of the port quarter.

How long was it before you left that position?—Close on for an hour.

Could you not during that time have picked up more people?—Yes.

Did

Thomas Cuffin.

5 May 1852.

Did you consider it unsafe to do so?—Yes.

At what time did you fall in with the gig?—After daylight in the morning.

When did you leave the cutter for the gig?—About half an hour after we began to pull for the schooner.

Where were the cutters at that time?—Pulling off from the shore to catch the schooner.

Was Dr. Culhane in the cutter?—No, in the gig the whole of the time.

Why did you volunteer from the cutter to the gig?—Because I was stronger than any who were in the gig.

Was Mr. Salmond on deck at any time while you were at the wheel before the ship struck?—No.

Had he to come out of his cabin which was under the poop?—Yes.

Might he not have been on deck without your knowing it, as you were at the wheel on the poop?—If he came out clear of the poop, I could not have been off seeing him.

Might he not have been on the bridge without your seeing him?—I should have seen him go along the quarter-deck.

Did you see Mr. Brodie on deck at any time during your being at the wheel?—No.

Did you see him after the vessel struck?—No, but I heard his voice forward giving orders.

Are you aware what look-out men were placed in any part of the ship?—Thomas Daly on one bow, and John Butcher, who was drowned, on the other.

Who composed the party of thirty in the cutter in which you left the ship?—Some of the crew; some were stokers; there were no women or children; they were in the first cutter.

Did the "Birkenhead" steer easily?—She steered very steadily, but the wheel was very heavy.

Was the compass sluggish or not?—Rather slow in moving.

Was there a good light in the binnacle?—Yes.

Did the officer of the watch look at the compass while you were at the wheel?—Yes, several times.

How did the ship steer in a calm with the helm amid ship?—According to what list the ship had.

Was there a swell on or along the shore during your watch?—There was a swell nearly ahead.

Do you know whether it was on either bow?—On the starboard bow.

Could you see the surf when you state the ship to be two or three miles from the shore?—No.

After the ship struck, and before the back turn was given, did she bump?—Yes.

Do you think if the back-turn had not been given she would have remained more steady?—I cannot say.

Did either paddle-box boat reach the water?—The port paddle-box boat reached the water, and swamped shortly afterwards.

What prevented the starboard paddle-box boat reaching the water?—They had not time to get her out.

Was that in consequence of the heel of the ship, or the rapidity with which she was sinking?—On account of the ship sinking so quick.

Are you aware whether they were kept constantly ready for canting?—All ready, except both falls being across the deck.

From where did they heave the lead in the "Birkenhead"?—The after part of the paddle-box.

If Able Stone had called his soundings, would you have heard him?—I could have heard it had I been listening, but my attention was kept to the wheel.

Do you believe that at the rate the ship was going, that accurate soundings could have been obtained at 12 or 13 fathoms?—It must have been a very quick hand.

Could you yourself have obtained accurate soundings in 12 or 13 fathoms water, the ship going between seven and eight knots?—Not at all times.

When the two cutters pulled towards the schooner, and the change of crews took place in the gig, was it done by Mr. Richards' orders?—Yes.

When did you first see the schooner?—At daybreak.

Had you tried to land before that?—No.

Was the course you were steering by the binnacle or standard compass?—By the binnacle.

Do you know whether the binnacle differed from the standard compass?—I do not know.

Was it usual to compare the two by the officer of the watch or master when the course was altered?—It was by the officer of the watch.

Was the ship swung at the Cape of Good Hope to ascertain the deviation of the compass?—No.

Could you see the outline of the shore distinctly before she struck?—No.

What light did Mr. Davis take the bearings of?—I cannot say the name of the light.

How long did you lose sight of it before the ship struck?—A very few minutes.

Did you refuse to admit any persons who were in the water into the cutter?—No; we took up all we came near.

Did Mr. Richards do everything he could do to save the people from the wreck?—Yes.

Have you any misconduct to allege against either of the prisoners?—No.

John Bowen asked,—

Was I in your watch when the ship struck?—No, he was not on deck.

Thomas Cuffin.

5 May 1852.

Thomas Dunn asked,—

Was I in your watch when the ship struck?—I do not remember.

Thomas Daly, Seaman of the "Birkenhead," called in, and sworn.

Thomas Daly.

The Judge Advocate asked,—

Were you in the middle watch on the morning of the 26th February last on board the "Birkenhead"?—Yes.

Where were you stationed?—On the look-out in the forecastle.

State all the circumstances you know relative to the loss of the ship?—I could observe the land and lights when I went on watch, and until the ship struck. About ten minutes to two o'clock, I felt her strike three times. Mr. Salmond came on deck, and he ordered to give a back turn astern, which was done; and he ordered the boats to be cleared. I belonged to the second cutter; I went to her, and Mr. Salmond ordered Mr. Richards to take charge of the women in the second cutter, and lay off from the ship. We went about twelve yards from the ship, and remained there about ten minutes; Mr. Richards then pulled in for the land, and we remained about two miles from the land, until we saw a schooner, and we then pulled after her. We pulled after her for about six hours, and we then pulled in for the land again, and remained about ten minutes; and the schooner then run in again, and picked us up.

The Court asked,—

What number of men, women, and children were in the cutter?—Thirty-six in the whole, I believe; about seven women, four soldiers, and several children; but I do not remember the number.

Could the boat have held more with safety?—No, I do not think she could.

Were any people refused admittance into the boat?—No.

What was your rating?—A. B.

Are you a leadsman?—Yes.

Was there a leadsman stationed during the two hours of the watch?—Yes.

Did you hear any soundings called?—No, not before the ship struck, or afterwards.

At what rate was the ship going?—She was going at about eight knots.

Should you, as a leadsman, have expected to strike soundings, the ship going at that rate?—No.

What lights did you observe?—It looked like two lights in one place.

Did you watch the light the whole time of your watch?—Yes, I was looking at the light and the land all the time.

Was the light pointed out to you by the man you relieved?—Yes.

What officers did you see on deck during your watch?—Mr. Davis, who was the officer of the watch, but no other.

Had there been any other, must you have seen him?—I could have seen him walking on the poop, or any other part of the deck.

Mr. Richards being commanding officer of the boats, do you think he did everything in his power to save the people from the wreck?—Yes.

Have you any instance of misconduct on their part to state to the Court?—No.

When you went on the look-out, what distance did you think yourself from the land?—Three miles.

Did you think you were nearing the land by the course you were steering?—No.

What distance did you suppose yourself when you struck?—Three miles.

Did Mr. Davis come forward to see if you were keeping a good look out?—No, he never came near me.

How long did you stay on the forecastle after the ship struck?—Six minutes.

Why did you then leave it?—The captain sang out to let go the best bower anchor, and call the boats away.

What was the state of the ship then?—The water was coming in very fast.

Did not the ship break down forward?—Yes, before the paddle-box.

How long was that after she struck?—About five or six-and-twenty minutes.

Were the boats lowered before that happened?—Yes.

Did she break in two abaft afterwards?—Yes, I think she did.

Was the mainmast then left standing?—Yes.

Did you attempt to take any people up from the water into the cutter when twelve yards off the ship?—Not at that time.

Did you consider your boat too full to attempt it?—Yes.

Which cutter was largest?—They were the same size.

Did you make any attempt to land through the surf by daylight?—No, we could not see any landing-place.

Did you take any men out of the other boats after daylight?—No.

Who was coxswain of your boat?—George Till.

What distance was the schooner from the wreck when she picked up the cutters?—About 20 miles.

Were both the cutters alongside the schooner?—The people in the two cutters were taken up.

What became of the cutters after the people were placed in the schooner?—We hoisted in one of the cutters, and the other was towed after her.

When did you first see the gig?—I saw her first pull off from the ship.

When

Thomas Daly.

5 May 1852.

When the people were put on board the schooner, did the cutter return to the wreck?—Yes, the schooner went with them to the wreck.

Were there any attempts made to get the boom boat out after the vessel struck?—Yes; the fore and maintop men went to the fore and main yards to get the tackles on, but they had not time to do it before the ship parted.

Was the boat cleared away?—They were clearing her away.

Were both paddle-box boats got into the water?—No, the port paddle-box boat was canted ready for lowering; she was not lowered.

What was done with the starboard one?—They were lowering away, but she was not canted.

Did you report the lights to the officer of the watch?—No.

Did the lights alter their bearings while you were on watch?—Yes, the light was a long way off the quarter when the ship struck.

Where did you first see them?—On the beam.

What state was the ship in when you pulled away for the shore, after remaining ten minutes from her?—She broke in two, and had gone down before we pulled away.

Was it daylight when you got near the surf?—Yes.

Did you see any people near your boat in distress before you pulled away?—No.

Did you consider the light you saw to be a lighthouse, or lights from houses on the shore?—The light shone very bright.

What had become of the soldiers and crew of the ship when she broke up?—I do not know.

Mr. Richards asked,—

What number of oars were in each of the cutters?—Eight-oared boat.

How many did the first cutter have?—I cannot say whether it was eight oars or seven.

Do you think it possible we could have effected a landing through the surf?—No.

Thomas Dunn asked,—

Was it my watch on deck when the ship struck?—It was your watch below.

John Drake, Colour-Serjeant, R.M., late embarked on board the "Birkenhead," called in, and sworn.

John Drake.

The Judge Advocate asked,—

Were you colour-serjeant on board the "Birkenhead," and on the forecastle in the middle watch of the 26th February?—Yes.

State what you know respecting the loss of the ship?—About twenty minutes to two, the vessel struck. She struck forward by her port bow; I immediately went aft, and saw Commander Salmond, who had just come out of his cabin. He ordered me to call all the officers up. I immediately went to Mr. Brodie's cabin, and found he was up. I then went to call the soldier officers, and when I came on deck again, Mr. Salmond ordered me to stand by him, and take orders to Mr. Brodie. He first ordered a back turn, which was immediately done. He then ordered the small bower anchor to be let go. He then ordered the horses to be thrown overboard, and the cutter to be lowered for the women and children. By this time she parted. All boats were lowered. They could not get the port paddle-box clear, because of a pin jamming. I went on the poop, and saw the ship was sinking, and found Cornet Rolt, one of the 12th Lancers, who wished me to go into the assistant-surgeon's, of the "Birkenhead," cabin, Mr. Culhane, who was in his cabin at the time. I then went on deck again, and the vessel heeled over, and sunk. I was thrown overboard, and I swam on a piece of wreck, and was picked off the wreck, and saved by Mr. Richards, and went on board the "Lioness" schooner, with about 40 soldiers. We could see a schooner from the wreck at daylight in the offing.

Did you observe any lights previously to the ship striking?—No.

Do you know of any cause of complaint against Mr. Richards, or the seamen now on trial, in regard to the loss of the ship?—Not the slightest.

Was everything done, in your opinion, which could be done, to save the crew and the passengers on board the ship after her loss?—Yes.

The Court asked,—

Was the starboard paddle-box boat cleared?—No, because the ship was filled with water, so that the falls could not be got at. One of the paddle-box boats remained in its place; the other was lifted up when the ship sunk.

Were you on the forecastle during the whole time from 12 to 2?—No; I had only been there two or three minutes; I did not go forward afterwards. I was on other parts of the deck.

What officers did you see on the deck previously to her striking?—Mr. Davis, and none other.

Did you see the land?—Yes.

Did it appear unusually close?—No, two or three miles.

Did you hear any soundings called?—I did not hear any soundings; there was a leadsman.

After striking, how long was it before she went down?—About half an hour or twenty minutes.

Was she full of water before she broke?—Yes.

John Drake.
5 May 1852.

How long was it after she struck before the water was up the hatchways?—Eight or nine minutes.

Did she break asunder abaft afterwards?—I believe not; I did not see her break abaft.

Did you hear the order to turn the engines back?—Yes, in about a minute or less.

Could you observe when the boats pulled away from the ship?—I only saw one boat.

How long did she remain by the ship after she sunk?—I did not see after I was in the water.

Were any boats in sight at all from the maintopsail-yard at daylight?—No.

Was Mr. Salmond or Mr. Brodie dressed when they came on deck?—Mr. Salmond had his dressing gown; Mr. Brodie a coat and trousers.

Mr. Richards asked,—

Could you see the surf breaking when you were on the wreck?—Yes.

Do you think it possible for a boat to have landed there with safety?—No, not abreast of the wreck.

Did you see any breakers to seaward of the wreck?—Yes.

Which bow were they on?—They were on the starboard bow.

How far do you think the vessel struck off the land?—Two and a half or three miles.

Could you, when I took you off the wreck, see any spars floating between the wreck and the shore?—No.

Were the two cutters belonging to the ship of the same size, or different?—I cannot say, but I think about the same size.

The Court asked,—

Did you approach the surf after you were taken off the wreck?—No.

How many men were taken off the topsail-yard?—About forty, I think.

Did the two boats come together?—Mr. Richards came first; the persons were taken off at the same time.

How far was the topsail above the water?—Four or five feet; we were sitting on the yard and mast.

John Archbold, Gunner of the "Birkenhead," called in, and sworn.

The Judge Advocate asked,—

John Archbold.

Were you gunner of the "Birkenhead" on the 26th February last?—Yes.

Where were you when she struck?—In my bed.

State what happened afterwards?—I went on deck. The captain came running out of his cabin, and asked how the ship had been steering; to which some one replied S.S.E. ½ E. The captain then went on the starboard paddle-box, and asked what water they had in the port chains; he was answered seven fathoms. He also hailed what water had they forward; it was answered three fathoms. He then ordered the engines to be reversed, and likewise ordered all hands aft on the poop. I heard the chief engineer say that the water had come up, and put the fires out. The captain then went on the poop, and ordered me to fire away some guns. On getting the magazine keys out of the cabin, I went forward and found the lower deck full of water. I ran aft, and related the circumstance to the captain, when I told him I had some blue lights and rockets in the passage leading to his cabin. He ordered me to fire them away. I heard the captain giving orders for the horses to be pitched overboard, and the women and children to be brought up on the starboard gangway. The boat's crew were then called away, and Mr. Richards was ordered to take charge of the second cutter. I went on the port paddle-box, and helped to clear the boat away. The boat was canted up when the sea came over the sponsons, and threw me overboard. I was hanging on to a truss of straw for a couple of hours. At daylight I saw a large piece of wreck, and found Captain Wright and ten soldiers on it. We picked up Mr. Barber, an engineer, and a boatswain's mate, and we paddled ashore on the piece of wreck. It was about three miles from the wreck to the shore.

Do you know of any cause of complaint against Mr. Richards, or any of the seamen now on trial, in respect to the loss of the ship?—None.

Was everything done to save the crew and passengers?—Yes.

The Court asked,—

Where were the boats when you were washed overboard?—I saw one about 20 yards off the port-quarter; I did not see any others.

How do you judge that everything was done that could be done to save the crew?—Hearing the captain giving orders to call the crews to clear the boats away; after they were down they could pick up the people who were overboard.

Do you know that the boats took in as many of the people as they properly could have done?—I do not know.

Was the place you landed at the nearest point of land to the wreck?—Yes.

What means had you of managing the raft?—Small pieces of wood we picked up.

Was the discovery of the place at which you landed accidental?—No, it appeared like a small sandy bay when we were in the offing, and we made for it.

Did it differ from the remaining parts of the coast in sight?—Yes.

At what hour did you discover it?—Between seven and eight in the morning.

Would it be easy of access to boats?—Yes.

Would the boats have been able to discover it before daylight?—No.

John Archbold.

5 May 1852.

Would more lives have probably been saved had the boats have remained until daylight at the back of the reef?—I have every reason to believe there would.

Do you think that the boats going out to the schooner was an injudicious measure?—I think if they had remained at the back of the reef more lives would have been saved; after the boat's crew were called away, they did everything they could to pick the men up, which was my meaning in stating previously that everything was done to save the crew and passengers on board the ship.

Was it possible to know or conjecture before daylight that there was such a cove as you described?—No.

Looking back to the circumstances, had you been in command of the boats, and had seen a vessel in the offing, would you have thought it the most advisable mode of proceeding to go out after her?—Yes.

Then with your present knowledge, and judging after the event, do you think it would have been more advantageous to have kept near the reef?—Yes.

Are you aware where the boats were after daylight?—No.

Had you seen any of the boats from the raft?—Only the paddle-box boat, which was upside down.

What time did you retire to your cabin for the night?—Nine o'clock.

At daylight what position was the raft in?—One mile from the wreck, and two from the shore.

Had the boats been at the back of the reef abreast of the ship, should you not have seen them?—Yes.

What extent was the cove you landed on?—Two hundred yards.

If the boats had been abreast of the ship at daylight, could they have seen the cove?—No.

When you were on shore, could you see the men hanging on the topsail yard of the wreck?—No.

Taking the surf generally on the beach, could those two cutters have gone through the surf?—No.

How long after the ship striking were the fires put out by the water?—About ten minutes.

Do you think the ship was moved astern at all by the back-turns which were given?—Yes; for I had the lead and line in my hand two or three feet.

How long were the engines going astern?—About two minutes.

Had the raft drifted in any direction either to the north or south of the wreck?—To the north of the wreck.

Were you paddling to the northward?—Yes, to the northward and eastward.

What time elapsed from the time the ship struck until she broke up?—Half an hour at the farthest.

Was the boom-boat clear away?—Not to my knowledge.

Was the port paddle-box canted before you were washed overboard?—Yes; she was canted up.

What prevented them from bowsing on the spar-tackle?—They were in the act of bowsing on the spar-tackle when I was washed overboard.

Was there any pin which prevented the davits from canting?—I cannot say.

Can you state how the ship's head was after grounding?—I cannot say.

What boats were there belonging to the "Birkenhead"?—Two cutters, two gigs, one dingy, two paddle-box boats, and one pinnace.

Do you know what became of the other gig?—I do not know.

When were the paddle-box boats in the water last?—At Sierra Leone, on the outward-bound passage.

Was attention daily paid to see the boats clear for lowering?—Yes.

Did you see the lights when the ship struck?—No.

Have you any reason to suppose that the boats left the wreck without rendering proper assistance?—I cannot say.

Did you hail the boat you saw on your port-quarter when you were on the straw?—No.

When did you first see the schooner?—I had not seen the schooner until I arrived on shore; she was making for the wreck.

Where was the dingy stowed?—Hoisted up astern.

What became of her?—I do not know.

Was any recourse had to the pumps of the ship?—I heard the captain say to one of the soldier officers, to send some of his men down to the chain pumps, and they went.

Mr. *William Culhane*, Assistant Surgeon, late of the "Birkenhead," called in, and sworn.

The Judge Advocate asked,—

Mr. W. Culhane.

Were you assistant-surgeon of the "Birkenhead" on the 26th February last?—Yes.

Where were you when she struck?—I was in the cabin I slept in.

How long afterwards did you go on deck?—About a minute.

State all you know relative to the loss of the ship?—I went on deck, and first went on the poop, and saw Mr. Davis, the officer of the watch; I afterwards saw Mr. Salmond, and every thing in confusion. I asked Mr. Davis what was the matter? and he answered, "Unfortunately it is my watch, and she is gone on shore; and I steered the course I was ordered by Mr. Spiers at 12 o'clock." I went to the gunroom, and Mr. Hire, the clerk, rushed in, and said, "Good God, Doctor, all the people who were down in the cockpit in the

Mr. *W. Culhane.*

5 May 1852.

forepart of the ship are drowned, caused by the water rushing in through a hole made in her bottom, when I succeeded in getting out of the hatchway." He had a blanket wrapped round him, as if he had been in the water. I went on deck, and made report of the same to the captain, who desired me to go to Mr. Brodie to get the boats out, and the carpenters to the pumps. I went to Mr. Brodie on the bridge, and Mr. Archbold, the gunner, was there. The carpenters had endeavoured to get at the pumps, but they were perfectly useless. Mr. Brodie was exerting himself to get the boat out, and men were placed on the tackle falls. They endeavoured to get the paddle-box boats out, but could not succeed. The two cutters were lowered and one of the gigs; and when Mr. Salmond found that the ship was in great danger, he ordered the women and children to be brought on deck, and in a very few minutes ordered Mr. Richards to take charge of one of the cutters and the women and the children. Mr. Brodie stated that we ought to have been eight or ten miles further from the point. One of the gigs and the two cutters went astern. I do not know what became of the other gig. Mr. Salmond ordered Mr. Hire to get ready all the books and papers. The forepart of the ship was broken up in a short time, and separated from the other part of the ship. Mr. Salmond had previously ordered the horses to be thrown overboard. Sixty or seventy men were placed at the pumps at the after-part, and Mr. Richards was hailed by Mr. Salmond to pick up Mr. Brodie, who was overboard. I saw a boat approach at the side of the vessel where I last saw Mr. Brodie, which I believe to be the boat Mr. Richards was in. In a few minutes afterwards, I heard Mr. Salmond say, "Those who can swim, leave the ship, as I fear there is little hopes." I was at this time on the break of the poop. Shortly before I had gone down to my cabin, and I had great difficulty in getting upon deck, from the rush of water, and the soldiers trying to get up. I could not get up the ladder, but succeeded in getting on the ladder which was hoisted up, and by walking along this ladder, I succeeded in gaining the poop. The fore-part of the ship was then sinking, but by holding on to the skylight, I succeeded in getting on the after-part of the ship. At this time there were a great many people in the water clinging about the wreck. I took off all my clothing, with the exception of my flannel and cap. I swam from the wreck, as she was sinking, to try and find a boat. I found a boat, having hailed for one, and Mr. Richards hailed me, but I did not go to that boat, and I was hailed from the gig, which I succeeded in gaining, where I found Mr. Renwick, second engineer, four or five sailors, and three or four soldiers. We remained half an hour. I consulted with Mr. Renwick and the other men whether we could take any more men into the gig or the other boats, and the result was that we could not take any more. He looked round to see if there were any persons near in the water, but could not find any. We pulled in the direction where the cutters were, and Mr. Richards took command. We pulled towards the land before daylight, but could not perceive the land, and Mr. Richards cried out, "Don't come close, for I am nearly in the breakers." After some difficulty, we succeeded in keeping further out, Mr. Richards telling us to keep astern of his boat. We kept company with him till daylight, when we saw a sail, and we consulted what was best to be done. We all agreed to make for the schooner. She was making towards the land. We pulled after her for several hours. Mr. Renwick and myself consulted with the men who were in the gig, who were much fagged, whether it would not be better to go to the second cutter to get volunteers to go in the gig after the schooner. We reached the cutter, and got volunteers in the room of Mr. Renwick and the soldiers. We went after the schooner again for three or four hours, and we found that a breeze sprung up, and she went to sea, and we determined it was no use to go any farther. I then thought it would be best to get to the nearest landing place to Symon's Bay, to communicate with the Commodore. We could not succeed in getting to that landing place, and went several miles to leeward, where we succeeded in getting a landing place at Point Durban, which is 20 or 25 miles from the wreck. I communicated with Mr. Montagu at Cape Town, and afterwards rode over land to Symon's Bay to the Commodore. The gig I was in was continually shipping water, and I was employed in baling her.

The Court asked,—

How many people were in the gig when you were taken on board?—About ten.

Was any person taken into the boat after you?—No; but a soldier got in just before I did.

Was there any instance of refusal to take any person in after you were there?—No.

What changes took place between the gig and cutter?—Mr. Renwick and three or four soldiers went into the cutter, and four of the best sailors, volunteers, got into the gig. There were eight in the gig after we took them in.

What size was the gig?—Second gig. She had four oars.

How long were you after you changed crews?—Three hours.

How many had you in at daylight?—Eleven.

Had you any spells at the oars?—Yes.

Was the water perfectly smooth?—Yes.

Did you attempt to take in any man after you got into her?—I did not see any man.

Did you pull up to the wreck to render further assistance?—No.

How far were you from the wreck then?—I should suppose half a mile.

How did you get to the boat at half a mile distance?—By swimming.

Did you not think it necessary to pull up to the wreck, being at a half a mile distance from her?—After consulting with Mr. Renwick and the men, we did not think we could do any good by going there, as Mr. Renwick said the two cutters had left, and we pulled to the

Mr. *W. Culhane.*

5 May 1852.

the direction where Mr. Richards was, and we thought it better to go towards the shore to land those who were in the boats.

How long was this after the ship struck?—About an hour after, as near as I can recollect.

What length of time were you in the water before you were picked up?—About 20 or 25 minutes.

Were all three boats together at half a mile from the wreck?—Yes, I could distinguish the boats.

Did Mr. Richards then take the command, and pull away?—Yes.

Am I to understand that the three boats were half a mile from the wreck, and that half an hour afterwards they pulled in for the land?—I cannot say exactly where Mr. Richards' boat was; he was closer in to the land than we were; it was more than an hour from the time the ship struck before Mr. Richards took command.

What steps did you take after you got into the boat?—After consulting with Mr. Renwick and the other men, we were waiting if we could pick up any poor stragglers, as I had been picked up before; and as the men informed me that others had been picked up and taken into the cutters, which could take no more.

When you went in chase of the schooner, had you any directions from Mr. Richards to pull in for the shore in the event of your not reaching her?—No.

Did you quit the other two boats without communicating with them?—I saw Mr. Richards turn back; I had no opportunity of communicating with him, as I saw him pulling several miles along the shore.

Were you on deck in the first watch?—Yes.

At what time did you go below?—About ten o'clock.

Did you observe the land, or any of the lights?—No.

Are you aware that the ship's course was pricked off, or any departure taken?—I do not know.

Are you capable of judging how many men that gig was capable of carrying?—Mr. Renwick was so sick, that the boat was nearly upset several times as he went to the side of her.

What was the last you saw of Mr. Salmond?—I was on the break of the poop, and he was up two or three steps of the mizen rigging, as I believe.

During the 25 minutes you were in the water, were you swimming about?—Yes, not having sight of the boat.

When you were in the boat, did the men obey your orders?—Mr. Renwick had partly the charge of the boat, and I consulted with him; the men obeyed the orders given.

How was it that you did not reach the schooner?—A breeze sprung up, and she went to sea, almost out of sight.

Were the cutters with you?—No; Mr. Richards turned back when he observed the other boats going so much ahead of him, having the women and children in the cutter; the other cutter went also in pursuit of the schooner, but we gained so much on her, that when we turned back we found she had turned back.

Did you see the cutters after that?—I saw a cutter making towards the land we did; we were then three or four miles to windward of the cutter, and in making towards the land we lost sight of the cutter.

Are you aware that the cutter caught the schooner?—She could not have caught the schooner, as we saw the schooner come in, and heave to about the direction where I last saw the cutter, which I reported to the Commodore; I saw the schooner go towards the wreck.

Did you belong to the "Birkenhead" on her former voyages to the Cape of Good Hope?—Yes.

Were there any steps taken at the Cape of Good Hope to ascertain the local deviation of the compasses?—I am not aware of it.

Was there perfect unanimity in the gig among the officers and men, as to the mode of proceeding?—Very much so.

Six o'clock, P.M.—The Court was adjourned until To-morrow morning, at Nine o'clock.

Nine o'clock, A.M., 6th May 1852.

The Court met according to adjournment.

Edward Wilson, Boatswain's Mate of the "Birkenhead," called in, and sworn.

The Judge Advocate asked,—

Edward Wilson.

6 May 1852.

Were you a boatswain's mate of the "Birkenhead" on the 26th February last?—Yes.

Were you on deck in the mid-watch on that day?—Yes, walking the quarter-deck on the starboard side.

State what you know relative to the loss of the ship?—As soon as she struck, the captain ran out of his cabin, and gave orders to lower the two quarters boats and one gig; shortly afterwards we cleared away the paddle-box boats; we cleared away the starboard one, and then I went over to the port; while in the act of doing that, the foremast went over the bows, and then the funnel; the next sea swept the whole fraternity of us from the paddle-box; we were clapping on the spar tackle at the time; I got on the fore part of the sponson, which came under my feet in the water about two hours afterwards; I then cut a

Edward Wilson.

6 May 1852.

rope away, so as to unstrand it in case we should want it; I got on shore on the raft with the gunner and others.

The Court asked,—

Did you see a light on the land?—There was a light on the port quarter at 12 o'clock, when I relieved the watch.

Did that continue in sight until the wreck?—I cannot say; I did not take particular notice of it.

What rate do you think the ship was going?—About seven and a half or eight knots.

Was there a leadsman stationed?—Yes, on the port paddle-box on the after sponson.

Did you hear any soundings called?—I did not; I did not pay any attention at all.

Did you consider the ship running closer to the land than usual?—No.

Do you know anything respecting the conduct of the boats?—No.

Did you think that the ship was abandoned by the boats while they might have rendered any assistance?—I cannot say; I did not see them.

Have you any misconduct to allege against either of the prisoners?—None whatever.

How long was it after striking that the foremast and funnel fell?—About a quarter of an hour.

What boats had the "Birkenhead"?—Two quarter boats (cutters), two gigs, a dingey, a long boat, and two paddle-box boats.

Were any attempts made to cast the pinnace or long boat loose, and get her out?—Yes; there were some of the soldiers attempting to clear it amidships, getting the baggage out.

Do you know what became of the first gig and dingey?—No.

Where did you land from the raft, and at what time?—About two o'clock in the afternoon, about two and a half or three miles from the wreck.

What sort of a beach did you land on?—Rocky.

Had you much difficulty or danger in doing so?—We had a great difficulty in getting through the weeds, and I fell overboard once or twice paddling, and trying to get through.

Would there have been any danger for boats?—They could not get through there well, unless it was a regular life boat.

What would prevent it?—The sunken rocks and the kelp.

Were the paddle-box falls laid across the deck ready for getting the boats out?—Yes.

When were they last got over before the wreck?—Either at Sierra Leone or St. Helena, on the passage out.

What officer was superintending the hoisting out the paddle-box boat?—Mr. Brodie and the boatswain.

Previous to your being washed overboard, had the sea broken over the vessel?—Yes.

When you spoke of the sponson, do you mean the whole projection outside the ship?—Yes, the whole which was bolted together separated from the side of the ship.

Did the boat remain attached to the sponson?—I cannot say.

How many people were saved on the raft?—Fifteen.

Do you know, from your knowledge, how any of the prisoners escaped from the wreck?—No.

Was the place where you landed smoother than the general run of the beach?—No.

Was there not a high surf on the beach?—Yes, where we went through between the rocks.

Taking the general run of the beach, could the two cutters, loaded with people, have gone through the surf without endangering them?—Not where we landed.

Do you consider the place where you landed a worse beach than the general run of the coast?—No, it was rocky, except Fox's Cove, which was buoyed off.

How far was that from the wreck?—About eight or nine miles.

In clearing away the port paddle-box, was there anything to prevent the davits from canting?—Not forward, where I was.

Are you aware whether there was anything in the after davit?—I cannot say.

How long before the ship struck did you see the officer of the watch?—I saw him on the poop when the ship struck.

Do you know whether Able Stone is a good leadsman?—No.

If he had called his soundings, do you think the officer of the watch would have heard him?—Yes.

Do you think that, the ship going at the rate she was, it is at all likely he got accurate soundings in 12 or 13 fathoms water?—It would take a good man.

Could you do it yourself?—Not at all times.

After passing the rocks and kelp you spoke of, did you land on a sandy bay or cove?—We landed on rocks.

Judging from the state of the beach, had you been in a boat, and seeing a vessel in the offing, would you have attempted to land, or have made for the vessel?—I cannot say which I should have done.

After the ship struck, did you observe the breakers or surf breaking outside of the ship at the starboard bow?—No.

George Till, Able Seaman of the "Birkenhead," called in, and sworn.

The Judge Advocate asked,—

George Till.

Were you coxswain of one of the cutters belonging to the "Birkenhead"?—Yes, the second cutter.

After

George Till.
6 May 1852.

After the ship struck on the morning of the 26th February last, did you receive any orders as such coxswain?—Yes, from Captain Salmond, to lower the cutter, and take the women and children, which I did, and he ordered me to lay off the side of the ship; I did lay off with the women and children in the cutter, at between 100 and 200 yards from the ship; we remained there about three quarters of an hour. Mr. Richards was in the boat when we left the ship. We afterwards attempted to land abreast of the ship; we could not land, there being so much surf on the beach. We then pulled off in the offing, where we saw a schooner; we went after the schooner; the first cutter also went after her; we did not catch her because she went too far away altogether. As we could not overtake her, we pulled in shore, and upon looking out between two or three o'clock in the afternoon, we saw the schooner bearing down towards us, and we then pulled out towards her, and fell in with her, and made fast alongside, and the women and children were taken on board her.

The Court asked,—

Where were you when the ship struck?—In my hammock.

When the schooner bore up towards the boats, had you given up hopes of her doing so?—The first time I did; the second time, as soon as we saw her, we pulled out towards her.

In what direction were the boats rowing when you saw the schooner bear up?—One of the cutters was alongside when I saw her bear up; the other cutter pulling faster than we did.

Were you regular coxswain, or did you act as coxswain on that occasion?—Regular coxswain, and did act as coxswain on that occasion.

Whom did you consider to have command of the boat?—Mr. Richards.

Did the boat take in as many people as you could with safety receive?—She could not take any more.

Was admission refused to any person who approached the boat?—No one came alongside; but we could not take any more.

Do you consider that, under Mr. Richards' direction, the management of the boat and proceedings were well-judged?—Yes.

Have you any instance of misconduct to adduce against either of the prisoners?—No.

What was the size of your cutter?—Eight-oared; I do not know her length.

Were the first and second cutters of the same size?—No; the first cutter was a ten-oared boat.

Do you know how many individuals you had on board your boat?—Eighteen women and children, and 14 men, including Mr. Richards.

How many officers had you in the boat when you reached the schooner?—One.

Do you know what became of the first gig and dingey?—They were not lowered; they were stove; we saw them when we left, alongside; we saw them stove when we went alongside the schooner.

When did you first see the second gig after the wreck?—We were all together.

Did the second gig join you when you pulled in for the surf?—Yes.

Did Mr. Richards give her directions to follow you?—Yes.

Did you see what surf there was after daylight, or were you guided by what you saw in the night?—We were about 200 or 300 yards from the surf.

Looking at the first cutter and gig, do you consider that they were loaded as much as they ought to be?—Yes.

Did you receive any orders from Mr. Richards before you went into the boat?—No. I was lowering the boat down.

Do you know of your own knowledge what induced the schooner to bear up?—I do not.

Were any arrangements made for the gig going in chase of the schooner?—I do not know.

Which side of the ship was the second cutter hoisted up?—The port side.

Was there any wash on that side to endanger the boat in lowering?—Yes, she was nearly swamped.

Did you take the people in alongside, or did you afterwards pick up any in the water?—All alongside.

When you reached the wreck in the schooner, what state did you find her in?—The maintopmast, mainmast, and the maintopsail yard, upright; no part of the hull.

What did you do after you reached the wreck?—Pulled round, and took up as many as we could.

Do you know how many were then saved from the wreck?—Thirty or forty.

Was there room on the spars for more for standing?—No more could have clung to the spars, if they could have reached them.

Did you see any of the survivors on shore from the wreck?—Yes, but we could not tell how many.

Was any attempt made to land afterwards?—No; we scoured the place well, to see that there were none on rafts.

What time did you leave in the schooner?—About half-past three, and we sailed for Simon's Bay.

Mr. Richards asked,—

Do you think, as a seaman, we could have landed through the surf we saw at daylight, without endangering the lives of the people in the boat?—No, we could not.

John Lewis.

6 May 1852.

John Lewis, Able Seaman of the "Birkenhead," called in, and sworn.

The Judge-Advocate asked,—

Were you the coxswain of the first cutter of the "Birkenhead"?—Yes.

Did you receive any orders after the ship struck, and from whom?—Captain Salmond said to me, "Go in the boat." I went in the boat, and she was lowered down; we went under the starboard quarter when the steamer parted. There were so many in the water, that we had to shove on one side, and went about four yards from the vessel when the vessel parted. There were so many hanging on the gunwale, that I could not take them all in. We had thirty-six altogether in the boat, thirty-two of whom we took from the water, which was as many as the boat would safely carry. I hove the boat's slings overboard, and all the heavy gear. We immediately afterwards tried to land, as did the second cutter and the second gig. We could not land on account of surf, and we thought we had better wait till daylight; we remained until daylight, but we found we could not land. We saw a schooner, and the three boats went after her. We lost the schooner, from a breeze of wind, after going after her about four hours; we then put in for the shore. The schooner, as far as we could make out, was making for the land, as we were. We were about to attempt to land again, and we saw the schooner put about, and we then made for her, and we made her before the second cutter. The whole of the people in my cutter were taken on board. The second cutter afterwards came to the schooner, and her people were taken on board. The schooner then stood for the wreck, which we made, and found the maintopsail-yard in the wash of the waters, and there were forty-three people, I believe, on it. They were taken on board the schooner, and we kept a look-out for the second gig. We then went along the shore to Simon's Bay. The schooner was named the "Lioness." I do not know her master's name.

The Court asked,—

Was there any officer in the boat?—Yes; Mr. Renwick, the engineer, and a soldier officer.

In whose charge did you consider the boat?—I was the only one in charge in that boat, under the command of Mr. Richards, who was in the second cutter.

By what means did you prevent those people whom you speak of as hanging on her, coming into the boat?—We could not take them all in at first, but we did afterwards, when we had lightened the boat by throwing the gear overboard.

Was admission into the boat refused at any time?—No.

Where were the other boats when you took the people from the water?—Close alongside of my boat.

Where were you when the ship struck?—On deck.

Why did you leave the ship with only three other men of your crew?—I could not find the crew.

Were you aware, at the time, that there were a number of people in the water?—There was no one in the water at the time.

For what reason did you first go under the starboard quarter in the boat?—To wait for the captain's order. We took the whole of the thirty-two from the water; none of them dropped from the ship.

At what distance were you from the wreck when you took in the last man?—About a cable's length.

State the orders Mr. Richards gave when the boats met together, and what led to the interchange of men between the gig and the first cutter?—Mr. Richards gave orders to take some strong hands out of my boat into the gig, to pull after the schooner, as she was light, and the lighter hands to be taken from the gig into my boat. I do not know how many.

Did the first cutter pull better than the second cutter?—Yes.

Do you know of any misconduct on the part of any of the prisoners?—No.

Do you know anything of the remaining boats of the ship?—I did not see anything of them.

When you exchanged men with the gig, you said it was lighter; what did you mean?—That she was a lighter boat for pulling.

How many persons were there in the gig?—I cannot say.

From her appearance, do you think she had as many as she could carry without endangering the gig?—Yes.

Do you think the same of the second cutter?—Yes.

How was it you reached the schooner before the gig?—We lost sight of the second gig after we gave up the chase of the schooner.

Did not the gig beat you in pulling?—Yes.

Was she not then nearer the schooner than you?—Yes.

How was it you reached the schooner, and the gig did not?—Because I put about for the schooner, and I lost sight of the gig, which, when I last saw her, was pulling for the land, having given up the chase of the schooner.

How were you pulling at that time?—All three boats were pulling for the land.

Was the schooner beating up to windward?—Yes.

Was it a matter of chance, or by any signal made, that the schooner joined the cutters?—We had a signal on a boat-hook.

Do you know from the people of the schooner whether it was in consequence of that signal that they bore up for the cutters?—No; I understood from them that they were not making for us.

Can

John Lewis.

6 May 1852.

Can you form any idea what time elapsed from the time you saw the schooner the second time until she picked up your cutter?—About three hours after she tacked.

How far was the gig from you when you bore up for the land?—We could hardly see her then.

Was she between the schooner and the cutter?—No, she was between the land and the schooner.

Was Mr. Renwick in the cutter, or was he left in the second gig?—He was in the cutter.

When the schooner approached the wreck, and you saved the men clinging to her, did the boats afterwards pull in shore in search of any who might be floating on portions of the wreck?—No boats.

At what time did the schooner quit the wreck?—Four o'clock.

Did it continue moderate all the time from your leaving to your return to the wreck?—Yes.

Who were the people you picked up?—They were most all soldiers. They were not dressed. Some had a shirt on, and nothing more; the others were naked.

How long was it from the ship first striking until the first cutter was in the water?—About half an hour.

Do you know where Mr. Davis was when she struck?—On the poop.

Did you hear the order given for the paddle-box boats to be canted before you left the ship?—Yes.

State to the best of your knowledge what prevented the starboard paddle-box boat reaching the water?—Because she was all adrift.

Was there a swell setting on along the shore before she struck?—Yes; not a heavy swell; nothing to speak of.

Did you see lights?—Yes, about two miles ahead, under the port bow, when I first saw them.

Were those lights reported by the look-out?—Yes, about one o'clock.

Were they in the habit of singing out on board the "Birkenhead" when the bells struck at their stations?—Yes.

To your knowledge, was there a current setting in any particular direction when you were in the boat?—Yes, up the coast to the eastward.

When the day broke, and Mr. Richards gave orders for the three boats to pull away from the wreck, and towards the schooner, did you think he was taking the best means of saving the greatest number of lives?—Yes.

Is that you opinion still?—Yes.

When the gig went in chase of the schooner, do you know how long and how far she continued to pull for the schooner?—About a couple or three hours, so as to cut her off. I do not know how far.

Mr. Richards asked,—

Can you tell the position of the second cutter when the exchange of men took place?—She was a long way astern of us, and the gig was ahead of us.

Do you think it was possible for us to have gone through the surf at daylight?—It was impossible.

Did you see any part of the coast where the surf was not breaking?—None.

Did you see any appearance of a landing-place?—None.

Mr. *Charles Kerr Renwick,* Assistant Engineer of the first class, called in, and sworn.

Mr. C. K. Renwick.

The Court asked,—

Were you an assistant engineer on board the "Birkenhead" on the 26th February last, when she struck?—I was.

Where were you at that time?—Asleep in my cot.

Do you know what occurred in the engine-room in consequence of her striking?—The engines were stopped when I arrived in the engine-room. The chief engineer, Mr. Whyham, and two others, Mr. Kitchingham and Mr. Barber, were there. Order was given to reverse the engine, which was done, and continued to work the stand until the fires were extinguished for the space of about two or three minutes. The fires were extinguished by the water rising so rapidly in the engine-room. We took the injection from the bilge; but it did not lessen in any degree the flowing in of the water. Mr. Whyham then reported the fires being out to the captain, who sent for me, and asked me if nothing more could be done. I answered, that the water was making three or four feet a minute, and that all hands were obliged to fly the engine-room. I proceeded on the poop, and witnessed the efforts to get the paddle-box boats out. About a minute after I went into the engine-room, the safety-valves were eased a little.

The Court asked,—

What effect do you believe the back-turn had on the ship?—I am of opinion it hastened the crisis of the wreck.

In what way?—By rending the bilge of the vessel, and admitting an immense flow of water.

Did you observe a greater flow of water into the ship after the turn than before?—Yes.

Did you hear any sound indicating a rending of the plates?—Yes, I observed it.

Mr. *C. K. Renwick.*

6 May 1852.

What do you believe would have been the case, had the back-turn not been made?—I believe that the frame-work of the vessel would have remained in tack some time, sufficiently so to have got the paddle-box boats out clear.

Was the flow of water considerable before the back-turn was given?—Not in the engine-room, but it was in the forepart of the vessel.

Did she strike a second time?—Yes; very severely after the back-turn.

Do you believe that to have made a second hole?—No; I believe it to have extended the previous rent.

Was the ship divided by bulkheads below into compartments?—It was; three main compartments; the fore and after ones was subdivided.

Were they watertight?—Yes.

State what injury you believe to have been done to them, or any of them?—I believe that the whole four divisions were made common.

Do you mean burst in by the force of the water coming in forward?—No; by the bilge being buckled up the whole extent of the foremost division, or nearly so.

Where do you consider the hole was made in the vessel?—The forepart of the bilge of the vessel.

Ought not then the main and after compartments have resisted the water, and kept the vessel afloat?—Yes, if they had remained in tack.

Can you account why they did not do so?—The main division was filled within five or seven minutes of the ship's striking, caused by the extension of the fracture forward.

How do you account for the ship breaking to pieces?—I believe that the action of the swell with the motion given by the engine to have shifted the vessel, so as to rest on the rock, and break her back.

Do you know of any instance of misconduct on the part of either of the prisoners?—None.

Mr. Richards asked,—

Do you consider we could have landed without staving the boats?—No.

Did you see any appearance of a landing-place?—No.

Do you consider that the second cutter had as many people in her as she could carry with safety?—I do.

Mr. *William Robert Madge*, Master of Her Majesty's ship "Victory," called in, and sworn.

The Court asked,—

Mr. *W. R. Madge.*

Has the late "Birkenhead" ever been swung under your directions in this harbour?—Yes.

At what date?—I think one was on the 15th February 1851, on her getting a new standard compass; she was swung before that, I think, on the 22d October 1850.

Was the commander of the vessel supplied with a copy of the result?—Yes.

Is it within your knowledge that she has been swung at any other place?—I think at Greenhithe, by Captain Johnson, but not on any foreign station.

Look at the chart now produced, and state whether, taking the point of departure as there laid down, you would have taken the course there indicated?—It depends whether the deviation was easterly or westerly; if it had been easterly, it would have cleared the point, but if it had been westerly, as laid down in this chart, it would have cleared two miles of the inner point; if it had been very smooth, I might have taken that course, but if there had been any swell or any current, I should not have taken that course.

The prosecution being closed, Mr. Richards and the other prisoners were asked whether they had any statement to make, and they respectively replied that they had not.

The Court was cleared, and agreed, that they had to observe, in the first place, that from the unfortunate circumstance of the master commanding, and the principal officers of the ship, having perished, they feel that it was in the highest degree difficult, and that it might be unjust to pass censure upon the deceased, whose motives for keeping so near the shore cannot be explained; but they must record their opinion, that this fatal loss was owing to the course having been calculated to keep the land in close proximity. If such be the case, they still trusted that they were not precluded from speaking with praise of the departed, for the coolness displayed in the moment of extreme peril, and for the laudable anxiety shown for the safety of the women and children to the exclusion of all selfish considerations. In respect to the prisoners tried under the authority of the above-mentioned order, the Court was of opinion, That no blame was imputable to them, and did adjudge the said Mr. Rowland Bevan Richards, John Bowen, Thomas Dunn, John Ashbolt, and Able Stone, to be fully acquitted.

The Court was again opened, the prisoners brought in, audience admitted, and sentence passed accordingly.

(signed) *G. L. Greetham,*
Deputy Judge Advocate of the Fleet.

MINUTES taken at a Court Martial assembled on board Her Majesty's Ship "Victory," in Portsmouth Harbour on the 7th day of May 1852.

Present:—Henry Prescott, Esq., C.B., Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Second Officer in the command of Her Majesty's ships and vessels at Spithead and in Portsmouth Harbour, President; Captains Henry Ducie Chads, C.B.; Edward Hinton Scott; Lewis Tobias Jones; Granville Gower Loch, C.B.; Charles Wise; Robert Harris; George Bohun Martin, C.B.; William Honeyman Henderson, C.B.; Robert Spencer Robinson; Frederick Warden; Henry James Matson.

Mr. *John Archbold*, gunner, and the other surviving officers and crew, late of Her Majesty's ship "Birkenhead," (except Mr. *Rowland Bevan Richards*, assistant master; *John Bowen*, A.B.; *Thomas Dunn*, A.B.; *John Ashbolt*, stoker; and *Able Stone*, ordinary seaman, who had been previously tried), were brought in as prisoners, and audience admitted.

The Order from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated the first day of May 1852, and addressed to the President, for the trial of Mr. John Archbold, who was the gunner of Her Majesty's steam-ship "Birkenhead" when she was lost, on the 26th day of February 1852, off Point Danger, on the coast of Africa, and the surviving officers and crew of the said ship, (except Mr. Rowland Bevan Richards, John Bowen, Thomas Dunn, John Ashbolt, and Able Stone,) for the loss of the said ship, was read.

Mr. Robert Grigor, Surgeon of Her Majesty's ship "Encounter," being sworn, stated, that he had seen Captain George Thomas Gordon, her captain, this morning, and that it would be injurious to his health to attend as a member of this Court Martial.

The President reported to the Court, that Commodore William Fanshawe Martin, and Captains Lord Adolphus FitzClarence, G.C.H., Edward Purcell, John M'Dougall, Thomas Matthew, Charles Symonds, and Richard Strode Hewlett, were absent on leave, and that Captain Horatio Thomas Austen, C.B., was absent on duty.

The members of the Court and the Judge Advocate then, in open Court, and before they proceeded to trial, took the several oaths directed by the Act of Parliament, 10 & 11 Vict., c. 59.

Mr. William Culhane, assistant surgeon, late of the "Birkenhead," requested to be allowed to call Serjeant John Drake, and Henry Bewhill, A.B., who are now on trial, as witnesses on his behalf.

Mr. *Rowland Bevan Richards*, Master Assistant, called in, and sworn.

The Judge-Advocate asked,—

Were you master's assistant of Her Majesty's ship "Birkenhead" on the 26th February last, when she was wrecked?—I was. Mr. *R. B. Richards.*

Did Serjeant John Drake, and Henry Bewhill, able seaman, belong to her at that time?—Yes. 7 May 1852.

Do you know any instance of misconduct by either of them in respect to the loss of the said ship, or subsequently thereto?—None whatever.

The Court was cleared, and agreed, That no blame was imputable to Serjeant John Drake or Henry Bewhill for the loss of the said ship, or subsequently thereto, and did adjudge them to be acquitted; and sentence on them was read upon the Court being re-opened, and they were ordered to withdraw.

Mr. *Rowland Bevan Richards*, called in again.

The Judge-Advocate asked,—

Do you know any instance of misconduct by any of the prisoners now on trial, in respect to the loss of the Birkenhead, or subsequently thereto?—None.

John Bowen, Able Seaman, of the "Birkenhead," called in, and sworn.

Do you know any instance of misconduct by any of the prisoners now on trial, or subsequently thereto?—None whatever. *John Bowen.*

Thomas Dunn, Able Seaman, of the "Birkenhead," called in, and sworn.

Do you know any instance of misconduct by any of the prisoners now on trial, in respect to the loss of the "Birkenhead," or subsequently thereto?—No. *Thomas Dunn.*

John Ashbolt, Stoker, late of the "Birkenhead," called in, and sworn.

Do you know any instance of misconduct by any of the prisoners now on trial, in respect to the loss of the "Birkenhead," or subsequently thereto?—No. *John Ashbolt.*

The Court asked,—

Where were you when the ship struck?—In the left stoke-hole.

What was the effect of the first blow in the stoke-hole?—It knocked me up against the bulk head.

John Ashbolt.
7 May 1852.

Did you hear any crash or water rushing?—I heard the crash of the water rushing in.
Was that before the back turn or not?—Before the back turn.
How long was it before the water was over the floor of the stoke-hole?—About seven or eight minutes.

Able Stone, Ordinary Seaman, late of the "Birkenhead," called in, and sworn.

Able Stone.

Do you know any instance of misconduct by any of the prisoners in respect to the loss of the "Birkenhead"?—No.

The prosecution being closed, Mr. Culhane requested to call witnesses.

Serjeant *John Drake* called in, and sworn.

Mr. Culhane asked,—

Serjeant *J. Drake.*

Did you see any officer or officers go into the water after the ship struck with swimming belts on, before the ship went down?—Not before she parted, but before the after part went down.
Did you see me in my cabin after this?—No, but I did one minute before.
How long after that did the ship sink?—A very few minutes.
How long after you saw me in the cabin did you see the officers go over?—When the ship was sinking, in about two minutes.

The Court asked,—

When the officers left the ship, was there any chance of saving the ship?—None; she was in a sinking state.
When they went over, was there any chance of saving the lives of the crew but by swimming?—None.
Do you know any instance of misconduct on the part of any of the prisoners now on trial, in respect to the loss of the ship, or subsequently thereto?—No.
Did you see Mr. Culhane leave the ship?—No.

Mr. *Richards* called again.

Mr. Culhane asked,—

Mr. *Richards.*

Did you hear me hail the boats when I was in the water?—I did.
At what distance from the ship?—About 50 yards.

The Court asked,—

Did you take Mr. Culhane in, in consequence?—No, he swam to the gig, which was close to him.
Was that by your advice or direction?—No.

Henry Bewhill, Able Seaman, late of the "Birkenhead," called in, and sworn.

Mr. Culhane asked,—

Henry Bewhill.

Did you hear me hail the boats when in the water?—Yes.
Did you take me into the gig?—Yes.
Was I the last person you took into the gig?—No; there were two taken in about two minutes afterwards.
State what officer or officers you saw in the water before you had seen me in my cabin?—None.
Did you see any officer or officers on the poop with swimming belts on before or after you saw me in my cabin?—There were a number of officers on the poop with swimming belts on just before I came from Mr. Culhane's cabin.
Did you see any of those officers leave the ship with swimming belts on?—The whole of them went overboard.
After chasing the schooner, did you think, that as the other boats were pulling for the shore, that we were pursuing the best course in following their example?—We thought they were following us.

The Court asked,—

Do you know of any instance of misconduct by any of the prisoners now on trial, in respect to the loss of the ship, or subsequently thereto?—No.

The Court was cleared, and agreed, That no blame was imputable to Mr. John Archbold, or the other surviving officers and crew of the said ship, tried under the authority of the above-mentioned order, for the loss of the said ship, or for their conduct subsequently thereto; but, on the contrary, the Court saw reason to admire and applaud the steadiness shown by all in most trying circumstances, and the conduct of those who were first in the boats, and who, to the best of their judgment, made every exertion for the rescue of that portion of the crew and passengers who remained upon the wreck. In this expression of praise, they desired to include those who had been acquitted on the previous and present Courts Martial. And the Court did fully acquit the said Mr. John Archbold and the other surviving officers and crew of the said ship "Birkenhead," tried under the authority of the above-mentioned order.

The Court was again opened, the prisoners brought in, audience admitted, and sentence passed accordingly.

(signed) *G. L. Greetham,*
Deputy Judge Advocate of the Fleet.

Wreck of Her Majesty's Troop Ship "Birkenhead," and Loss of 438 Lives at the Cape of Good Hope.

(No 12.)

Sir, "Castor," Simon's Bay, 3 March 1852.

It is with much pain I have to report, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the disastrous wreck of Her Majesty's steam troop ship "Birkenhead," on the morning of the 26th February, at two o'clock, on the reef of rocks off Point Danger, about 50 miles from this anchorage, by which catastrophe, I lament to state, that the lives of 438 officers (naval and military), seamen, soldiers, and boys, have been lost, out of 630 who were on board the ship at the time: the circumstances, as far as I can collect, are as follows:—

2. The "Birkenhead" reached Simon's Bay, from Cork, on the 23d ultimo, in 47 days; she was immediately prepared for sea, received coals to 350 tons, some provisions, and the officers' horses, disembarked the women and children (except those taking a passage to Algoa Bay), and was reported ready on the 25th. That afternoon Mr. Salmond received the Government despatches for His Excellency Sir Harry Smith, my orders to proceed to Algoa Bay and Buffalo Mouth, to land the drafts of the different regiments, and steamed on his passage at six o'clock in the evening, which was fine and calm, with smooth water.

3. At half-past two o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th February, Mr. Culhane, assistant surgeon of the "Birkenhead," arrived at Simon's Town by land, to report to me the loss of the ship near to Point Danger; that two boats with, as he stated, the only survivors, were cruizing about at a distance from the land; (*vide* his statement annexed.) I immediately despatched Commander Bunce, of Her Majesty's ship "Castor," with 25 men (to form boats' crews) in the "Rhadamanthus," the only steamer in port, to the scene of the wreck. That evening he fell in with the schooner "Lioness," of Algoa Bay, Mr. Ramsden master, whose report is attached: this vessel had on board the persons who were in the boats, and 40 others whom they succeeded in taking off the main-topsail yard of the ship, which was the only part of the wreck visible above water, altogether 116 in number. It being calm, and the schooner some distance from this anchorage, the "Rhadamanthus" towed her in, and proceeded afterwards to Point Danger, in search of any people who might yet be clinging to the spars and pieces of wreck floating about; also for any who might have landed. An examination of the coast having been made for upwards of 20 miles by land and sea, and no other persons being found except those who had landed during the night and day of the wreck off Point Danger, the "Rhadamanthus" received them on board and returned to this port on the morning of the 1st instant; the persons so saved were 68 in number, of which six were officers (four military and two naval); they reached the land by swimming, and on pieces of wreck, &c. These, with nine others, who escaped in the gig, and were rescued by the schooner, make the total saved 193.

4. It appears that Her Majesty's ship "Birkenhead" was duly pricked off on the chart at eight o'clock on the night of the 25th, within False Bay, by the master, Mr. Brodie, and officer of the watch, Mr. Spear, second master; that the course was shaped S.S.E. ½ E., and Cape Hanglip giving a berth of about four miles. The man at the wheel, John Haines, A.B., from 10 to 12 o'clock of the first watch, states, that he steered that course with directions not to go to the eastward of it. A leadsman was on the paddle-box, and look-out men were placed; the night was fine, starlight and calm, but a long swell setting in on shore, the land was seen all the night from three to four points on the port bow. At ten minutes before two o'clock, in the middle watch, the leadsman, Able Stone, ordinary seaman, got soundings in 12 or 13 fathoms, of which he gave notice to the officer of the watch, Mr. Davis, second master; the ship was going about eight knots; before he could get another cast of the lead, the ship struck, and he found seven fathoms alongside; there were two fathoms water under the bows and 11 by the stern.

5. It appears that Mr. Salmond, who was roused by the shock, went on deck, inquired the time, a few minutes past two o'clock, and the course steered; it was reported to be S.S.E. ½ E., which he stated was correct; he immediately

ordered the engines to be stopped, the small bower anchor to be let go, the quarter boats to be lowered, and lie off alongside the ship; the paddle-box boats to be got out, and a turn a-stern to be given by the engines. He ordered the military officers, who were all in attendance, Major Seton, of the 74th regiment, and Captain Wright, of the 91st, to send troops to the chain pumps; the orders were implicitly obeyed, and perfect discipline maintained. So soon as Mr. Salmond heard there was water in the ship, he directed the women and children to be put into a cutter in charge of Mr. Richards, master's assistant, which was done. In ten minutes after the first concussion, and whilst the engines were turning a-stern, the ship struck again under the engine-room, bilging the side in several feet, and tearing open the bottom; the water rushed in, drowned the fires, and stopped the engines; the engineer, Mr. Renwick, and stokers, making their escape to the upper deck. Instantly the ship broke in two, abaft the main-mast, and sunk, leaving the main-topmast and topsail-yard only visible above water. Up to this awful moment the resolution and coolness of all hands was remarkable. Mr. Salmond gave his orders with much presence of mind to the last. The three boats which had stayed by the ship, now left her to seek a landing, or to save themselves, and at daylight they were out of sight from the wreck; the two cutters were picked up by the schooner "Lioness," and the gig landed with eight men and Mr. Culhane at Port Durban.

6. Having called upon the surviving officers for their statement of the circumstances attending the loss of this ill-fated ship, I have now the honour to lay them before their Lordships for their information, together with lists of the people saved; but I regret that I cannot furnish the names of the unfortunate individuals who have been drowned on this most melancholy occasion, as the muster books and rolls have been lost.

7. There is no doubt but the course of the ship was shaped to bring the land too closely, and as it does not appear that either Mr. Salmond or the master had attended on deck from 10 o'clock in the first watch until the accident occurred, it would infer much inattention and extreme neglect of duty on their parts; and when soundings were first struck, had the helm been put to port, this ill-fated ship might have escaped the danger. It is much to be lamented that not an officer has been saved who can give any satisfactory information upon these points.

8. It is also to be deeply deplored that a young officer, Mr. Richards, master's assistant, should have been the only executive in command of the boats, as from the circumstance of their leaving the scene of the wreck before daylight, the landing-place discovered on Point Danger by those who reached the shore on rafts would have shown itself, and the hapless individuals who were clinging to pieces of wreck and spars might have been picked off and carried to the shore by the boats, and thus many more lives would have been saved. Also, when the schooner visited the wreck, had the cutters examined the coast in the locality, it is probable they might have found a few others. I can only attribute this fatal error to want of judgment, and to the excited state of the people in the boats under such appalling circumstances.

9. Captain Wright, of the 91st regiment, who landed on a piece of the wreck, lost no time in procuring and sending assistance to his fellow sufferers; he walked several miles along the coast, obtained the use of a whale-boat, and returned again to give all relief in his power, taking charge of all who landed. The civil commissioner, Mr. Machay, and a Captain Smales, residing near Stamford Cove, were most hospitable and active in clothing and feeding the poor fellows as they reached that place. To Mr. Ramsden, the master, I have expressed my thanks for his humane kindness and exertions in proceeding in his schooner to the wreck, and saving the people who were clinging to the topsail-yard. Commander Bunce, with the boats, though too late to save life, by his activity prevented a long and painful journey to the sufferers, and succeeded in embarking and bringing them to this port in the "Rhadamanthus."

10. From the deep water and dangerous position in which the wreck has sunk, I do not entertain any hopes of recovering anything of value, but I have sent Commander Bunce to the vicinity to recover and dispose of the property as he may think best; an account of which I will send their Lordships by the next mail.

11. The soldiers will shortly join their respective regiments, and I purpose sending

sending the remaining officers and crew of the late "Birkenhead" to England by the first opportunity,* to be dealt with as their Lordships may see fit.

12. I am glad to state that subscriptions were immediately raised to relieve the distress of the unfortunate widows and children of the soldiers, who are comfortably housed in the barracks of this place.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Wyvill*, Commodore.

I have deemed it advisable to entrust this despatch to Mr. Freshfield, the late clerk of Her Majesty's ship "Birkenhead," who, from his knowledge of the circumstances, though not present at the wreck, having been left behind at my residence sick, will be able to give their Lordships every information, and particularly as to the names of the drowned officers, &c. It will enable the accounts of this unfortunate ship to be closed.

J. Parker, Esq., &c. &c. &c.
London.

On the morning of the 26th February I was aroused from my bed by a severe shock. I instantly ran on deck, found the ship had struck on a rock, and was rapidly sinking. I was ordered by the captain to fire the rockets, and burn the blue lights, which I did. After so doing, I went on the port sponson to clear away the port paddle-box boat. We had canted the boat when the fore part of the ship went down; at the same time me and Mr. Brodie (master) were washed overboard. When rising to the surface of the water, I held on to part of the wreck. Leaving the piece of wreck, I swam towards a truss of hay, where I found Mr. Brodie. Finding it impossible to hold on with the straw any longer, I made for part of the wreck, where I found Captain Wright, 91st Regiment, and nine or ten men. They assisted me on the raft, floating towards the shore. We picked up Mr. Barber, assistant engineer, and a boatswain's mate (Lacey James). We arrived on shore about one or two o'clock. Previous to landing on shore, I observed a sail in the offing, distant about eight miles. After landing, I saw the schooner making for the wreck. We then proceeded on to Sandsford Bay, at which place Captain Wright left us, and procured some refreshments. Next morning proceeded to Captain Smale's, where we were clothed and fed, until sent on board Her Majesty's steam vessel "Rhadamanthus."

In respect to the boats, I saw none but the port paddle-box boat, bottom up, with some seven or eight hands on her, drifting towards the shore. I heard several voices calling loudly, and in that strain of voice that I fancied some boat or boats very near at hand; and if there had been any boat or boats present to have taken the men from the floating pieces of wreck, they might, with good management, have been safely landed in the same cove where Captain Wright and myself were landed, and could have made several trips to and fro to the shore, and saved a large number of men, as they were some time kept upon the surface of the water by the floating pieces of wreck. My opinion is, the boats that had the women and children in saved time and lives by getting the assistance of the schooner, there being a great number on and about the wreck.

(signed) *Jno. Archbold*,
Gunner, late "Birkenhead."

Commodore Wyvill, Simon's Bay.

Schooner "Lioness," Simon's Bay,
27 February 1852.

Sir,

I beg to report to you, that when the "Lioness" was off Walker's Bay, I observed a boat in shore pulling towards me on the morning of the 26th instant, at about ten o'clock, which I picked up, and found her to contain 37 survivors from the wreck of the "Birkenhead." On hearing that there were two other boats, I proceeded in search of them, and three quarters of an hour afterwards I succeeded in picking up the other cutter with the women and children; but after cruising about for the third boat, I made for the wreck, which I reached about two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and sent the cutters away to pick up the men hanging to the spars, by which we rescued 35 soldiers and sailors in a nearly naked state. The wreck had disappeared, all but a piece of the main-topmast and topsail-yard, to which the men were clinging. Nothing else could be saved. I observed that some had succeeded in landing on the point, but only to the number of about ten. Finding that I could do no more at the wreck, I made for this anchorage, and was towed by Her Majesty's steam vessel "Rhadamanthus." When about nine miles from the anchorage, I was glad to have it in my power to relieve the sufferers of this unfortunate ship, who were on board me about 36 hours. The women and children were provided with suitable clothing by my wife, and all that I and my ship's company could spare were supplied to the men.

As I am desirous of prosecuting my voyage to the west coast of Africa without delay, I beg you will be pleased to order the provisions to be replaced, and the defects of the ship made

* H. M. Ship "Amazon," which arrived here last night, and will sail about the 12th instant.

made good, my boat and gunwale being injured by getting in the cutters. The unfortunate people have been put on board the "Castor" at nine o'clock.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Thomas E. Ramsden,*
Master and Owner of the "Lioness."

Commodore Wyvill, Commanding-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

STATEMENT of Dr. *Culhane* of Her Majesty's late Steam Ship "Birkenhead":—

That Her Majesty's steam ship "Birkenhead" struck the ground at 2 A.M. on the morning of the 26th February, somewhere near Point Danger, and in 20 minutes after filled and went down. The quarter-boats were lowered, and about 65 persons got into them; the gig was also down; whilst getting the paddle-box boats out, the heave of the ship in sinking washed them away. Many were drowned below before they could effect their escape to the upper deck. Dr. Culhane and eight men landed in the gig near Port D'Urban, where Mr. Phillipson has a store, about 30 miles from the wreck. Nothing had been heard of the other boats, except that they pulled out to sea to get picked up by a sailing vessel.

(signed) *William Culhane,*
Assistant Surgeon.

Dated 27th February 1852.

LIST of the OFFICERS, SHIP'S COMPANY, &c., of Her Majesty's late Steam Ship "BIRKENHEAD," saved.

NAMES.	QUALITY.	NAMES.	QUALITY.
OFFICERS:		SHIP'S COMPANY—*cont^d.*	
William Culhane	Assistant Surgeon	Henry Cheesman	Stoker.
C. R. Renwick	Assistant Engineer, 1st Class.	Able Stone	Ordinary.
		John M'Cabe	Stoker.
Benjamin Barber	Assistant Engineer, 2d Class.	William Chuse	"
		George Kelly	"
John Freshfield	Clerk.	Martin Ruth	A. B.
R. B. Richards	Master's Assistant	Robert Finn	"
G. W. S. Hire	Clerk.	George Windon	"
John Archbold	Gunner, 3d Class.	Thomas Harris	"
		John Lewis	"
		John Wood	Stoker.
SHIP'S COMPANY:		John Phalan	A. B.
		John Dyke	"
John Bowen	A. B.	John M'Carthy	"
Thomas Dunn	"	Thomas Forbes	"
George Till	"	Henry Bewhill	Seaman.
John Smith	"	William Woodward	"
Charles Noble	"	Thomas Drackford	"
Thomas Daley	"	Thomas Coffin	"
Thomas Langmand	"		
John Ashbolt	Stoker.		
George Randall	"	BOYS:	
John King	"		
Thomas Dew	"	W. Gale	B. 1 C.
Henry Maxwell	Quartermaster.	Charles Matthews	B. 2 C.
Edward Wilson	Boatswain's Mate.	J. R. Howard	Boy.
James Lacey	Captain Main Top	George Wyndham	B. 1 C.
James Messum	Sailmaker's Mate.	Benjamin Turner	B. 1 C.
William Neal	Carpenter's Mate.		
Thomas Handrain	Leading Stoker.	MARINES:	
J. Jeffery	Pay and Purser's Steward.		
		John Drake	Colour Serjeant.
Edward Gardner	Stoker.	William Northoven	Private.
John Hoskins	"	Thomas Daniels	"
Edward Croker	A. B.	John Cooper	"
Samuel Harris	"	William Tuck	"
R. Tiggle	"	Thomas Keans	"

ABSTRACT.

Officers	7
Seamen	42
Boys	5
Marines	6
TOTAL	60

Mr. Freshfield had been left at Simon's Bay on sick leave.

(signed) *C. Wyvill,* Commodore.

LIST of OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, saved from the Wreck of Her Majesty's late Steam Ship "BIRKENHEAD."

NAMES.	QUALITY.
OFFICERS:	
Wright	Captain, 91st Regiment.
Gerardol	Lieut. 43d Foot.
Lucas	Lieut. 73d Regiment.
Bond	Cornet, 12th Lancers.
Bowen	Staff Surgeon.
SOLDIERS:	
2d Regiment.	
John Moore	Private.
M. Malay	,,
P. Peters	,,
John Peters	,,
Thomas Chadwick	,,
Robert Page	,,
Henry Double	,,
Henry Vernon	,,
James Gildea	,,
Benjamin Worill	,,
P. M'Crery	,,
A. Anthers	,,
W. Budd	,,
G. White	,,
John Banden	,,
John Smith	,,
T. Gleeson	,,
S. Hales	,,
6th Regiment.	
— Terbe	Serjeant.
William Bushe	Private.
William Clark	,,
Thomas Con	,,
James Goldin	,,
John Herrich	,,
James Wade	,,
William Welch	,,
John Kitchen	,,
R. Hunt	,,
Thomas Hortly	,,
P. Gleeson	,,
E. Walshe	,,
12th Regiment.	
Daniel Waters	Private.
Thomas Langan	,,
John Irvin	,,
James Johnson	,,
Robert Dolan	,,
John Yule	,,
John Simon	,,
P. Ward	,,
C. Kerrigan	,,
Michael Hearty	,,
George Bridges	,,
George Wells	,,
William Smith	,,
Thomas Higgins	,,
John M'Donald	,,
G. Walker	,,
43d Regiment.	
John Herin	Private.
Edward Ambrose	,,
James West	,,
— Harrison	,,

NAMES.	QUALITY.
43d Regiment—*cont*.	
Thomas Ginn	Private.
George Peters	,,
George Lyons	,,
George Brackley	,,
Michael Hornet	,,
Peter Allen	,,
James Woodward	,,
William Sharp	,,
D. Bunker	,,
M. Healey	,,
45th Regiment.	
Adam Keating	Private.
60th Rifles.	
William Burlon	Private.
Thomas Nutall	,,
Thomas Smith	,,
William Sooter	,,
D. Andrews	,,
A. Lackie	,,
Henry Foss	,,
J. Hanlon	,,
Henry Mather	,,
J. Stamfield	,,
M. Laffey	,,
73d Regiment.	
— Kilberry	Serjeant.
William Bushe	Private.
Thomas Cash	,,
James Fitzpatrick	,,
William Halfpenny	,,
Patrick May	,,
Michael O'Brien	,,
Patrick Lynch	,,
John Sullivan	,,
William Wood	,,
D. Sullivan	,,
John O'Reilly	,,
William Dobson	,,
Patrick Taylor	,,
D. Maloney	,,
J. Maloney	,,
R. Green	,,
74th Regiment.	
— Harold	Serjeant.
William Boyce	Private.
Charles Ferguson	,,
James Henderson	,,
D. Kirkford	,,
George Taylor	,,
Thomas M'Mullin	,,
Richard Hartley	,,
John Kriffe	,,
D. Munro	,,
James M'Gregor	,,
John M'Kee	,,
A. Nathanniel	,,
J. Sharp	,,
91st Regiment.	
John Stanley	Private.
D. Carey	,,
Patrick Mullins	,,
Patrick Cunnyngham	,,
John Congham	,,
John Holden	,,

List of Officers, Soldiers, Women and Children, saved, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES.	QUALITY.	NAMES.	——
91st Regiment—*cont^d.*		Ladies and Women.	
Patrick Flinn - - -	Private.	Mrs. Darkins.	
John Cordie - - -	,,	Mrs. Nesbit.	
Allen M Kay - - -	,,	Mrs. Mellins.	
Mark Hudson - - -	,,	Mrs. Montgomery.	
John Lancey - - -	,,	Mrs. Gwichar.	
John Haggart - - -	,,	Mrs. Spruce.	
J. Robinson - - -	,,	Mrs. Hudson.	
John Lamb - - -	,,		
John Wainsley - -	,,	13 Children.	
Fred. Winterbottom -	,,		
12th Lancers.			
John Dodd - - -	Private.		
M. Schofield - - -	,,		

Lieut. Farslough left behind sick at Simon's Bay.

ABSTRACT.

Officers - - - - - - - -	5
Soldiers - - - - - - - -	126
Women - - - - - - - -	7
Children - - - - - - - -	13
Total - - -	151

Of which, 17 Soldiers were left sick at the Naval Hospital.

Total Number saved from the Wreck.

Naval persons - - - - - - -	59
Military persons - - - - - -	134

Sir, Simon's Town, 1 March 1852.

In obedience to your command, I have the honour to state, that I was on the deck of the "Birkenhead" shortly after she struck, at about 2 A.M. on the 26th February. I remained in the vessel till she parted in two, just before the paddle-boxes, as it seemed to me, and then seeing no hope of the ship floating, and Mr. Salmond saying that those who could swim, had better try and save their lives, I lowered myself from the poop, and swam. The ship went down in three or four minutes after I left her, as far as I can judge; I was picked up by the first cutter.

During the time I was on deck, the conduct of the officers and men, both naval and military, displayed the greatest coolness, and the perfection of discipline. Mr. Salmond's orders were given, answered, and carried into effect with as much quietness as if it had been only an ordinary occasion; I spoke to Mr. Salmond a short time before the ship parted, and he was as cool and self-possessed as possible.

After I got into the cutter, we took in as many men as she could with safety carry, and the crew behaved with the greatest courage and propriety, with the exception of one marine, whose conduct was disrespectful to Mr. Renwick, and who appeared to grumble rather than assist.

The first and second cutters and gig pulled in company for Cape Hanglip under the orders of Mr. Richards, as when we neared the shore we found the surf breaking heavily; at daylight we all pulled seaward for a sail which was in sight, but after a long pull, as there seemed no chance of reaching her, we again pulled for Hanglip. A north-westerly breeze now sprung up, and freshened, with a sea that was rather too much for our deeply-laden boat, and after hailing the gig, which was ahead of us, and waving hats for some time, without being able to attract the attention of her crew, we put the boat before the wind, and pulled for a schooner which appeared to be standing in. This proved to be the schooner "Lioness," and she took us up about 11½ A.M.

The master of this schooner then stood in shore for the second cutter, with Mr. Richards, the women and children, and some soldiers; we picked them up; they were, like ourselves, pulling for the schooner when we first made them out; they appeared to be under sail, which proved to be a woman's shawl spread on a boathook. We could see nothing of the gig, but as she had a picked crew from the first cutter for the purpose of chasing the schooner in the morning, we were not in much apprehension on her account.

The

The schooner then visited the wreck, and took many men from it. This was done by Mr. Renwick and Mr. Richards, and the cutters' crews. These two gentlemen displayed the greatest courage, determination, and intelligence in getting the men from the wreck, as well as during the whole affair. Their conduct was that of brave men.

Mr. Richards' duty in the boat with the women and children was arduous in the extreme, and well performed.

Mr. Hire, who was on the wreck about 13 hours, displayed the greatest courage and coolness.

Mr. Renwick was nearly exhausted, and much bruised, when we, in the first cutter, took him out of the gig, for the purpose of lightening her to chase the schooner, but after sunrise he soon rallied and behaved nobly.

Nothing could exceed the kindness and attention of Mr. Ramsden and his wife on board the "Lioness." Nothing was too good for us, and he made every effort to save as many souls as possible. He deserves the highest praise.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Bowen*,
Second Staff Surgeon.

Commodore C. Wyvill, Commanding-in-Chief,
Simon's Town.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel "Rhadamanthus,"
Simon's Bay, 1 March 1852.

At the time the vessel struck, I was asleep in my hammock, in the fore cockpit. I immediately ran on deck in my shirt; and on looking down the fore hatchway, I saw the cockpit was half full of water, it rising very fast. I then went aft, and heard the captain give orders to rig the chain pumps. I went below in the after cockpit, and, with the purser's steward and carpenter, shipped the pump handles. I then went on deck, and assisted in clearing away the first cutter, and starboard paddle-box boat's falls. The vessel was then rolling heavily, and settling down by the head very fast. The captain then ordered the soldiers on the poop, which was done in a quiet manner. He then called me, and ordered me to get the women and children in the second cutter, and save them, if possible. The boat was lowered with a quantity of water in her, and nearly swamped alongside. The women and children were then passed into her, and some of the soldiers also jumped in off the gangway; in all 35 persons. I then got clear of the vessel, which immediately parted in two just before the paddle-boxes. I then heard the captain calling for a boat to save Mr. Brodie, the master. I pulled to the wreck, but could not see him. I was obliged to get clear of the wreck again immediately, as the boat was nearly swamping, and a great number of men swimming towards her. I then saw the first cutter and second gig astern of the wreck. I hailed and asked if they were full, and told them to take in as many as they could carry in safety. They then pulled up towards me. I then heard Mr. Renwick call to me to pick him up. I told him we were nearly sinking, and full of people, and to go on a little further to the gig, which picked him up shortly afterwards. We stayed by the wreck about an hour after she parted in two; and having as many in the boats as we could carry, I stood in towards the shore, to see if I could land those that were in the boats. We got as far as the breakers, and I found the surf was running too high to land without staving the boats, and endangering the lives of those that were already saved, especially those of the women and children. I then hailed the boats to keep farther out, as I was nearly in the breakers, and should be swamped. We, however, succeeded in getting out of them, and then proceeded along the shore to the north-west six or seven miles, but could not see any place we could land. At daylight we observed a schooner in the offing, five or six miles off. I consulted with the other officers, and we considered it the best way to try and come up with the schooner. After chasing her between two and three hours, a breeze sprung up from the westward, and she stood off the land. The first cutter and gig were then very nearly out of sight a-head of me, as we could not keep up to them, only being able to pull six oars. I found it was useless my proceeding any farther in chase, so I stood in towards the land. We were then in sight of the wreck, but could not distinguish any man on it. We made very little way towards the land, and the breeze freshening, we were obliged to keep the boat before it, to prevent her sinking. We were within two or three miles of the land, when we again saw the schooner standing towards us. We pulled the boat round, and, with a woman's shawl for a sail, succeeded in making a little away towards her. She hove to, and picked us up at about two P.M., when I found the first cutter on board, with Mr. Renwick and Dr. Bowen, and 34 men. We could not see the gig, and therefore made all sail towards the wreck, which we hove to off at half-past three. Mr. Renwick and myself then proceeded in the cutters, and succeeded in saving 45 men off the topmast and topsail-yard. We could not see anything between the wreck and the shore, and thinking all that were saved had reached the shore, we proceeded in the schooner to Simon's Bay, having on board 116 people.

(signed) *R. B. Richards*,
Master's Assistant.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel "Rhadamanthus,"
Simon's Bay, 1 March 1852.

I slept in the fore cockpit, and between two and three A.M., on the morning of the 26th February 1852, I was awoke by the ship striking against something. I got on deck, and

went aft to the commander, who told me to get the books ready to go in the boat, as he did not think there was any immediate danger. I did so, and went again on the poop; I had hardly got there when she went in halves amidships. I stopped by the commander and Mr. Speer, second master, at the wheel, until the poop went down, taking us with it. I came up again close to the main yard, and from there to the topsail yard as she settled down, where I remained. I did not see any officers, or the boats; there were, I think, about fifty men on the yard with me, some of whom dropped off during the rest of the night, and at daylight some went on shore on parts of the wreck. We saw a vessel about five or six miles to windward, which afterwards proved to be the schooner "Lioness." I tried to get one of the gigs which appeared above water, but could not. At about half-past three P. M. the next day, the schooner came down to us, and the two cutters, with Mr. Richards, master's assistant, and Mr. Renwick, engineer, came and took us off to the schooner, where we received the greatest kindness, both from the master and his wife, who did everything in their power to assist and make us comfortable.

(signed) *G. W. J. Hire*, Clerk,
Her Majesty's Steam-vessel "Birkenhead."

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel "Rhadamanthus,"
Simon's Bay, 1 March 1852.

I WAS awoke by the vessel going ashore, and water rushing from the main deck into the fore cockpit. I ran into the engine-room in my shirt only, and found there Mr. Whyham, Mr. Kitchingman, and Mr. Barber; the engines were stopped, and water pouring from the main deck through the door, over the starboard cylinder. I shut the door, and about a minute afterwards orders were given to go astern; the engines, after making 16 to 20 revolutions, stopped, the water rising so high as to extinguish the fires.

While opening the starboard injection cock, I observed a large portion of the starboard bilge buckled upwards, plates and ribs both started, and water rushing in.

Mr. Whyham, having reported to the commander that the water had risen above the level of the air-pump lids, ordered all hands out of the engine-room. I then went aft, and remained on the poop until she broke in two. On rising in the water, I swam towards the shore for about fifteen minutes; but observing what appeared to be two boats, about a hundred yards to my left, I proceeded in that direction. On nearing the first one, I hailed, and was answered by Mr. Richards, who told me to go ahead to the other boat, as his was full.

At this time I was seized by a boy, who took me down; after struggling, I rose, and was picked up insensible by the second gig. On recovering, I found Dr. Culhane and six or seven others in the boat. The three boats, being full, closed and pulled in towards the shore, to pick out a landing place, the surf breaking very heavily as far as we could see. At break of day we saw a sail standing towards us, distant about five miles, we being then about four or five miles from the wreck, and three or four from the shore. We consulted together, and decided to pull towards her, as we were unsuccessful in finding a place to land without smashing the boats. We pulled two hours or so after her, but made very little progress in nearing her. Dr. Culhane then proposed to close the first cutter, select eight good men, and to continue the chase; the second cutter, at this time, distant about a mile astern. We did so, and, no officer being in the first cutter, I took charge of her, and continued to follow the gig. A breeze sprung up, when the vessel quickly left us; both gig and first cutter pulled in towards land, obliged to run before the sea to prevent the boat swamping, there being thirty-six men in her. About 11 A.M., observed the vessel standing towards us, on the port tack to leeward. At 12 was picked up by her, which turned out to be the schooner "Lioness," of Cape Town, Captain Ramsden. I pointed out to him the position, as I supposed, of the other boats. He immediately made sail in that direction, and at 2 P. M. succeeded in picking up with men, women, and children, in charge of Mr. Richards. A man at the mast head being unable to see the gig, we made all sail towards the wreck, and arrived off the reef about 3 30 P.M.

Mr. Richards and myself, in the two cutters, proceeded to the wreck, and succeeded in rescuing Mr. Hire, clerk, and 36 men, who were clinging to the main topmast and topsail yard. Having closely examined the whole coast without perceiving any other persons afloat, made sail for Simon's Bay, having on board in all 116 persons.

(signed) *Chas. K. Renwick*,
First-class Assistant Engineer.

SECOND STATEMENT.

Naval Hospital, Simon's Town,
Sir, 1 March 1852.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I was the last person who left the wreck of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Birkenhead," when she got on the rocks off Danger Point. The poop was on a level with the sea when I swam from her, and at that time I could not see any of the boats; I succeeded, after swimming about a mile or more, in reaching the second gig. When I got into her we mustered ten; I remained there for some time; could not see the wreck, being dark, and did not see any men near; the two cutters were near, and they left, and we followed, thinking to make the shore; but at daylight Mr. Richards saw a sail, and we all determined to pull for it; but after chasing the schooner for at least 20 miles in the gig, as I had eight men, who volunteered from the cutter to pull for the

the schooner, she got ahead of us, and we did not give up until she was out of sight, and then thought it the most expeditious way to reach you, in order to let you know the melancholy loss of the men and officers who were on board, except those who were on the mast, when I left the wreck. We pulled for ten hours before we reached the shore, and were six miles ahead of the cutter when we gave up all hopes of reaching the schooner. The people in the cutter say that they made signals to us, but the eight men and myself can assure you that we did not see any signal to us. I reached Port Durban about three o'clock P. M. the day after the wreck, rode on horseback from there to Cape Town, and arrived at Simon's Bay in about 20 hours from the time I started; and after pulling a share of about 50 miles, and riding 110 miles across the country, I am sorry to hear that it has been said that I left the boats. We saw the schooner tack, and come in the direction of where we last saw the cutters, and she hove to, as if to take them on board, and afterwards steer towards the wreck. We should have been very glad to have been there at the time, as we dreaded that we could not get a landing-place. I assure you that I tried every effort to reach you, in order that you might be able to send a steamer to the wreck, and that was the object of the other eight of the boat's crew.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Culhane*,
Assistant Surgeon.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel "Rhadamanthus,"
Simon's Bay, 1 March 1852.

About two A. M., on the morning of the 26th February 1852, I was awoke by the ship striking, and ran into the engine-room, where I found Mr. Kitchingman, who was on watch, standing by the starting gear. He informed me he had just stopped the engines. We remained there until Mr. Whyham ordered the safety valves of the three boilers to be opened, which I did; shortly after, the order was given to turn astern, which was done; the fires were afterwards extinguished by the water rising rapidly in the engine-room. We then went on deck. Soon after, the ship parted; I went to the dingy's fall, and lowered myself into the water, but the weight of the soldiers who clung on me forced me to let go, and take to some of the main rigging, where I remained until the ship went down, taking me with her. I came up again, and held on to some of the wreck, until picked up by Captain Wright and some more men on a part of the fore sponson, on which we succeeded in reaching the shore at about one P. M.

(signed) *Benjamin Barber*,
Assistant Engineer.

Her Majesty's Ship "Castor," Simon's Bay,
Sir, 29 February 1852.

I beg to acquaint you that I proceeded, in obedience to your order, in Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Rhadamanthus" to Danger Point, arriving off there on the morning of the 28th, and after examining the wreck, with her main-topmast alone above water, I proceeded in the boats to Stamford's Cove, where I found four of the men who had reached the shore from the wreck, from whom I received information that many more were at a farm called "Klyne River," about 15 miles distant; I rode out to the farm, and found sixty more, all of whom had been clothed, fed, and housed most hospitably by Captain Smale, the proprietor, with whom I made arrangements for sending them down to Stamford's Cove in the morning, to embark them in the "Rhadamanthus," the sick to come in waggons.

The next morning I proceeded with Captain Wright, 91st regiment (the senior surviving military officer), and Mr. Mackay, the civil commissioner of the Caledon district, to the neighbourhood of the wreck, and travelling the beach for some distance, found it strewed with small spars, pieces of deck, &c., and the paddle-box boats, both of which were rendered unserviceable when the vessel broke in two pieces; numbers of dead bodies had been found, and buried, and great numbers must have perished by getting entangled in the large kelp-weed which fringes the coast about Danger Point.

From the information I have been enabled to collect, it would appear that the "Birkenhead" rounded Cape Hanglip at about 9.30 P.M., on 25th ultimo, at the distance of four or five miles; that a S.S.E. ½ E. course by compass was steered, and at two A.M., on the 26th she struck on a pinnacle rock on the reef off Danger Point, a short two miles from the shore; the rock went right through her into the engine-room, and the engines being immediately reversed, rented her bottom, and in 20 or 30 minutes from the time she first struck, she broke in midships, the bow part going down into deep water one way, and the stern the other. The two cutters and one gig had been lowered and manned, and ordered to be off; all the women and children were put into one cutter, under the charge of Mr. Richards, master's assistant, the senior surviving naval officer. Some 30 or 40 of the men clung to the main-topmast and rigging; some swam to the boats, and getting heavily laden, the boats pulled out clear of the wreck; many were below when the vessel broke, and went down in her, and the rest on bundles of hay, spars, stools, doors, tables, and the paddle-box boats, bottom up, were drifting about between the shore and the wreck. The 68 officers and men whom I brought down in the "Rhadamanthus" are the only survivors out of those who were on these rafts and paddle-box boats, &c. Many must have been drowned from exhaustion, and many have been knocked to pieces on the ledges of rocks over which the sea was breaking. By the exertions of Captain Wright and the civil commissioner of the Caledon district

(Mr. Mackay), a whale-boat was procured, the day after the wreck, to search about, and five men were landed by her from bits of wood drifting about, one soldier, after being 38 hours in the water. In communicating to you this disastrous occurrence, I cannot but express my opinion, that if the boats had kept by the wreck until good daylight, landed the extra hands in one of the small creeks about, and then given their attention and assistance to the poor fellows floating and straggling in the water, a great many more might have been saved, for the weather was fine, the sea quite smooth, and not a breath of wind.

Mr. Culhane, the assistant surgeon of the "Birkenhead," was in the gig, and went in pursuit of a small schooner, which was seen at daylight, but as he could neither reach her or succeed in drawing her attention, he bore up for Port Durban, about 12 or 15 miles from Danger Point, where he communicated to you the loss of the "Birkenhead."

The two cutters succeeded in getting to the English schooner "Lioness," which vessel came into the wreck, and took off all those who were hanging to the mast and yard, making in all on board her saved from the wreck 117, which, with the nine landed in the gig, and the 68 in the "Rhadamanthus," makes a total of 194, of all denominations, saved out of 630, she left Simon's Bay with on board.

I enclose to you a list of the officers, soldiers, sailors, women and children who have been saved.

I have, &c.

(signed) *B. H. Bunce,*
Commander.

Commodore Wyvill,
&c. &c. &c.

Simon's Bay, 1 March 1852.

About 6 P.M. of the 25th February, Her Majesty's ship "Birkenhead" sailed from Simon's Bay, on her passage to Algoa Bay, to land the drafts of the 12th, 91st, and 74th; and then to proceed to the Buffalo to land the remainder of the drafts, viz. 12th Lancers, 2d, 43d, 45th, 73rd, 6th, 60th Rifles. About half-past 10 I was on deck, and the officer on watch, Mr. Speir, observed to me, that he had passed the lights, at the same time pointing out to me a light on the port side of the vessel: I made the remark at the time, "Surely that is not St. Agulha's light, for if so, the Cape must have moved nearer the Cape (meaning Cape Point) than it was when I was here five years ago." From the appearance of the light, I was satisfied that it was from a lighthouse, and not from a fire on the hills, many of which were burning, and therefore I concluded that another lighthouse had been built since I was here in 1847. I then went to bed. About 2 A.M. on Thursday, I was awoke by a severe shock, and on getting up, found that the vessel had struck; I came up on deck, and found the commander, Mr. Salmond, and Mr. Davis, second master, on the poop; I was standing alongside them; the commander asked Mr. Davis how the light was bearing when he last saw it? Mr. Davis replied by naming some points of the compass. When the commander turned away, Mr. Davis remarked to me that it was odd where that light was, and he gave me distinctly to understand that he alluded to a lighthouse, and not a fire on the hills. I have now every reason to suppose that the light which was seen was a fire lighted of dry wood on Cape Mudge, to act as a signal fire to the fishing-boats which go out from that point. I saw the light for a long time myself, and certainly considered it a lighthouse, as I have before stated. After the vessel had struck, the commander remained on the poop, and gave his orders to Major Seton and myself. The utmost order was observed by all on board, and until the vessel totally disappeared there was not a cry or murmur from soldiers or sailors. It struck me as being one of the most perfect instances of what discipline can effect, and almost led me to believe that not a man on board knew the vessel was likely to go down. About 10 minutes after the vessel struck, the commander sent me to Mr. Brodie, who was on the bridge, to know what assistance he required to get the paddle-box boats out; he told me to get 30 men put on to each tackle, so as to get the boats off. I did so, and then went to the commander on the poop, to see if he had any more orders; he told me to get 20 more men to the chain pumps. I directed Lieut. Guardol, 43d, to do this, and it was done; almost immediately the vessel's bows snapped off, the bows part going up in the air towards the foremast; the funnel fell over to starboard at the same time, almost carrying away the paddle box and boat; on the starboard side, the other paddle-box boat was being canted over just at this time; Mr. Brodie disappeared from the bridge, having been knocked over somehow or other.

Just before the vessel broke at the bows, the commander had ordered the horses to be pushed overboard, and directed Mr. Richards to get into the cutter to receive the women and children. All this was done with the utmost regularity, and the boats stood off about 100 yards from the ship. The commander also ordered out the large boat in the centre of the ship, but it could not be moved, as the ship was breaking up at the bows.

Just before the vessel broke a second time, which was in about 20 minutes from first striking, the commander called out for all officers and men who could swim to jump overboard, and make for the boats. Lieut. Guardol was standing alongside of me by the poop rail at the time. We called out to the men not to go overboard to the boats, as we feared their being swamped, they being full of women and children (at least one of them we knew was); very few men went, and the rest remained on the poop till that part sunk, and then down we all went together. Every officer was on board the vessel when she sunk, except Mr. Richards, who was on board the cutter, and Dr. Culhane, of the ship, who got into one of the gigs, and then made the best of his way to But River, some

15 or 20 miles from the wreck, rowed then by eight of the crew. I cannot express how much the loss of this boat was felt, as had it returned after landing Dr. Culhane, I have no hesitation in saying that nearly every man of the 200 (about) who were on the drift wood, between the wreck and the shore, must have been saved, as they could have been picked off the spars and wood on which they were when they were outside the sea-weed, which prevented them from coming in to shore; the boat could have made 40 or 50 trips to the shore between daylight and dark, and landed the persons in the boat in a cove just to the eastward of Danger Point. As soon as I got on shore, the party I was with (on the drift wood) and myself proceeded to Stamford's Cove, where there is a fishing station, about six or seven miles from Danger Point. As there was nothing to be had to eat there, left the men, and went to a farm-house eight miles from thence, and sent provisions for the men; I also did the same next day, and then had the men removed to Captain Smale's farm, about 15 miles further up the country, sending Lieut. Guardol and Cornet Bond with them; I then went down to the coast, and put up in a hut, and was occupied during Friday, Saturday and Sunday in examining every part of the rocks for at least 20 miles. I fell in with the crew of a whale-boat, who were employed sealing at Dyer's Island; I got them to take the outside of the sea-weed about a quarter of a mile from shore, whilst the purser's steward of the "Birkenhead" and myself examined the rocks. The boat got two men, and we also two, who had been 38 hours in the water; they were sadly exhausted, but a night's rest in the hut made them all right, except a few bruises. On the second and third day that I was on the coast, I was joined by Field-Cornet Villers and Mr. Mackay, civil commissioner of Caledon, and they had with them a number of men to assist in burying the dead, and collecting what things were washed up on shore.

Very few bodies were found. On Sunday, at six P.M., having perfectly satisfied myself that no living soul could be along the shore, and the men who were at Captain Smale's having been ordered down to the cove to embark on board the "Rhadamanthus," I left along with them, and arrived in charge of 46 soldiers and two officers at Simon's Bay, at three A.M. This morning, Ensign Lucas of the 73rd, being unable to travel, I had to leave him at Captain Smale's farm. I cannot conclude this memorandum without alluding to Mr. Archbold, the master gunner, who was on the same raft with me for some time; whilst there, he was, as usual, active to a degree, and encouraged the other 15 men who were also on it; but this was no more than his daily custom, when on board the ship; for there he was perpetually at work, and to some purpose, too. The ship's steward, James Jeffereys, although much exhausted after having been in the water so long a time, accompanied me in my search round the rocks on the coast, and did his best to give me all the assistance in his power. I am happy to say that hardly a man of those saved of the party with me are anything the worse, except a few bruises.

(signed) *Edward R. Wright,*
Captain 91st Regiment.

"Castor," Simon's Bay, 28 February 1852.

STATEMENTS of the Look-out Man at the wheel in the first watch, the Serjeant of Marines who carried the orders of the Commander, and of the Stokers in the engine-room.

John Haines, able seaman of Her Majesty's steam-ship "Birkenhead," states,—That on the night of the 25th February 1852, he had the first watch, and took the wheel at 10 o'clock. It was a starlight night, smooth water, with a long rolling swell. Mr. Spear, second master, was officer of the watch, keeping it on the poop, and latterly on the paddle-box, looking out for a light (Algulha's). The course he was steering was S.S.E. ½ E. That the officer of the watch frequently looked at the compass, and gave orders not to steer to the eastward of the course, but a quarter of a point to windward of it. He was relieved by Francis Holditch, A.B. There was a leadsman in the chains all the watch, but no soundings given; the course was the same for two hours previously; a particular look-out was kept. On being relieved, he turned in. The first intelligence of ship striking which he got, was by the hands being turned up to save ship. He thought she struck twice. On the first cutter being called away (to which boat he belonged), he turned out, and went into her, and remained by the ship, as ordered by the captain. Mr. Richards, master's assistant, was officer of the boat, but afterwards went into the second cutter, to take charge of the women and children, by the captain's directions. The cutter was afterwards picked up by the schooner "Lioness." The ship struck the rocks about two o'clock.

his
(signed) *John + Haines.*
mark.

Witness,
(signed) *C. A. Pritchard,* Secretary.

Thomas Daley, ordinary seaman, states,—That he was look-out man on the starboard bow when the ship struck; he had been on since one o'clock, the water smooth and a starlight night. He saw the land about three points on the port bow. The ship struck about ten minutes to two o'clock, and there was no appearance of breakers.

On the cutter being called away, to which boat he belonged, he went into her, and remained by the ship. Mr. Davis, second master, was officer of the watch. The cutter was afterwards picked up by the schooner "Lioness."

his
(signed) *Thos. + Daley.*
mark.

Able Stone, ordinary seaman, states,—That he was leadsman in the chains at one o'clock, but got no soundings. At about 20 minutes to two o'clock he got soundings in 12 fathoms; but before he got another cast, the ship struck, and he got seven fathoms alongside. Mr. Davis was officer of the watch; the night was fine, with smooth water. The land was seen on the port bow about four points. On the boats' crews being called away, he went to the gig, to which boat he belonged, and laid by the ship, as ordered.

his
(signed) *Able + Stone.*
mark.

Witness,
(signed) *C. A. Pritchard*, Secretary.

Serjeant *Drake*, R.M., states,—That he was on the forecastle when the ship struck, about a quarter before two o'clock. He saw the land about four points on the port bow, the water perfectly smooth. On striking, he went to the quarter-deck, and was directed by the captain to carry his orders to Mr. Brodie, master. The engines had been stopped, and ordered to take a back turn. He carried orders to Mr. Brodie to let go the small bower anchor, to get out the port paddle-box boat, to get the women and children into the boats. He states that the paddle-box boats could not be got over by a pin jamming. That about 20 minutes after striking, the ship broke into two, the bow and stem cocking up. That the ship began to sink. He found himself in the water, and the captain, Mr. Salmond, close to him, swimming for a plank. That something struck Mr. Salmond, and he went down. After being about four or five minutes in the water, he observed the mainmast and main-topsail yard out of the water. He swam to it, and got on it, with 30 or 40 others. The hull of the ship was under water. He states that the military officers, and Major Seton of the 74th, were in attendance on the captain, and had sent the soldiers to the pumps, as ordered; that all hands were steady, and obeyed orders with alacrity until the last moment; that the ship struck twice; the first shock stove in the bows, and drowned many men forward. That the second shock broke the ship in two. The men on the yard behaved with great coolness and firmness; several swam to the shore on pieces of spar, and about 30 in number reached the land. Mr. Davis, second master, was officer of the watch; he was picked up after being twelve hours clinging to the spars.

(signed) *John Drake*, Colour-Serjeant, R. M.

John Ashbolt, stoker, states,—That it was his watch in the engine-room when the ship struck. That Mr. Kichenman was engineer of the watch. The first order given was to stop the engine, and shortly after to give a back turn, which was done, and the engine made about eight or ten revolutions, and the ship struck again; the water began to rush into the engine-room, and put the fires out. When the engines stopped, he went on deck, the ship broke in two, and he found himself picked up by one of the cutters.

William Chase, stoker, states the same. The engineers were all in the engine-room.

(signed) *William Chase.*
John Ashbolt.

Sir, Greenhithe, 13 May 1852.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Mr. W. R. Madge, of Her Majesty's ship "Victory," the officer who last superintended the compass observations of the "Birkenhead," and likewise a copy of a report from the lamented Mr. Salmond, late commanding that ship, the original of which is at present in the Hydrographic Office.

Being obliged to attend to the observations of Her Majesty's ships "Herald" and "Torch" at this place, I had not an opportunity of seeing Captain Milne before leaving London this morning; but he, also, I am informed, has made some minute upon a communication received from Commodore Wyvill, respecting the satisfactory working of the compasses of that ship.

I forward these documents, perceiving, by the Parliamentary Reports, that you are to lay the papers connected with the loss of the "Birkenhead" on the table of the House to-morrow, and in case of questions being asked, an opportunity will be afforded for correcting any misapprehenions which may prevail on the subject of the compasses.

Two Enclosures.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Johnson.*

A. O'B. Stafford, Esq. M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

Her Majesty's Ship "Victory,"
Sir, 7 May 1852.

In compliance with your letter of the 19th ultimo, respecting the compasses of Her Majesty's ship "Birkenhead;"

I have the honour to inform you, that the "Birkenhead" was supplied with a new standard compass from Portsmouth Dockyard on the 13th of April 1851; and on the 15th of the same month, when I swung that ship, I examined and found all the compasses that she had on board of her to be in good working order, and that she had the established number of cards and pivots for her compasses to remedy any defect which might happen by accident or general wear and tear of the instruments.

I beg further to state, that when I last saw Mr. Salmond, the late master commanding "Birkenhead," he told me that he was perfectly satisfied, and had every confidence in his compasses.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. R. Madge*, Master,
Her Majesty's Ship "Victory."

Captain E. J. Johnson, R.N., F.R.S.,
Admiralty, London.

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel "Birkenhead,"
Sir, Woolwich, 7 April 1851.

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, requiring a report from me regarding the compasses of Her Majesty's steam-vessel under my command;

I have the honour to inform you, that during my voyage from Portsmouth to Cork (touching at Plymouth), from Cork to Gibraltar, and thence back to Portsmouth, I have every reason to be satisfied with the correctness of the table of deviation applied to the courses steered by the standard compass; and further, from the opportunities I have had of testing the courses, corrected for deviation, by running along the land up and down channel, I have every confidence in steering the corrected courses.

So far as my experience to this date will permit me to judge, both the standard and steering compasses are sufficiently steady.

Any further information I will be most happy to give when opportunities offer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Salmond*, Master Commanding.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty,
London.

SHIP BIRKENHEAD.

COPIES of the PROCEEDINGS of the COURTS MARTIAL held at PORTSMOUTH, on the 5th and 7th May 1852, for the TRIAL of the Surviving OFFICERS and CREW of Her Majesty's late Steam Ship "BIRKENHEAD," for her Loss on the 26th February 1852, off POINT DANGER, on the South Coast of Africa; together with Copies of the Reports respecting the last COMPASS OBSERVATIONS of the "Birkenhead."

(Mr. Stafford.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *June* 1852.

426.

Under 8 *oz.*

ARMY, &c.

ABSTRACT of RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 March 1852;—*for*,

"ABSTRACT or RETURN of all RANKS of the REGULAR ARMY (exclusive of the Troops in the Service of the East India Company) voted by the House of Commons in the year 1835 for the Service of 1835-6, and the Number voted in each subsequent Year to 1851-2 inclusive; distinguishing the Numbers for Home Service, and the Numbers for the Colonies:"

"Similar RETURN of the ROYAL ARTILLERY, SAPPERS and MINERS, &c., under the Ordnance Department:"

"Similar RETURN of the Number of the MILITIA STAFF and of VOLUNTEER CORPS, of ENROLLED VETERANS, and of DOCKYARD BATTALIONS:"

"RETURNS of the Total Number of all RANKS voted for the Service of the ROYAL NAVY in 1835, for the Service of the Year 1835-6; and the Total Number voted in each subsequent Year, up to the year 1851-2 inclusive; distinguishing the Numbers of Royal Marines, of Seamen, and of Boys:"

"Of the Total Number of all RANKS in the COAST GUARD SERVICE of the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Number of Men and Officers on Shore, and the Number of Men and Vessels Afloat, in the Year 1835, and in each subsequent Year to 1851-2 inclusive:"

"Of the Total Number of the EMBODIED POLICE, MEN and OFFICERS, in *Ireland*, in the Year 1835; and the Numbers in each subsequent Year to the Year 1851-2 inclusive:"

"And, of the Total Number of the POLICE FORCE employed in *England* and in *Scotland*, distinguishing the Number in each County, City, and Burgh, in the Year 1835, and in each subsequent Year to the Year 1851-2 inclusive."

(*Mr. Hume.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
20 *April*, 10 *May* and 29 *June* 1852.

ABSTRACT of RETURN of all RANKS of the REGULAR ARMY (exclusive of the Troops in the Service of Number voted in each subsequent Year to 1851-2 inclusive; distinguishing the Numbers for Home Service, under the Ordnance Department:—Similar RETURN of the Number of the MILITIA STAFF and of VOLUNTEER RANKS voted for the Service of the Royal Navy in 1835, for the Service of the Year 1835-6; and the Total Number of Seamen, and of Boys:—Of the Total Number of all Ranks in the COAST GUARD SERVICE of the United in the Year 1835, and in each subsequent Year, to 1851-2 inclusive:—Of the Total Number of the EMBODIED 1851-2 inclusive:—And, of the Total Number of the POLICE FORCE employed in *England* and in *Scotland*; Year 1851-2 inclusive.

	1. REGULAR ARMY (exclusive of Troops in the Service of the East India Company.)			2. ORDNANCE CORPS (Royal Artillery, Sappers and Miners, and Royal Engineers.)			3.	4.	5. ENROLLED PENSIONERS.		
	Home Service.	Colonies.	Total.	Home Service.	Colonies.	Total.	Militia Staff.	Volunteer Corps.	Home Service.	Colonies.	Total.
1835-6 - -	44,330	36,941	81,271	5,128	3,191	8,319	2,697	19,365	- -	- -	- -
1836-7 - -	43,432	37,887	81,319	5,022	3,297	8,319	1,144	19,287	- -	- -	- -
1837-8 - -	45,417	35,894	81,311	4,999	3,298	8,297	1,144	19,209	- -	- -	- -
1838-9 - -	46,261	43,050	89,305	5,117	3,541	8,658	1,144	14,660	- -	- -	- -
1839-40 - -	46,043	48,573	94,616	5,076	3,950	9,026	1,144	14,029	- -	- -	- -
1840-1 - -	46,455	47,016	93,471	4,955	4,059	9,014	1,144	14,285	- -	- -	- -
1841-2 - -	45,239	46,812	92,051	5,060	4,052	9,112	1,144	14,305	- -	- -	- -
1842-3 - -	48,474	52,981	101,455	4,972	4,138	9,110	1,144	14,203	- -	- -	- -
1843-4 - -	50,831	50,015	100,846	4,771	4,347	9,118	1,144	15,204	- -	- -	- -
1844-5 - -	55,383	44,912	100,295	4,935	4,177	9,112	1,144	15,062	9,910	- -	9,910
1845-6 - -	56,286	43,725	100,011	4,842	4,275	9,117	1,144	15,249	9,910	- -	9,910
1846-7 - -	64,760	43,848	108,608	6,221	4,724	10,945	1,070	14,702	9,910	- -	9,910
1847-8 - -	67,005	41,393	108,398	8,129	5,217	13,346	1,070	14,675	14,990	450	15,440
1848-9 - -	72,508	41,339	113,847	8,639	5,354	13,993	786	14,843	14,990	450	15,440
1849-50 - -	61,066	42,188	103,254	8,783	5,410	14,193	769	14,672	14,990	800	15,790
1850-1 - -	59,398	39,730	99,128	8,785	5,415	14,200	748	14,626	14,990	1,730	16,720
1851-2 - -	59,598	39,116	98,714	8,588	5,612	14,200	715	- - Returns not received.	16,554	1,950	18,504

the East India Company) voted by the House of Commons in the Year 1835, for the Service of 1835–6, and the and the Numbers for the Colonies:—Similar RETURN of the ROYAL ARTILLERY, SAPPERS and MINERS, &c., CORPS, of ENROLLED VETERANS, and of DOCKYARD BATTALIONS:—RETURNS of the Total Number of all voted in each subsequent Year, up to the Year 1851-2 inclusive; distinguishing the Numbers of Royal Marines, Kingdom; distinguishing the Number of Men and Officers on Shore, and the Number of Men and Vessels Afloat, POLICE, MEN and OFFICERS, in *Ireland*, in the Year 1835, and the Numbers in each subsequent Year to the Year distinguishing the Number in each County, City, and Burgh, in the Year 1835, and in each subsequent Year to the

6. NAVY.				7. POLICE.				8. SUMMARY.				
Men and Boys.	Marines.	Dock-Yard Battalions and Coast-Guard Service.	Total.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.	Total Land Forces of every kind at Home and in the Colonies, and Police in Great Britain and Ireland.			Total Navy.	Gross Total.
								Home Service.	Colonies.	Total.		
17,500	9,000	No Returns.	26,500	4,751	614	8,423	13,788	85,308	40,132	125,440	26,500	151,940
24,700	9,000		33,700	5,884	629	8,423	14,936	83,821	41,184	125,005	33,700	158,705
25,165	9,000		34,165	6,014	665	8,532	15,211	85,980	49,192	135,172	34,165	169,337
25,165	9,000		34,165	6,101	684	9,217	16,002	83,184	46,591	129,775	34,165	163,940
25,165	9,000		34,165	7,174	750	9,428	17,352	83,644	52,523	136,167	34,165	170,332
30,665	9,000		39,665	9,613	679	9,783	20,075	86,914	51,075	137,989	39,665	177,654
32,500	10,500		43,000	10,454	1,086	9,799	21,339	87,087	50,864	137,951	43,000	180,951
32,500	10,500		43,000	10,567	1,091	10,399	22,057	90,850	57,119	147,969	43,000	190,969
28,500	10,500		39,000	10,664	1,100	10,177	11,941	83,891	54,362	138,253	39,000	177,253
25,500	10,500		36,000	11,240	1,086	10,290	12,616	99,050	49,089	148,139	36,000	184,139
29,500	10,500		40,000	11,373	1,095	10,550	23,018	110,449	48,000	158,449	40,000	198,449
29,500	10,500		40,000	11,722	1,122	11,269	14,113	110,776	48,572	159,348	40,000	199,348
29,500	12,000		41,500	11,876	1,146	12,188	25,210	* 131,529	46,610	178,139	41,500	219,639
29,500	13,500		43,500	12,299	1,148	13,245	16,692	* 128,908	46,693	175,601	43,500	219,101
28,000	12,000		40,000	13,136	1,170	13,938	28,244	* 129,324	47,598	176,922	40,000	216,922
28,000	11,000		39,000	13,093	1,170	13,938	28,201	* 128,478	45,145	173,623	39,000	212,623
28,000	11,000		39,000	13,232	1,824	13,565	28,621	* 116,026	44,728	160,754	39,000	199,754

* Including Enrolled Pensioners in the Colonies.

ARMY, &c.

ABSTRACT of RETURN for each Year, 1835-6 to 1851-2, inclusive, of the Number of all RANKS of the REGULAR ARMY, MILITIA STAFF, VOLUNTEER CORPS, and ENROLLED PENSIONERS; also of the Number of all RANKS in the ROYAL NAVY, distinguishing the Numbers for Home Service and the Numbers for the Colonies; and of the Number of Police in *England* and *Wales*, *Ireland* and *Scotland*.

(Mr. Hume.)

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